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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

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COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

ALTHOUGH a political measure so comprehensive in its nature, and so extensive in its influence, as that which has now for a considerable time been agitated in the House of Commons, having for its object the reform of the existing system of parliamentary representation, might have been properly regarded by us as one of those subjects which, although not essentially Oriental, are not without the scope of this journal; yet we have abstained from venturing upon the difficult questions which it involves, simply because of their extreme difficulty, and because a deliberate consideration of all the parts of the measure, after it shall have passed the ordeal of a patient scrutiny in both houses of parliament, and even some experience of its practical operation, seem to us almost indispensably necessary in order to decide, without passion or bias, upon its policy or impolicy, its wholesome or baneful character, as a corrective of the acknowledged theoretical vices of the constitution.

That our representative system is not what it professes to be, that the popular branch of the Legislature is very different in theory and in practice, it is almost absurd to deny. Some of the ablest advocates of the existing system not only admit the fact, but deduce therefrom an argument in favour of what is commonly called "the nomination-system," which, they contend, is calculated to protect the Crown and the aristocracy against the inordinate increase of the democratical power during the two last centuries, and thereby to maintain that just equilibrium between the three estates, which is a fundamental principle of the constitution.

That an evil should be tolerated for the sake of some great contingent good, though it may be a questionable and dangerous doctrine in morals, is by no means a proscribed maxim in the science of government. A statesman, who has to deal with masses of mankind, and with their passions and propensities in the aggregate, must sometimes tacitly countenance what he knows to be abstractedly bad, because he cannot remedy that specific evil without producing a greater.

"It is clear, however, that the good to be secured by the countenance or toleration of an evil must be certain, not problematical. In the present case, it is with reference to the *theory* of the English constitution that our form of government has been considered by political writers, of our own and other nations, to be so near perfection. If we acquiesce in a departure from that theory, by countenancing practices which are at variance with one of its essential principles, we ought to be morally certain that the evil of going back is greater than that of remaining stationary. To make this calculation, to sum up all the consequences on either side, and to strike an accurate and honest balance at the end, is a task which demands severe mental labour and scrupulous impartiality. It is not enough to decide that the present system of representation is not conformable to the theory of the constitution and is even vicious; it is not enough to be convinced that, abstractedly, any other given system is more congruous with ancient practice and written rules, and is preferable to the other,—in order to reconcile a reflecting mind to what is really a fundamental change, not merely in the practice of the representation, but in the mode by which defects in the constitution are hereafter to be repaired.

Nevertheless, if deliberate reflection leads to a settled conviction, that the balance preponderates in favour of innovation, it would be the height of political folly and weakness to dread and deprecate innovation merely as such, and to hesitate at rejecting advantages purchased at more than their intrinsic value.

Amongst the accidental concomitant advantages of the existing "nomination-system," is the facility with which the residents in our colonies and remote possessions may obtain a kind of indirect representation in the British parliament, by persons who have connections and communications with those possessions, and are instructed in the views and interests of their population. Long after our representative system had arrived at maturity, our remote possessions were comparatively insignificant, and most of the colonies we then possessed had local legislatures. Their circumstances, however, are now very different; and from the peculiarities of their situation, these possessions, now swelled into such a gigantic magnitude, require to have a voice in the British Legislature even more imperiously than if they formed an integral part of the empire. Yet it must be apparent that, in the projected system of representation under the Reform Bill, they will be entirely excluded.

The increase of the constituency, which forms so important and valuable a feature in the Reform Bill, is made not only with a view to check corruption and abuse of the elective franchise, but to extend the privilege of voting, as a coveted boon, upon the combined principles of population and property, to those who are excluded by the present restrictions, but who have sufficient stake in the commonwealth to entitle them to this subordinate share in the government. Upon such grounds, with what justice can the population of our colonies and remote possessions be excluded, more especially when the exclusion is an innovation, a privation of a *quasi* representation which they now virtually enjoy? It cannot be seriously argued

that, when the Reform Bill is in operation, the colonists will be able to find any other access to the great council of the nation than is procurable by the meanest slave in the West-Indies. They may, by the courtesy of a member, be able to petition Parliament; but of representation, in the new sense of that term, contradistinguished from what is now termed virtual representation, they will have none.

The right of the colonists and the population of our distant possessions to some share in the elective franchise, under such a system as it is intended to substitute for the present, cannot be disputed. It is only a question whether the mode of representation should be by local houses of assembly, or by returning members to serve in the British Parliament.

In a preceding volume of this Journal,* we considered the policy of granting local legislatures to the dependencies of the British empire. In that paper, we argued the point with reference to the existing system of representation; and upon the principle of virtual representation, we observed that "the remote parts of our extensive empire, the inhabitants of our colonies, settlements, and dependencies, are already virtually represented; they have a voice in the assembly of the people, where they can make their grievances known, and seek protection from or redress for, any act of arbitrary power on the part of their rulers, against which the courts of law afford no remedy." Still, in spite of the doctrine of virtual representation, which is now considered to be obsolete and exploded, and real representation is held to be the only security against misgovernment, we were rather friendly than otherwise to the policy of local representation (there being then no means of obtaining a direct representation in the British Parliament) for colonies which had communities of such a character, in respect to wealth, number, and quality, as should secure what Dr. Paley considers the utility of popular representation.

Assuming, therefore, that our external possessions and dependencies possess the right to representation of some sort, direct or virtual, the question is, whether it should be by local assemblies or in the British Parliament.

In the article which has just been referred to, we enumerated the evils attending local houses of assembly. The inconveniences of such a species of representation are obvious upon reflection; their practical results are seen almost every year in those colonies where they exist. "In the British colonies of North America," says Dr. Paley,† "the late assemblies possessed much of the power and constitution of our House of Commons. The king and government of Great Britain held no patronage in the country, which could create attachment and influence sufficient to counteract that restless, arrogating spirit, which, in popular assemblies, when left to itself, will never brook an authority that checks and interferes with its own. To this cause, excited, perhaps, by some unseasonable provocations, we may attribute, as to their true and proper original (we will not say the misfortunes, but), the changes that have taken place in the British empire." He adds a reflection which, we hope, is not prophetic:

* *Asiat. Journ.* for October 1828, vol. xxvi. p. 323.

† *Moral Philosophy*, B. iv. c. vii.

"the admonition which such examples suggest, will have its weight with those who are content with the general frame of the English constitution, and who consider *stability* amongst the first perfections of any government."

We can scarcely suppose that, when a change is about to be introduced into the representative-system, professedly to make the electoral constituency consist of all classes and interests in the empire, which is its great merit, and when, by the effects of that change, the colonies lose altogether the imperfect kind of representation which they have hitherto possessed, it will be denied that they are entitled to claim a direct representation of some sort; and if that by local assemblies be objectionable, how can their right to return members to the British Parliament be evaded?

This subject has been suggested to our consideration, as may be supposed, by the motion of Mr. Hume, on the 16th August, "that it be an instruction to the committee on the Reform Bill, to make provision for the return to the House of Commons of members to represent certain colonies and foreign possessions of his Majesty." In his speech, to which we listened with pleasure, as it was one of the most satisfactory we ever heard him deliver, Mr. Hume clearly made out the title of our external possessions to representation in Parliament upon all the grounds which such a title requires,—population, wealth, present want of representation, and the necessity of it; and he justly considered a direct return of representatives to the Imperial Parliament as a means of counteracting the evils arising from local assemblies, where they existed. Nor was any one of his main positions controverted by the ministry, Lord Althorp contenting himself with merely shewing that the present bill was already too complicated to admit of the introduction of the enactments necessary to provide for colonial representation, which must be effected, of course, by a separate act.

But there were a few members who did oppose the principle of the plan. According to their argument, it would be a pernicious measure, because the members for the colonies would, in the first place, be advocates of the peculiar interests of the colonies in preference to those of the empire generally; and secondly, they would form a knot of persons who would be at the service of any minister who might think it worth his while to purchase their votes by concessions to the separate interests of their constituents. These appear to us to be the only objections offered to the plan; and surely no objections can be less reasonable.

That these colonial members should advocate the peculiar interests of their constituents seems to be to impute to them that they would do their duty faithfully. The whole representation will consist of advocates of separate interests, who, when those interests are affected, will have an opportunity of being heard in their behalf, but who, mixed and blended with others, will have no dangerous influence. Is it to be apprehended that nineteen members, the whole of the proposed colonial representative body, would concur upon every colonial question; and if they did, that the combination of nineteen votes would exert such a serious influence upon the general interests of the empire? This appears to be a most gratuitous, or rather absurd, appre-

hension. Upon all important political questions, the interests of the colonies would be identical with those of the mother-country; and if it should happen that the four East-India members should combine with the eight West-India members in a Quixotic scheme to force a reformed House of Commons to impose a high protecting duty on *West-India* sugars, surely the manufacturing and agricultural interests of England would be strong enough to resist and defeat the attempt.

The other objection is equally preposterous. If a great public question, in a reformed House of Commons, could be decided by the votes of nineteen members out of 600, there must be at least 200 members convinced of the equity of that decision; and where a great question is so nicely balanced by conscientious votes, a small majority would be insufficient to carry it to the satisfaction of the country. In short, it is absurd to talk of nineteen members being available for the dishonest designs of any minister in the altered circumstances of our representation, even assuming (what we doubt) that all these nineteen members could reconcile it to their conscience to barter their duty to their country for the interests of their constituents, and that a minister in a reformed House of Commons possessed the means of paying the purchase-price.

To the practicability of the plan there is only one serious objection: the distance between the constituents and the representatives would, no doubt, lead to some practical inconveniences, besides the difficulties attending elections in the event of short parliaments, or frequent dissolutions. The latter inconvenience might be easily remedied by enabling the member for a colony or distant possession to hold his seat for a certain period, at the pleasure of the electors, or to retain it in the event of a re-election till displaced by his successor. A power given to the colonial constituency of recalling their members, in case of dissatisfaction, would act as a sufficient controul over them to prevent that abuse of their trust which distance might tempt them to practise.

Upon the whole, therefore, we are decidedly of opinion, that to deny the population of our colonies and remote possessions a direct representation in the Imperial Parliament, would be as great an act of injustice as to disable an English county from sending members,—nay a greater, since in most of those possessions the legislative functions and the power of imposing taxes are annexed to the executive authority, which is exercised by the Crown. We are convinced that Mr. Hume's plan, *mutatis mutandis*, must inevitably follow the adoption of the Reform Bill.

THE JEWS OF MALABAR.

ABOUT twenty years ago, some curious particulars were communicated to the British public, respecting an ancient colony of Jews settled at Cochin and its vicinity, in Malabar, by the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan.* By the favour of a gentleman (Mr. T. H. Baber), to whose ability and industry the world is indebted for much information respecting southern India, we are put in possession of a variety of documents concerning the Jews of Malabar, which may, perhaps, diffuse some further light upon their history.

The fact of a colony of Jews existing in India has long been known in Europe. Dr. Kennicott quotes Wolfe, or Wolfius, as his authority for stating that an European Jew, named Moses Pereyra, had found MS. copies of the Hebrew Scriptures in Malabar; "for that the Jews, having escaped from Titus, betook themselves through Persia to the Malabar coast, and arrived there safe, in number about eighty persons." Nay, the farther we go back to authorities, the more populous do we find this Jewish colony; for Marco Polo† (in the thirteenth century), found that, in the kingdom of Koulam, near Malabar, there resided "many Jews, who retained their proper language." Koulam, Mr. Marsden identifies with Coulam, or Quilon; and he observes, that Paolino and Barbosa both speak of Jewish merchants resident at Cochin and Cranganore.

The first specific and authentic information, however, published respecting this interesting colony, was given by Anquetil Duperron, in his *Zend-Avesta*,‡ who relates that, in his journey through the south of India, a rich Jew, named Elekh (Elias), communicated to him the fact of a colony of his people having taken root there, and that privileges had been granted them, by charter, from a Hindu prince (Sharan or Cherumal Perumal), which original record, engraved on copper, the mouldier of the Jews subsequently lent him for examination. "The privileges of the Jews," he says, "are written in ancient Tamul, and engraved on two plates of copper, in good preservation. The first plate is engraved on both sides; the second on one side only; occupying three-fourths of it. These two plates, covered with a third, on which nothing is engraven, are made up like a case, and secured with two copper clasps. This," he adds, "is the relic which Capt. Hamilton, in his *New Account of the East-Indies*, calls the record of the Jews of Cochin, and which, he states, contains their history, written in Hebrew, from Nebuchadnezzar to the time he wrote.§" This statement of Hamilton, Duperron disproves, by giving a fac-simile of the plates. He

* Christian Researches, 1811.

† Maraden's Translation, ch. xxv. p. 677.

‡ Disc. Prél., p. clxix.

§ Hamilton (New Account, &c.) says: "they (the Jews) have a synagogue at Cochin, not far from the king's palace, about two miles from the city, in which are carefully kept their records, engraven on copper plates, in Hebrew characters; and when any of the characters decay, they are new cut, so that they can shew their own history from the reign of Nebuchadnezzar to this present time. Mynheer van Reede, about the year 1695, had an abstract of their history translated from the Hebrew into Low Dutch. They declare themselves to be of the tribe of Manasseh, a part whereof was, by order of that haughty conqueror, Nebuchadnezzar, carried to the easternmost province of this large empire, which, it seems, reached as far as Cape Comorin, which journey 20,000 of them travelled in three years from their setting out of Babylon." He says, further, that they formed a republic of old, which was once so numerous that they could reckon 80,000 families, though, at that time, they were reduced to 4,000.

adds: "the extract communicated to Van Reede probably consisted merely of the particulars I saw in the Rabbinical collection of Ezekiel (one of the Jews), respecting the epoch of Sharan Perumal, the establishment of the Jews at Cranganore, their retreat to Cochin, after the capture of Cranganore by the Portuguese, &c." He further states that he never heard that they had any other authentic records of their history than the Bible.

In the year 1806, Dr. C. Buchanan, then resident in India, being in communication with the Supreme Government respecting the Syrian Christians of southern India, drew the attention of the Governor General (Marquess Wellesley) to the Jews of Malabar, and his Lordship directed that he should receive every aid that could be afforded him in the prosecution of his inquiries amongst them.

Dr. Buchanan accordingly proceeded to Cochin in November 1806, and remained at that place and its neighbourhood till February 1807, and became thoroughly acquainted with the situation of these Jews, and with all the facts which they could communicate respecting their history. He states that "they do not live in the city of Cochin, but in a town about a mile distant from it, called Mattacherry and Jews Town. It is almost wholly inhabited by the Jews, who have two respectable synagogues. Among them are some very intelligent men, who are not entirely ignorant of the history of nations. There are also Jews here from remote parts of Asia; so that this is the fountain of intelligence concerning that people in the East. The resident Jews are divided into two classes, called the Jerusalem or white Jews, and the ancient or black Jews. The white Jews reside at this place. The black Jews have also a synagogue; but the great body of that tribe inhabit towns in the interior of the province."

He states that the white Jews shewed him a narrative, written in Hebrew, of their arrival in India, which had been handed down to them from their forefathers, and the copper-plates of privileges, already referred to, granted to them by a king of Malabar. According to that account, they arrived there, after the destruction of the second temple, in considerable numbers; they obtained permission to reside at Cranganore, and the privileges specified in the copper-plate grant, which was given them in the year of the world 4250 (A.D. 490); their forefathers continued at Cranganore for about 1,000 years, and the number of heads, or governors, in that time, was 72; they state that other Jews followed them from Judea, bringing with them the silver trumpets* which were saved from the sack of the temple, upon which were engraven the letters of the Ineffable Name; that other Jews, from Spain and elsewhere, hearing of their prosperity, joined them, from time to time, till, discord breaking out amongst themselves, one of their chiefs called to his aid an Indian prince, who, with a great army, destroyed their houses and public edifices, expelled them from Cranganore, killed part of them, and carried another portion into captivity; the residue taking refuge at Cochin, where they have dwelt ever since, though visited with many persecutions.

* This is inconsistent with the fact, that the silver trumpets are represented amongst the bas-reliefs on the arch of Titus at Rome, as part of the spoils of the temple of Jerusalem.

The Jews of Malabar.

Dr. Buchanan had every reason to think, from the Hindu complexion of Jews, and their difference of feature from the European Jews, must have arrived in India "many ages" before the white Jews, who regard them as of an inferior caste. In his visits to the towns of the black Jews, in the interior, he found many MSS. in the Rabbinical character, and an old copy of the *Pentateuch* on a roll of leather about forty-eight feet long, made of skins sewed together. He says that they retain a memorial of their expulsion from Judea (when?), and cherish a confident hope of returning thither.

The numbers of both descriptions of Jews were subsequently ascertained to be as follows:—at Cochin, black Jews, 720; white, 223: at Auchingamal, Chenotta (both belonging to Cochin), Malla, and Paroor (both belonging to Travancore), black Jews, 586: total 1,529. There are some of the latter likewise at Tritoor and Moodat.

The inscription on the copper-plates would appear to be of considerable value and importance for the illustration of the history of this interesting colony. Anquetil Duperron has not given a translation of it. He says he copied the inscription exactly, plate by plate, and line by line, agreeably to the original, and the copy he has published bears an attestation to its accuracy, by the mouldier of the Jews, written in Rabbinical characters. Notwithstanding that he availed himself of the assistance of the most skilful native Tamúl readers, they all acknowledged they could not understand a single word of the inscription: one of them said he recognized a few letters resembling those of the modern Tamul character. At length he succeeded in obtaining a version of it into Rabbinical Hebrew; but he does not give this version: "I shall say no more of this translation," he observes; "I content myself with giving the original, which must appear a precious relic to the curious in Oriental literature,"—who, by his own account, were not likely to understand it!

In the year 1821, Mr. Baber called the attention of Mr. C. M. Whish, an excellent Tamul scholar, versed in the ancient as well as the modern character, to the subject of this inscription. From the correspondence between these gentlemen we extract some curious information. The following remarks and translation are by Mr. Whish:

Mr. Wrede contends that the Christians of Malabar settled in that country during the violent persecutions of the sect of Nestorius, under Theodosius the Second, or some time after. The learned Theophilus Sigefridus Bayerius says, in the *Epistola ad La Crozum*: "*De S. Thoma, quis omnino sit vehementer ambigo. Nam apostolum non credam fuisse, quædam videntur prohibere; ut negem, nulla satis jubet argumentatio.*" Upon which Johannes Christophorus Amadutius remarks: "*Quod vero certum haberi debet, illud est, ex antiquis traditionibus notum esse Christianos Syriacos in littore Montano, seu Malabarico, per longam sæculorum seriem suos episcopos semper ex Babyloniâ habuisse. Tum in concilio Nicæno, sub Constantino M. celebrato, ann. CCCXXV., mentio fit Indiæ Magnæ; nec ob aliam sane causam, quam propter Christianos in ea tunc commorantes.*" Thus, it is evident, that the Christians were still in India 110 years previous to the banishment of Nestorius. It is my intention to fix their residence on the coast of Malabar at even an earlier period than the

settling of the council of Nice, or A.D. 325, upon unexceptionable evidence.

It is admitted by the Jews, that the Christians arrived in India previous to their (the Jews) first settling in Malabar; and the Mapilla Mahomedans, in their histories (of which two of an early date, in the Arabic language, are in my possession), agree that they found both Jews and Christians in Malabar when they first settled in the country. The argument, therefore, with regard to the Christians, is drawn from the document on copper, which the Jews have preserved in their synagogue, and which I am now about to give a translate of, with a *fac simile* of the original, and a copy in Tamul modern letters:

The letters of the metal plate are precisely those on the stones in the Tirvunnur Kshetram, which I formerly decyphered, and forwarded to the Literary Society (of Madras); it commences thus: "*Swasti Sri!* The king of kings hath ordained it! In the thirty-sixth year above the second cycle, when Bhaskarah Iravah Varma wielded the scepter of royalty in a hundred thousand places; in that year, the following deed was ordered and vouchsafed, during that prince's sojourn in the royal palace of Muyil Kottah. We have given to Yussoof Rabba" (written in Tamul Issoopoo Irabban, the double *s* being of the Grantham alphabet). Then follows an account of the privileges, &c. granted, which, while they shew the *simplicity* of the age in which they were indulged, also argue the high *estimation* in which the colony was held, as a peaceable and respectable society. There are mentioned, among some others, the privileges of using palanquins and umbrellas, and adorning their roads with garlands (*torana*), and the use of certain sacrificial vessels, a certain dress of distinction, and, amongst the more solid part of the indulgence, "we have given seventy and two separate houses, and we relinquish all taxes and rates, for these, as also for all houses and churches in other cities; and, independent of this bond to him, we have made and given a copper instrument for these latter, separate and distinct. These are to be enjoyed after these five modes of descent, *viz.* by Yussoof Rabba himself, and his heirs in succession; *thus*, his male children and his female children, his nephews, and the nephews of his daughters, in natural succession: an hereditary right to be enjoyed, as long as the earth and the moon remain. Sri! I, Govardhana Martandan, of Venadu, witness this deed; I, Kotai Giri Kandun, of Venadavalinada, witness this deed; I, &c." Then follow the names of four more witnesses, and then—"This is the hand-writing of Poyanaya Koyrayn" (signature).

The method of date is one formerly used in Malabar, and in all the countries of India, *viz.* the cycle of sixty, which commenced A.D. 75. The thirty-sixth year above the second cycle is, then, 231 of our era.* The present year (1821) is the year Vishu of the twenty-ninth cycle in countries to the southward of the Nerbudda; in those to the northward of that river, it is the year Nandana of the same cycle. The Jews, therefore, were resident in India in the 231st year of the Christian era, at which period, it is further remarkable, that their colony, in one town only, consisted of seventy and two families, and that other towns and churches are mentioned in the grant. The Christians, they allow, were earlier residents in Malabar than themselves.

After inspecting near 100 inscriptions from pagodas in the province of Malabar, the dates of the greater part of them were illustrative of so early an age, that I had constantly, notwithstanding the certainty of the commencement of the cycle of sixty years, entertained doubts of the probability of the preserva-

* Computed thus: 75 + 60 + 60 + 36 = 231.

on, through so many ages, of records, which for centuries have been unintelligible to the inhabitants of the country in which they are found; and though astronomical works decidedly fix the origin of the cycle in the same year to which the current opinion of the present age assigns it, I have always been willing to acquiesce in an opinion of a later commencement to that period, if such later arrangement should ever be proposed upon tolerable evidence. Some inscriptions, however, lately obtained, and which I have now before me (through the kindness of a friend,† whose unexampled diligence in researches of this nature has procured copies of numerous inscriptions from the pagodas in Malabar), confirm my original apprehension of the origin of the ancient mode of dates in Malabar in a most satisfactory manner; these inscriptions are from the pagoda called *Nedumbrayur Kshetram*,‡ in south Malabar, and are eight in number: one, whose centre is totally defaced, commences thus: "Swasti Sri! in the tenth year of *Ko Kotai Iravi*," &c., being of the same form with that in the *Tirvunnur Kshetram*,§ before forwarded to the Madras Society, and twenty-six years previous to the date of it, or A.D. 85. A second inscription is dated in the first year, and a third, in the second year, above the eleventh cycle, or, respectively, in the years of our era 736 and 737. The former records the grant, by a certain person therein named, of a sum of money to buy lands to supply a bounty called *akkiram*, or in Sanskrita *agram*, for the brahmins of the pagoda, with certain ceremonies enjoined; for the performance of which the eighteen *uralars*|| and the heads of the pagoda are bound down in a penalty of twenty-five *kalanjahs*¶ of gold, and an equal fine is ordained for ensuring the proceeds of the fruits of the grounds presented, being in no wise used for other than the laudable purpose intended by the donor: a fourth inscription records, that the eighteen *uralars* and *adhi-karis*, having failed in the performance of their duty, with regard to the bounty established, were severally fined in the full penalty of twenty-five *kalanjahs* of gold, which fine was paid and liquidated by them: dated in the year of the *Caliyugam* 4030, A.D. 928, being 192 years after the establishment of the bounty, according to the date (contained in the form of cycles of sixty) of the inscription which details that bounty. Furthermore, the reason of altering the method of dating is evident, for the cycle of sixty had gone into disuse, and the *Caliyugam* epoch (which is now solely current) had been substituted in the interval between the periods of the two inscriptions; for the epoch of the *Kollam* era (of which the 997th year is now), from September 1821, A.D. current, is the year 3926 of the *Caliyugam*; or, in terms of days of the same epoch, *acharya vugabhedya*; that is, 1,434,160 days from its commencement. The date of the Jewish document is, therefore, unalterably ascertained to be fixed in the year of the Christian era 231. The Jews themselves say that *Mar Thomas*, the apostle, arrived in India in the year of our Lord 52, and themselves, the Jews, in the year 69; and if we consider the extent which the colony had attained at the period of this grant of indulgences, their arrival at that early period is rather to be considered necessary than merely not improbable.

* These inscriptions are perfectly unintelligible to the inhabitants of Malabar of the present day, not so much from difficulty arising from the character in which they are written, for it is a mere form of the present *Kole-Elcutta* adapted to incision upon stone (with some peculiar characteristic variations); but particularly, from the peculiarity of the language in which they are written; it being an ancient dialect, the intricacy of which none other than the old *Tamil* dictionary, which is now publishing by the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort St. George, can solve, aided by a competent knowledge of the *Shen-Tamil*.

† Mr. Baber

§ Near to Calicut.

‡ Near to Cowpara on the road from Panany to Palgat.

|| Overseers.

¶ A *kalanjah* is twelve gold fanams.

(TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTION.)

"*Swasti Sri!* The king of kings hath ordained it! When Raja Sri Bhaskarah Iravah Varma was wielding the scepter of royalty in an hundred thousand places, in the thirty-sixth year above the second cycle, he vouchsafed, during the time that he sojourned in Muyil Kottah, to perform a deed, the subject of which is as follows:—From Yussoof Rabba and his people, in five degrees of persons, we exact the tribute of due awe and deference to our high dignity, and of the usual presents to our royal person; to these we allow the privilege of bearing five kinds of names, of using day-lamps, of wearing long apparel; of using palanquins and umbrellas, copper vessels, trumpets, and drums, of garlands for the person, and garlands to be suspended over their roads; and we have given in full seventy-and-two separate houses; and we have relinquished all taxes and rates for these; and also for all other houses and churches in other cities; and independent of this bond to him, we have made and given a copper instrument for these latter, separate and distinct.* These are to be enjoyed after these five modes of descent, viz. by Yussoof Rabba himself and his heirs in succession—thus, his male children, and his female children, his nephews, and the nephews of his daughters, in natural succession: an hereditary right to be enjoyed as long as the earth and the moon remain. Sri! I, Govardhana Martandan, of Venadu, witness this deed; I, Kotai Giri Kandun, of Venadavalinada, witness this deed; I, Manavepala Manuviyan, of Eralanada, witness this deed; I, Irayan Chattan, of Valluvanadu, witness this deed; I, Kotai Iravi, of Nedumbutaiyur nada, witness this deed; I, Murkan Chattan, inhabitant of Kelpadui nayakam, witness this deed. This is the handwriting of Poranaya Koyraya Kellapan, engraved by Vandra Sherry Kandapan.

Some doubts being cast upon the accuracy of the foregoing translation by native Tamulers, Mr. Whish shows most satisfactorily that they are not to be depended upon. He observes that no mere scholar of *modern* Tamul or Malabar languages, ignorant of High Tamul, can expect to understand so ancient a record; such will perhaps agree in the *reading*, but be perfectly ignorant of the *meaning* of the terms, most of which will be as unknown to them as Greek. Mr. Whish points out several ridiculous errors into which the native translators had fallen. He subjoins an explanation upon a material point, in respect to the name of the sovereign mentioned in the grant.

The sovereign's name in the grant is "Raja Sri Bhaskarah Iravah Varma," this name is translated by the Tamul brahmins, "Cheruman Perumal." Mr. Whish, in explanation, observes that, "though the latter name appears to be given, *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, to a far-famed king of Malabar; yet the term *Cherumān Perumal* means only a 'prince of the dynasty of Cheran,' one of the three contemporary dynasties, which had their rise about the year 78 of our era, or the commencement of the era of Salivāhana: the three dynasties are Cholan, Cheran, and Pandian. *Cherumān Perumal* is not the name of an individual, but of every member of a race of kings of the Cheran dynasty."

* Mr. Whish, in a subsequent letter, corrects this part of the translation thus: "and in order that the privilege of being free from paying to the church the *droits* (or tithes), which are paid to it by all householders in other cities, may be assured to him and his natural progeny, we have made and given this copper instrument." Whence it would appear, as he remarks, that these privileges were not general indulgences to the colony of the Jews, but a special indulgence granted to one man and his natural heirs for ever, separating him, at the same time, from his dependence on his natural protectors, and making him, in fact, a *real subject* of the Hindu prince.

As the Dutch became possessed of the town of Cochin as early as 1663, it was natural to expect that the Jewish colony should have attracted their attention. Accordingly, amongst the papers before us are some extracts from their *Notícias*, and from a correspondence with the governor and director of the Malabar coast, Adrian Moens, counsellor extraordinary of Dutch India, relating to the white and black Jews of Cochin.* A translation of the copper grant is given (with explanatory notes), of which the following is a copy.

We, Erawi Wanmara,† emperor of Malabar, in the thirty-sixth year‡ of our happy reign, in the court Moydiricotta,§ have granted this act of privilege to the Jew, Joseph Rabbaan,|| that he may make use of the five colours,¶ propagate his religion among the five castes or tribes,** fire on all festivals,†† ride on elephants or horses, walk in state or pomp, to have his titles and praises‡‡ sung before him; to have torches carried before him in the day-time, with all kinds of musical instruments, the great *payon*, or umbrella; to walk on roads spread over with white linen; to exhibit plays with *slokke* [illegible]; to be seated under a rich canopy. These privileges we have given to Joseph Babbaan and the seventy-two Jewish families, on condition that the rest of his nation shall be obliged to obey his commands, and those of his posterity, as long as the sun shines over the earth. This act has been granted in the presence of the kings of Travancore, Tekkencore, Baddekencore, Calicoylan Arengoot Samorin, Palcacherry, and Calastry; and written by the secretary Calombi Ketapen, in the year 3481 of the Kali yagam. §§

* The documents profess to be translations from the 6th vol. of the *Transactions* of the Zealand Society, made for Colonel Mackenzie, by the Rev. Mr. Wedding, missionary at Batavia, in 1813.

† Or Cherum Perumal, a common denomination of Malabar princes, like the Pharaoh of the Egyptians.

‡ This is the 3327th year of kali, according to the ancient Malabar chronology, or A.D. 426.

§ Cranganore. It was formerly called Mahadewera, Mahadevapatnam, also Chingilly, and in later times Moydiricotta.

|| Joseph Rabbaan, in the original.

¶ The five colours are red, yellow, green, white, and blue.

** These are the castes of tradesmen, viz. the *Azari*, carpenters; the *Mosari*, braziers; the *Perocencol*, blacksmiths; the *Tuttaans*, gold or silversmiths; and *Iawer Cheyo*, drawers of toddy.

†† To "fire on all festivals" is not to be understood, as guns were not known at that time: an ancient tradition says that on festivals, a certain machine was beaten, which sounded like a bell or heavy piece of artillery, and was heard at a great distance.

‡‡ (In the Dutch, it is "honourable praises.")

§§ The Malabar people have three chronologies. Some, though few, adopt the *Padee Baypen*, or New Baypen, an island which arose before the town of Cochin, from which event, in the year 1348 of our account, this chronology begins. Others follow the chronology from the town Coylan (Quilon), beginning with the year 824. But the greatest part follow the chronology from the creation of the world, in which they multiply years wonderfully. From the creation, they form four cycles, the Kreta-yogam of 1,728,000 years; the Treta-yogam of 1,296,000 years, the Devapara-yogam of 864,000 years, and the Kali-yogam of 432,000 years. The three former have expired; the fourth continues. The Christian era commences in the 3108d year of the fourth. So far Mr. Moesa. Valentyne, however, gives another account of eighteen ages of the world, amounting altogether to 10,720,488,400 years, but of which period fourteen ages are only known to the poets, and to others the names of the four last are known. He says the Malabar people divide the time into cycles of sixty years. This is to be elucidated only by attending to the bases, which are fabulous. They state four cycles of time for the earth, according to the circles of the twelve signs of the zodiac, each of thirty degrees, being together 360; these multiplied by sixty minutes, or astronomical hours, give 21,600. They further state that in each of the four cycles of time, creatures had a stated height of stature, and proportionate length of life, and by multiplying this height by 21,600 they find the amount of the years of the cycles of time. Thus in the first cycle (the Kreta-yogam), the height of a man must have been eighty cubits, or 120 feet; and if the number 21,600 be multiplied by eighty, the product is 1,728,000. In the second cycle (the Treta-yogam), the stature must have been only forty cubits, &c. In the year 1777, the number of years expired was 4878. This elucidation is given in a letter from Mr. J. A. Fanken, governor of Batticalao. The Chinese call the year 581 B.C. the year 88,687,867. On the subject of their chronology, Mr. Andreas Mullerus Grefsenhaging, in his *Comment. Alfab. de Rerum Sinarum*, thus writes: "Perro stupendum ille sanctorum numerus, quem Sines commemorantur, non tam chronologicum quam rhetoricum intelligendus est, arbitror. Consequenter enim nihil non myriadibus deputare, quod magnifice extollere amant."

The reader cannot fail to be struck with the extraordinary discrepancy between the two translations. They agree in the number thirty-six; in the name of the Jew to whom the grant was (as it appears) individually made; in the number five; in the word "umbrella," and musical instruments; but in the substance, object, and terms of the grant, as well as the names of the grantor and witnesses, the two versions are as unlike as two chapters, taken at random, in the Bible. 'The Dutch translation, we are told, was made by Mr. Moens, in 1773, by aid of "the most able in the language then at Cochin." But when we recollect that M. Duperron could find no native Tamul scholar, nor even any of the Malabar Jews themselves, who could interpret the inscription, we have very little scruple in preferring that of Mr. Whish, who states that he was perfectly familiar with the ancient character and language; and he observes that the native translators "from knowing a few terms, mistaking a few others, and guessing at a consistent whole," contrive to get up a version which may be correct in one or two trivial points, whilst it is completely false as to the substance.

The extracts from the *Notícias* contain occasional notices of this Jewish colony, beginning as early as 1686. From these extracts it appears that the Jews fixed the period of their ancestor's arrival in India immediately after the destruction of the second temple, which happened, according to their chronology, in the year of the world 3828, or A.D. 68. They found grace in the sight of Cheran Perumal, the reigning king of Malabar, who gave them Cranganore and three miles jurisdiction in its vicinity. The white Jews related that their black brethren became more numerous than themselves, and in the fifth century, a war broke out between them, which obliged the king of the country to interfere, who brought the blacks to subjection: since which the two classes have had no intercourse with each other. In the year of the world 4130 (A.D. 370), 70,000 or 80,000 Jews joined them from Majorca. The first Spanish Jews arrived at Cochin in 5272, or A.D. 1511, which was soon after its occupation by Albuquerque. In 1584, according to Van Lingschoten's *Itinerarium*, the Jews of Cochin were not only eminent merchants, but members of the supreme council of the king of Cochin. In 1686, they confessed that only two of the oldest generation were left amongst them, who were descended from Joseph Azar, the last and seventy-second Hebrew king of Cranganore. They further stated, that upon the arrival of the Portuguese in India, they experienced such cruelty from them, that it was from this cause that they abandoned Cranganore and flew to Cochin, where the king assigned to them some land on the banks of the river to build their houses and synagogues. In 1770, there were forty families of white Jews in Cochin, and the black Jews, who were dispersed in the interior, in 1772, numbered 1,272 families. "They were," it is said, "the offspring of those old Jews, who arrived first, and made proselytes from the natives or their slaves; whilst the present white Jews are descended from those who came to India in later times."

In order to afford to any one competent to the task, the means of ascertaining the true sense of this curious grant, we have annexed a fac-simile.

Mr. Whish says, that "a person knowing the High Tamul language, and understanding the Kole-Elcutta and Vatte-Cutta alphabet, would read and construe it off-hand: but without the former knowledge, the latter would be useless."

Amongst the correspondence before us are some observations upon a supposed grant to the Nestorian Christians of Malabar, recorded in Duperron's work, and translated by the Bishop of Areopolis. This grant is said to have been likewise made by Cheruman Perumal, and to have been engraved on *four* copper-plates, though the bishop's certificate mentions only *three*: "*Privilegia quæ in his tribus foliis continentur, literis Malabaricis scripta, &c.*" But there is no reason to believe that any such grant is extant, and a copy purporting to be made from it, which was transmitted to Mr. Whish, turns out to be the same as the Jews' grant: so, at least we collect from the following extract of a letter from that gentleman to Mr. Baber:

I have to return you many thanks for the information you have given me with regard to the Syrian Christians' grant. I am sorry to say that it is, word for word (the errors of the copyists only, probably, cause the slight differences that appear) the same with that of the Jews. I say *sorry*, for one, or both, is spurious. I really could not have entertained an idea that so erroneous a transcript and translate could have existed as those with which you have favoured me. It is really a pity that such important errors should not be corrected before they are generally published.*** Indeed I am inclined to think that the translate is of some other grant, especially because in it the date is of the Kaliyogam, and the writer's name of each being materially different.

This is not the occasion to investigate this knotty point, even if our means of enucleating it were more ample. The probability is, that erroneous copies of the original Jews' grant were made and circulated, which have been ingeniously adapted *per force* to any object a copyist or translator chose. The accuracy of the *fac simile* here given is attested by two impartial and indifferent witnesses from actual examination.

CHINESE LITERATURE.

PROFESSOR NEUMANN IN REPLY TO M. KLAPROTH.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—It is everywhere the custom, that any individual who attaches his name to an article in a periodical publication is alone responsible for what he writes. Matters are somewhat different if the periodical is published under the sanction of a society or committee; all the members of such society or committee are then, more or less, responsible for what may be said in such a paper. For this reason, I thought it fit to remark, generally, that the *Journal Asiatique* is often disfigured by uncivil language and coarse jokes, without naming any individual. Every one who knows this periodical will probably know to whom this remark refers: the postscript to the notice of the Chinese Catechism, published by father Hyacinth, affords a fresh proof of my assertion. And these are the “false allegations,” with which I am charged.

It is, moreover, stated, by the writer in the *Journal*, that there are two assertions in my letter at which “every friend of truth must be astonished.” I stated that nearly the whole pamphlet, which appeared against me at Paris, was printed under the name of M. Klaproth, in the *Journal Asiatique*. M. Klaproth affirms, that he has only given a mere extract. This is not true: the beginning of the article is not in the original pamphlet, nor likewise many assertions in the context; and the reviewer, in stating that M. Kurz has corrected my faults, has in fact taken the responsibility of the whole article on himself.

The second assertion, at which “every friend of truth must be astonished,” is my supposition that both M. Kurz and M. Klaproth were not satisfied with my translation of “*Le poo*.” Certainly, I could not have thought that people would, in earnest, suppose I cannot read the Chinese characters, which I wrote down and translated correctly. It is now asserted, that the whole passage was merely a joke. It cannot fairly be supposed that every man understands such jokes; for it is, in such matters of controversy, difficult indeed to distinguish between joke and earnest. I may be allowed to observe, in my own vindication, that it is impossible for me to distinguish between the author of the pamphlet and the writer in the *Journal Asiatique*. The style and the mode of expression are so similar to the numerous pamphlets, which, under various names of Germans, Frenchmen, and Russians, have been published by the industry of M. Klaproth, that, in the present case, I cannot possibly draw any distinction between this *par nobile fratrum*.

In answer to the facts I stated and to the corrections I made, I am called “a scholar who knows neither the rules of the grammar nor the meaning of the terms of the Chinese tongue.” Against such arguments I have nothing to say. I only take the liberty to observe, that it seems a little contradictory to blame a man for ingratitude towards his old master, if he has not learnt any thing. I observed that the subject never comes after its verb; that *yih tse* is never “*à la fois*,” but “*tout*,” “*en entier*,” this same rule and the explanation of the phrase occur in the Chinese grammar, which appeared under the name of M. Rémusat, s. 83, 156, 395. I would not have again noticed this if the observation I made on a passage translated by M. Rémusat were not called a “petty attack,” and if these words had not been inserted in the *Journal Asiatique*. I do not think that a mere observation, or correction, made in courteous language, can be called an *attack*, particularly when some other points in the same paper

might have been noticed in a more critical tone. It would be scarcely credible, if the fact were not demonstrated by the number of the *Journal Asiatique* for April, that the president of the Asiatic Society at Paris has never read the first pages on Buddhism in *Matuanlin*!

It is stated in the first extract, which is to be found in the Encyclopædia of *Matuanlin* (book 226 p. 1 v. 2 r.), that "every Buddha, when he goes into *Nirvāṇa*, leaves behind a law, which is recorded (not "*par tradition*," as M. Rémusat translates it), and which exists under three forms, *the perfect, the seemingly perfect, and verging towards its termination*."* Deguignes said, that the first period begun at the death of Buddha and lasted 500 years, the second 1,000, and the third shall last 3,000 years. These statements are of the highest importance as connected with the history of Buddhism. M. Rémusat acknowledges this;† yet at the same time affirms, in opposition to Deguignes, that "there is no trace to be found of this calculation in the Chinese Buddhistic works." But could the reader believe, that the calculation of Deguignes is on the next page of *Matuanlin* (p. 2. v. p. 3 r.)? *Ching fū woo p'ih nēn, sāng fū yih tsēn nēn, fū san ts'eh nēn*, viz. "*the perfect law lasts 500, the seemingly perfect 1,000, and verging towards its termination, it will last 3,000 years*;" *ke e joo tze*, "*which is perfectly correct*," adds the Chinese text.

I apprehend, Mr. Editor, you will deem it a matter of course, that I should express my astonishment respecting what was stated about the signification of the Chinese characters *tēn shin*. I said, in my former communication, "that it seemed to me quite a new thing, that in translating from the Chinese, we should look to the Roman Catholic missionaries and not to the Chinese themselves;" I admitted indirectly that the Roman Catholics actually use *tēn shin* for "angel," but said that the Chinese could not by any possibility use it in that sense. I hope that the archimandrite will have the kindness to explain himself in what meaning he has taken the said Chinese characters, and if he really called his catechism "*Dialogues of the Angels*."

I merely stated facts, facts regarding Chinese language and literature, but the *Journal Asiatique* replies, "the statements of M. Neumann appear to us without foundation;" yet it is strange, Mr. Editor, that the facts adduced by one party should be "any thing but convincing," while you appear to give credence to the bare assertion of the other party. I take the liberty to observe, that in all matters connected with material knowledge, opinions are of little value when unsupported by facts. With regard to any general accusations, or any charges couched in coarse language, whether under the disguise of joke or seriousness, whether under the mask of that or this name, I shall not condescend to offer any remark. I expect from your impartiality that you will give insertion to this letter in the next number of your impartial journal. It is the last communication which I shall have the honour of submitting on this controversy.—I have the honour to be your most humble and obedient servant,

10th August 1831.

NEUMANN, Prof.

* M. Rémusat's translation is somewhat different.

† See *Journal Asiatique* for April, p. 274 seq.

REMARKS ON THE PENAL CODE OF CHINA.*

THE concluding books of the sixth division, containing the criminal laws, are devoted to the following subjects:—incest and adultery; miscellaneous offences; arrests and escapes; imprisonment, judgment, and execution.

Of the first it may be sufficient to say, that the code regards every species of criminal intercourse between the sexes as a legal crime, punishable according to the circumstances attending its commission. Criminal intercourse with an unmarried woman is punished with seventy blows, and with a married woman with eighty; and if, in the latter case, there has been a deliberate intrigue, the penalty is 100 blows. The man and woman are, in this case, esteemed equally guilty; and if the husband is conniving he is punishable with ninety blows. The latter offence is not the worst which a Chinese husband may be guilty of, for one of the sections is directed against individuals compelling their wives to become adulteresses: the woman, in this case, is considered innocent, and is to be sent back to her parents or family.

Amongst the “miscellaneous offences” are defacing or destroying public monuments erected in honour of individuals or in commemoration of particular events; gaming, a prevailing vice, chiefly among the lower orders; making illegal proposals to persons in authority; house-burning, whether accidental or malicious, the difference of penalty between the two cases being comparatively slight, and in some circumstances the *former* is punishable capitally; and theatrical representations. The last head is likely to create surprise. In a country where dramatic exhibitions are so common as in China, such an enactment as this, is, at least, singular:—“all musicians and stage-players shall be precluded from representing, in any of their performances, emperors, empresses, famous ministers and generals of former ages, and shall be punished with 100 blows for every breach of this law. Nevertheless, by this law it is not intended to prohibit the exhibition upon the stage of fictitious characters of just and upright men, of chaste wives, and pious and obedient children; all which may tend to dispose the minds of the spectators to the practice of virtue.” Officers of government and private individuals, who admit such prohibited entertainments into their houses, are liable to the same punishment: a law which must be violated every day in every part of China. A prohibition against the introduction of eminent historical personages into the drama of a country, affords a presumption against its value.

The book of “arrests and escapes” defines the duties of police officers, who, by negligence in seizing offenders, incur a portion of the punishment awarded against them; and it prescribes the additional measure of punishment incurred by those who resist or escape from the officers of justice. The provisions of this book do not require any particular remark.

The last book, on “imprisonment, judgment, and execution,” is of considerable length, and of more importance.

* Continued from our last vol. p. 281.

The first section relates to the securing of prisoners and the conduct of gaolers, who appear to be subject to the inspection of the magistrates. This branch of the criminal system of China requires vigilant supervision, inasmuch as close imprisonment forms no part of the penalties of the laws; and therefore no person ought to be confined except as a means of safe custody between arrest and trial, and between trial and execution. According to some documents in the appendix to the translation of the code, and to which we have already alluded,* it appears that, in 1805, in consequence of the neglect of the visiting magistrates, the ordinary places of confinement, in one of the provinces, "were no longer adequate to contain the multitude of unexamined prisoners;" and a regular system of fraud and extortion was organized. Persons having the care of prisoners are prohibited from striking or ill-treating them, or suppressing any part of the government allowance granted to them.

Whenever prisoners have no families or relations by whom they may be supplied with necessaries, the superior authorities, when applied to, may sanction their being supplied with clothes and provisions, and medical aid when sick; in which case, a prisoner, not charged with a capital crime, may be relieved of handcuffs or fetters, or even let out of prison, on security for his return. The officers who have custody of prisoners, not soliciting these indulgences, where allowable, on behalf of their prisoners, are punishable for such neglect. When applied for, if the superior officer delays one day in complying with such lawful request, he is liable to blows.

Torture, it has been already shewn, is a part of the Chinese system of inquisition into crime. It is provided, however, in this book, that the question of torture shall not be put to any belonging to the eight privileged classes, "in consideration of the respect due to their character;" nor to those who have attained their seventieth year, nor to those who have not attained their fifteenth year, nor to those who labour under any permanent disease or infirmity, "out of commiseration for their situation and sufferings."

"Pronouncing and executing an unjust sentence" is the subject of a long and carefully-expressed section, which, the translator remarks, is of very extensive application. When a regular tribunal wilfully and designedly pronounces and executes an unjust sentence, whether by the acquittal and dismissal of a prisoner or by his condemnation and punishment, the member of the court who stands first in responsibility incurs the same punishment as that which was, or should have been, inflicted. If the sentence is not wholly unjust, but exceeds or falls short of the due measure of punishment, then the amount of deviation from a just and lawful sentence is to be computed by estimating each six months of temporary banishment at twenty blows, and every augmentation of 1,000 *le* in the distance of perpetual banishment, as equivalent to a half-year's temporary banishment; the sum thus computed is to be inflicted on the officer of the court principally responsible, provided it does not exceed 100 blows; if it exceeds that number, it is to be divided into two equal portions, one of which shall be inflicted corporally, the other exchanged for banishment. Nothing is more

* See vol. iv. p. 300.

characteristic of this code than its nice arithmetical adjustment of the measure of punishment, and the relative value of different classes of penalties.

When the unjust sentence pronounced and executed is capital, no deduction is to be made in consideration of the prisoner being in some degree guilty, but the responsible officer of the court is to be punished with death.

By the words "the officer of the court principally responsible" is not to be understood the chief officer, for it is curious to remark, on almost all occasions of penalties inflicted on tribunals, that their severity is in inverse proportion to rank. "In general," says the code, "the clerk of the court shall be punished as the individual principally responsible; the executive or deputy officer shall suffer the punishment reduced one degree; the assessor or assessors of the court, reduced two degrees, and the presiding officer, judge, or magistrate, the same reduced three degrees."

A table of exemplification is subjoined, in order to shew the exact amount of penalty for this offence, under all the various circumstances which increase or mitigate it, namely, whether the offence was wilful or erroneous, whether the sentence was capital or otherwise, whether it was executed or only pronounced, and the rank of the different officers implicated.

On the subject of "execution of judgment," the provisions are so just and so judiciously expressed, that the reader may be pleased to read the original words of the section:—

The trial and investigation of the offences of all prisoners in custody shall be effected with clearness and precision, by the authorities to which they are respectively subject; those who are in a lawful manner convicted of offences punishable with banishment, temporary or perpetual, ordinary or extraordinary, shall be severally ordered to their destination, each conformably to his sentence, by the governors of the city or jurisdiction in which they are condemned. But in all cases of a capital nature, the trial and investigation of the alleged offence shall be renewed, if at Peking, by the courts of judicature; and if in the provinces, by the respective viceroys and sub-viceroys thereof; in order that it may be ascertained with more than ordinary care and deliberation, that no error nor injustice had been committed. When the sentence is thus confirmed, a final report of the circumstances, and of the judgment pronounced, shall be transmitted for the information of his imperial majesty.

If the imperial orders on the subject contain a warrant for the execution of the offender, conformably to his sentence, an officer shall be specially appointed to carry the same into effect, and shall be liable to a punishment of sixty blows for any wilful delay on his part therein.

If during the process of the final investigation, the offender retracts his confession,* and appeals against his sentence, or his relations complain of the injustice thereof, in his name, the superior authorities are bound to take cognizance of such appeal; and if the complaint and appeal be well-grounded, they shall not fail to reverse such unjust sentence, and they shall likewise proceed criminally against the judges of the tribunal in which it had been pronounced.

If the superior authorities refuse or neglect to inquire into, and to take

* Confessions are extorted on application, or through fear, of the torture: but all offenders, after conviction, are required to confess their crime, or their protest against the sentence forms the ground of another and closer investigation.

cognizance of, such lawful appeal and complaint of injustice, when duly brought forward to their notice, they shall be liable to punishment conformably to the law against an erroneously or wilfully unjust sentence, according as their guilt is found to be, upon an investigation of the circumstances, imputable to error or to design.

There is a provision in this book against the infliction of banishment in an illegal manner, more or less severely than is required by law; and against the operator with the bamboo "contriving to strike in such a manner as not to touch the skin:" a deception said to be frequently practised (Sir G. Staunton tells us) in favour of such as are able to purchase it, the extremity of the bamboo being, in such cases, suffered to hit the ground and intercept the blow from the body. .

Female offenders are not to be committed to prison except in capital cases, as those of adultery: in all other cases, they are to remain, if married, in the custody of their husbands; if single, in that of their relations, or next neighbours, who are to be responsible for their appearance when required. The law with regard to pregnant women charged with crimes is analogous to our own.

No criminals are to be executed until the receipt of the emperor's rescript, containing the ratification of the sentence. The penalty of neglect on this point is eighty blows.

Again; if an offender, who ought by law to be strangled, is beheaded, or is beheaded when he should have been strangled, the deviation of the officer is punishable with sixty blows, if wilful, and with thirty, if committed by mistake.

As all depositions, in criminal cases, appear to be taken in writing, much depends upon the accuracy of those who take them down in a language so peculiar, and admitting of so much ambiguity, as that of China, in which some hundreds of characters, with different senses, have the same sound. A section, therefore, provides that clerks of tribunals, who transcribe falsely, add to, or detract from, depositions, so as to mislead the magistrates, shall be severely punished. "When a person upon trial is really ignorant of letters, it is allowable to employ some indifferent and disinterested person to write down his deposition; but the clerks of the court shall not presume, even in such a case, to undertake to write a deposition in behalf of any person under examination." The penalty is fifty blows with the universal instrument of reform,—the bamboo.

ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO PARIS, &c.

BY MOHAMMED EFFENDI, AMBASSADOR FROM THE SULTAN TO THE
COURT OF FRANCE, A.H. 1133-34, A.D. 1720-21.*

ON Monday the 4th of Zilhidge, in the year 1132, we embarked at Constantinople on board a merchant vessel, which had been assigned to us by the ambassador of France. On Friday morning, the 20th of Moharrem 1133, we arrived at a place called Toulon, and having anchored in the port of the Lazaret, we saluted the fort with eleven guns; the salute was returned from the different ramparts around the port. Soon after, an officer came in a small boat, on the part of the governor of the port, who, approaching the vessel, saluted us, and inquired concerning our health. He further expressed his joy by saying we were welcome, and that they had been anticipating our auspicious arrival for some time.

When the plague is in their country, these people will not for some time communicate with those who come from another country; but converse with them without touching them. At the time of our arrival a terrible plague had by the Divine permission broken out at Marseilles, and (may God preserve us from such a calamity!) 80,000 persons perished. It had also made its appearance in Provence, and as the town of Toulon is in this province, they were much afraid of the contagion, and would not come near strangers who arrived till after the expiration of twenty-five or thirty days. Some say they will not approach for forty days. These days of separation they call *lazaret* or *quarantaine*. In consequence of this they would not come on board our vessel, but made their excuses, and towards evening sent us all sorts of fruits and confectionery, vegetables, provisions, &c.

The following day (Saturday) a person called the *intendant*, who is set over the fleet and its affairs, came to our vessels. When at the side of the vessel, he apologized for not coming on board, and begged pardon for not having come off to us on Friday, from doing which he had been prevented by the storm. He also said that the king's garden, which is situated near the town, had been furnished and prepared for us; and that the duties of *mehmandar* had been confided to him. After saying this, he went on shore, mounted his horse, and sent for us the gilded barge in which he had come. In the afternoon we got into this barge, and directed our course to the city, disembarking at the port. At this place, the captains drew themselves up in a line, came forward to meet us, and shewed us a great deal of politeness. As there were two horses in readiness, I mounted the one and my son the other, and rode towards the garden accompanied by our servants. On both sides of us, troops of soldiers were stationed with their arms, in order to salute us; and, at intervals, the military bands played upon their instruments airs peculiar to themselves. We arrived at the garden, with several thousand men marching on our right and on our left. Here they again fired salutes. On entering the palace, we were met at the foot of the staircase by the *intendant*, who showed us great attention without touching us. We then went into our apartments, whilst he took the way to his house.

The day following, the conversation having turned upon our journey to Paris, it was deemed advisable that we should go by sea. They, therefore, prepared seven vessels for us, which they call *tartanes*. In the vessel in which

* Translated from the *تاریخ و اصف* *Tarikh Paris*, a Turkish work, of which there is a copy in the British Museum.

we were to embark they fitted up a superior cabin, the interior of which they decorated richly, and appointed an experienced captain for us.

On Tuesday, the 10th of the month Seffer, we went on board the vessels, and recommended ourselves to God. We lay in harbour that night, and until Wednesday evening, when the wind became favourable, and we sailed at midnight towards our destination. In the afternoon we anchored in the harbour of a fort called Bouka, and the wind having changed, we lay there four days. On Monday evening, the wind being again in our favour, we made sail, and, by the favour of God, we entered the harbour of the town of Cette in the afternoon. Soon after, the intendant of this town came alongside of our vessel and congratulated us on our arrival. He said: "your hotel is ready. This night we will make ready your vessels, and to-morrow at day-break you may embark." The place, which they had prepared for us, was an old ruined church, on a small island opposite the town of Montpellier, from which it was three leagues distant. As they cannot go to it by land, we embarked at day-break on board the vessels which they had prepared for us, and in the afternoon we reached our lodgings. As these people took most extraordinary precautions against the plague, this being an isolated spot, and no one ever coming near it, they considered it most convenient that we should perform our quarantine here. As we had come to it without consideration, and as it was impossible to return, after a thousand reflexions, we did not see any better plan than to be patient. In short, whatever our condition was, we remained in this place till the forty days had expired. Our quarantine having terminated, the gentleman who had been appointed to conduct us had not yet arrived, but he sent us the following notice: "I have been appointed to attend you, and am also charged, on the part of our king, to congratulate you on your arrival, and to offer you his majesty's compliments. If it should please the Most High, you will embark to-morrow on board a vessel, and on your way you will stop at the town of Frontignan to take some refreshment. A place has been expressly prepared for this, and we will go thither and meet you. But as it is customary, out of respect to the king, to receive with honours those who come with compliments from their king, we beg you to comply with this usage." We therefore promised to comply as far as possible, and at day-break the 26th of Rabi-ul-uvul we went on board and pursued our course. On our arrival at the place, we left the boats, and entering a carriage, we went to the house which they had prepared for us. Having waited for a short time, the gentleman arrived in his ceremonial robes, and, we complying as much as possible with their customs, seated ourselves on chairs directly opposite to him. The gentleman then began to speak: "the king of France, my august master, being informed that your excellency has most auspiciously entered his dominions, has, on account of his extreme joy, sent me, his servant, a journey of thirty stages, in order to receive and compliment your illustrious and fortunate excellency. It is certain that this circumstance will strengthen the friendship and good understanding which have for a long time existed between the two courts, especially as your illustrious excellency has been selected and sent; and, if it please the Most High, it shall be made manifest to your excellency, that I shall exert my heart and soul as much as possible to discharge the duties of my mission." With these words he ended his discourse. During this time, the table had been laid out, and was covered with sweetmeats. After we had eaten a little, the consul of the town and the nobility came to congratulate us on our arrival, bringing with them as presents all sorts of fruits and confectionery, and reciting most lengthy compliments to us. After this they

rose up and we returned to Cette. On leaving the boat, we got into the carriage of the Duc de Roquelaure, which he had sent us from Montpellier. As a mark of their rejoicing, they fired salutes with all the cannons they had in the town, and all the soldiers, with their officers, their military music and their arms, were drawn up in a double line as far the house where we were to stop. A great concourse of men, and particularly an immense number of women, came out to see us, and thus we arrived at our hotel.

The hotel which they had prepared for us was a large sugar manufactory, in the building of which several hundred purses had been expended. The magistrates and officers of the town now congratulated us and evinced great joy at our arrival. After them the ladies began to come in, in tens and fiftens, which did not cease till the fifth hour after sunset. All the ladies of the grandees from the neighbourhood, and especially from Montpellier, came to see us. In France, the respect shewn to women is much greater than that shown even to the great men; they do what they please and go where they please. The gentlemen of rank treat even the lowest with the greatest possible respect, and in this country their commands are always obeyed.

Next morning we again embarked and travelled towards our destination by a canal. That which they call a canal is a newly-contrived river of waters collected from different places. In former times merchants and travellers went and came, either by sea, taking many circuitous routes, or by land, with a great deal of trouble and expense. As this new route is a great convenience both to travellers and merchants, since it not only materially shortens the distance, but greatly facilitates the transportation of goods, and as they anticipated a great profit from the increase of taxes and customs, they were induced to cut this canal, and expended in its construction many thousands of purses.

(To be continued.)

KATEBI.

EDUCATION OF NATIVES OF INDIA.

THE following is an extract from the evidence of the Hon. M. Elphinstone, before the Lords' Committee on East-India Affairs, 26th March 1830:—

Having filled different official situations in various parts of India, have you formed any opinion, as to the native race which is most capable of improvements; or do you consider them all in the same light in that respect?—I do not conceive that the difference is very great. Some are more tied down by religious prejudices than others, and consequently less accessible to improvement. Do you conceive that, upon the whole, those religious prejudices are in any degree diminishing under the present system of government?—Amongst some few of the educated classes only, I think, they are. Do you see any probability of that diminution of prejudice extending itself further among the other classes of society, either from the effect of education or any other circumstances?—A very great probability, from the effect of education. How does it appear to you that the objects of education can be most extensively and usefully effected?—By the encouragement to the greatest extent of village schools; by the printing of books for the use of those schools, and of books of entertainment and instruction for the lower class of people; by the foundation of colleges for higher branches of knowledge, and by the publication of books in those departments of instruction. Probably more by a systematic education of the natives for office than by any other means that can be attempted. Are the brahmins or other persons who possess authority among the natives favourably or unfavourably disposed to the extension of education amongst them?—In general I should think they are rather unfavourable, though some individuals have exerted themselves to promote it. But you do not apprehend such a degree of resistance from them as would ultimately defeat the object?—I do not; as long as they do not perceive the inseparable connexion between the diffusion of education and the destruction of the superstition on which their power is founded.

ON A JAPANESE AND CHINESE CHRONOLOGY.

By M. KLAPROTH.

THE royal library of Paris possesses the first volume of a chronological work printed at Japan, in Chinese characters. It is a small volume in folio, of fifty-four leaves, or 108 pages, and bears the Chinese title of *Wo han hwang thung pëen nëen ho thung thoo*, or according to the Japanese pronunciation, *Wa kan kwo tô fen tsin gaf oun-no tsou*, that is, "Table, in which is arranged the order of the reigns of the emperors of Japan and China." The author is Ya-ghen-si, of Raka, or Rasimo. The work has neither title-page nor preface, nor is there anything to denote the year in which it was composed and published: it has, however, been already more than 100 years in the library at Paris.* Each leaf is divided horizontally in two columns, the upper of which contains the events of Japan, and the other those of China.

For the mythological ages of the Japanese, the author follows the extravagant chronology of his countrymen, which places the beginning of the second of their divine dynasties 836,702 years before Christ; according to which computation, the present year, 1831, would be the 838,533d. With respect to the mythological chronology of the Chinese, which Ya-ghen-si endeavours to adjust to that of the Japanese, he has adopted the system of the Taou-tsze sect, who fix the death of Confucius 2,267,002 years after the beginning of the world, which thus is 2,267,480 before Christ.

The following are the respective cosmogonies, as given by the author :

JAPANESE COSMOGONY.

At first, the heaven and the earth were not separated; the perfect principle (*yang* in Chinese, *me* in Japanese) and the imperfect principle (*yin* in Chinese, *o* in Japanese) were not disjoined; chaos (in Chinese *hwan tun*), under the form of an egg, contained the breath (or vapour) self-produced, including the germs of all things. Then, what was pure and perfect ascended upwards, and formed the heavens (or sky), whilst what was dense and impure coagulated, was precipitated, and produced the earth. The pure and excellent principles formed whatever is light, whilst whatever was dense and impure descended by its own gravity. Consequently, the sky was formed prior to the earth. After their completion, a divine being

CHINESE COSMOGONY.*

At first, the heavens and the earth were not separated. This state was called *hwan-tun* (chaos), and also *pan-koo*. There were afterwards five great births, namely, the *tac-yë*, the *tac-tsoo*, the *tac-she*, the *tac-so*, and the *tac-keih*. The *tac-yë* is the heavens and the earth before they had taken their form. The *tac-tsoo* are the germs produced by the primeval breath or vapour. The *tac-she* are the elements produced by the breath, which took a form. The *tac-so* is the matter produced by the metamorphosis of the form; and the *tac-keih*, is the reproduction of the material form. The result of the motion and action of these five principles, mutually operating upon each other, was the formation of the heavens and the earth. The pure and

* China is called in the original *Chin-tan*, or according to the Japanese pronunciation, *Sinden*. Chinese authors say, that this is the denomination given to China by the people of the west. *Chin-tan* is thus, in fact, but a slight alteration of the word *Teinietan*, or *Chinietan*. The characters which compose the word *Chin-tan* signify "oriental Aurora."

(*Kami*, in Japanese) was born in the midst of them. Hence it has been said, that at the reduction of chaos, an island of soft earth emerged, as a fish swims upon the water. At this period, a thing resembling a shoot of the plant *assi* (the *eryanthus Japonicus*) was produced between the heavens and the earth. This shoot was metamorphosed and became the god, who bears the honorific title of *Kouni toko koutsu-no mikoto* (in Chinese, *Kwō chang le tsung*), that is to say, the venerable one, who constantly supports the empire.

perfect elements, extricating themselves, mounted aloft, and became the sky; whilst the impure and imperfect elements were condensed, and sunk down to form the earth. The breath of both collected in the midst, and produced man. The different forms of the heavens and the earth are called the two *e's*, which, with man, constitute what is denominated the *san-Isae*, or "three powers of creation." The latter (that of man) commences at the period termed *jin hwang she*, or "the august human dynasty."

After this exposition of the two cosmogonies, the Japanese author subjoins the names of the seven celestial and the five terrestrial gods. He places the first of the seven gods of the heavens, *Kooni toko datsi mikoto*, parallel with *Fan-koo* of the Chinese, of whom he says: "when the heavens and the earth were not yet separated, he existed only as a single element; it was chaos; it had the form of an egg, and *Fan-koo* was born in this egg."

I suppress the whole of the mythological and extravagant chronology of the Chinese and Japanese, in which they compute by tens of thousands of years: I should, however, mention that the author places the first year of the dynasty of the *Téen hwang she*, or the "nine august ones of heaven," in a year *sin chow*, which is the fifty-eighth of the cycle of sixty, and the 31,105th from the beginning of the dynasty of the five terrestrial gods of Japan. The Chinese period called *keu tow ke*, or the "nine heads," begins, according to him, alike in a year *sin chow*, with the dynasty of *Jin hwang she*, or the "august of men," in the 67,105th year of the Japanese era. The nine *Jin hwang*, he says, reigned 45,600 years, and from their first year till the taking of the *kih lin** there have elapsed 2,267,000 years.

According to our author, the *San hwang*, or three august ones of China, are *K'ü he*, *Shing nung*, and *Hwang te*. He makes the first contemporary with the fifth terrestrial god of the Japanese, and makes his reign begin in the year 815,587 of the Japanese era: he reckons from that year to the taking of the *kih lin*, 20,636 years.

M. Deguignes, jun. states, that Japanese authors differ, with respect to the chronology of the first three historical dynasties of China, from the Chinese annals. Nothing of this kind appears in the work now under consideration, nor in any of the chronological tables, edited by Japanese, which I have had occasion to examine. Here, as in the chronologies published by order of the emperors *Kang he* and *K'een lung*, the reign of *Yu* began in the year *ting sze* (the fifty-fourth of the cycle), or B.C. 2224. The reign

* In the text *Hwō lin* (4408 and 7238 of Morrison). It is well known that the *kih lin* is a fabulous animal, which appears only in the reigns of the least virtuous princes of China. The taking of the *kih lin*, to which allusion is here made, took place in the year 431 before our era, which is the fifty-seventh of the cycle of sixty, and under the reign of *Kingwang* of the *Chow* dynasty, two years prior to the death of *Confucius*. It was king *Gae kung*, of *Loo*, who took the *kih lin*, in hunting.

of Ching tang, founder of the Chang dynasty, began in the year *e wei* (the thirty-second of the cycle), or B.C. 1766; and that of Woo wang of the Chow dynasty, in the year *ki mau* (sixteenth of the cycle), or B.C. 1123.

From this year, our author begins to devote to each cyclic year a distinct column, the upper part of which is appropriated to Japanese and the lower to Chinese history. The first, however, is generally a blank, until the epoch of the foundation of the Japanese monarchy by Sin mou teno, B. C. 660. The events of Chinese history are too well known to us to render it necessary for me to give any extracts in this place: but what principally renders the subject of this paper interesting, are the facts respecting Buddhism which are here chronologically arranged. I give the following extracts just as they occur in the original, to which I have added notes necessary to elucidate them.

Cyclical Mark.	Cycle.	Year of Cycle.	Year B.C.	Year of Reign.	
<i>Kea in</i> ...	27	51	1027	26	Of the reign of Chaou wang, of the Chew dynasty. Birth of <i>Shih kea</i> (in Japanese, <i>Shiaka</i>), the fourth day of the eighth month. NOTE.— <i>Shih kea</i> , in Chinese, is the name of the last Buddha, <i>S'akya mooni</i> . Of the same.
<i>Ping shun</i>...	...	53	1025	28	<i>Shi ta</i> (Sitstats), by order of (his father) the king <i>Thsing' ang wang</i> (Zio fan ô), goes to the temple of the celestial gods (<i>Tên shin</i>) and raises there the images of these deities. NOTE.— <i>Shi ta</i> was the first name of the Buddha, <i>Shakia mooni</i> , before his flight from the paternal palace. <i>Thsing fang wang</i> , or the "pure-eating king," is the Chinese translation of the Sanscrit name <i>S'oodwodani</i> . Of the same.
<i>Käng shin</i>	...	57	1021	32	<i>Shi ta</i> is given under the care of an instructor, and learns the different written characters and the laws of the world. Of the same reign.
<i>Kwei haü</i>...	...	60	1018	35	<i>Shi ta</i> surpasses in strength all his brothers; throws with his hand an elephant to the ground; and, being without the gates of the city, he darts arrows through nine iron drums.
<i>Yih haü</i> ...	28	12	1006	47	Of the reign of Chaou wang. <i>Shi ta</i> flies to the place called <i>Yu thew la fo</i> . NOTE.—In order to become a priest.
<i>Kwei wei</i>...	...	20	998	4	Of Mo wang. <i>Shi kea</i> reaches the highest step of philosophical knowledge.
<i>Kea shin</i>...	...	21	997	5	Of the same reign. He orders <i>Yew lew phin lo Kea shih</i> and the two other <i>Kea shih</i> (<i>Kasef</i>), as well as 1,000 men, to leave their homes, and embrace the monastic life. NOTE.— <i>Kea shih</i> is the Chinese transcription of the Sanscrit name <i>Käs'yapa</i> . There are three <i>Käs'yapas</i> amongst the immediate or principal disciples of <i>Shakia mooni</i> , called <i>Oroobihwä Käs'yapa</i> (in Chinese, <i>Yew lew phin lo Kea shih</i>), <i>Nadi Käs'yapa</i> (in Chinese, <i>Na ti Kea shih</i>) and <i>Gaya Käs'yapa</i> (<i>Kea yay Kea shih</i>).
<i>Yih yew</i>...	...	22	996	6	Of the same reign. The <i>Füh he</i> (or Buddha), being at the mountain

Cyclical Mark.	Cycle.	Year of Cycle.	Year B.C.	Year of Reign.	
					<i>Seang thew shan</i> (in Japanese, <i>Zô tô san</i> , the mountain of the elephant's head), teaches his doctrine to the dragons (<i>Nagas</i>) and the demons. Of the same.
<i>Ping su ...</i>	28	23	995	7	The <i>Buddha</i> orders <i>Shay le fo</i> (Sia ri fots) and <i>Mûh tîen</i> (Mok ran) to leave with 250 men their homes, and to begin a monastic life. NOTE.— <i>Shay le fo</i> and <i>Mûh tîen</i> (in Sanscrit, <i>Saripootra</i> and <i>Kâûla</i>) are two of the most celebrated disciples of <i>Shakia mooni</i> . Of the same.
<i>Ting haü...</i>	...	24	994	8	<i>Seu tâh</i> (Sioo dat) spends gold and buys the garden <i>Khe tho yuen</i> , where he raises a temple in order to adore the <i>Buddha</i> . NOTE.—I suppose <i>Seu tâh</i> to be the same disciple of <i>Shakia mooni</i> , called in other Chinese books <i>Seu to huen</i> , and in Sanscrit <i>Srotâwana</i> . Of the same king.
<i>Woo tsze...</i>	...	25	993	9	The <i>Buddha</i> , being in the kingdom of <i>Keu yay ne</i> (Koo yani), delivers to the <i>Bodhisattwa</i> , <i>Pho to ho</i> (Fa da wa), the classic <i>Khoô hing phan jô king</i> . Of the same.
<i>Ke chew ...</i>	...	26	992	10	The <i>Buddha</i> , on the mountain of the willow trees (<i>Lew shan</i>), preaches his doctrine to the king <i>Chun tho lo</i> (Sin da ra) and others. Of the same reign.
<i>Kûng yin..</i>	...	27	991	11	The <i>Buddha</i> , being in the lake of filth, preaches the law to <i>Okeumo</i> . Of Mo wang.
<i>Sin maou..</i>	...	28	990	12	The <i>Buddha</i> comes to the kingdom of <i>Mo kûê</i> and preaches his doctrine to the king <i>Fûh sha</i> (Fots sa). Of Mo wang.
<i>Jin shin ...</i>	...	29	989	13	The <i>Buddha</i> explains to <i>Meûh</i> (Mirot) the contents of the book <i>Seu hing pen ke king</i> . Of Mo wang.
<i>Kwei szu ..</i>	...	30	988	14	The <i>Buddha</i> returns to the kingdom of <i>Koa pi lo</i> (Ka fi ra), and instructs the king, his father in-law. NOTE.—The kingdom of <i>Kapila</i> , situated in the neighbourhood of Oude, is the native country of the <i>Buddha</i> , <i>Shakia mooni</i> . Of Mo wang.
<i>Woo su ...</i>	...	35	983	19	The <i>Buddha</i> , being in the world of desires and forms, explains the <i>Ta tsûh king</i> . Of Mo wang.
<i>Ke haü ...</i>	...	36	982	20	The <i>Buddha</i> begins to deliver the sixteen <i>hwuy</i> (collections) and the eight <i>poo</i> (divisions) of the work called <i>Phan jô king</i> . NOTE.— <i>Phan jô</i> is the Chinese transcription of the Sanscrit word <i>Prajna</i> , "divine wisdom or revelation." Of Mo wang.
<i>Sin chow...</i>	...	38	980	22	The <i>Buddha</i> addresses serious exhortations to all his followers, and institutes the rules of abstinence and lent. Of Mo wang.
<i>Ping woo...</i>	...	43	975	27	The <i>Buddha</i> , beginning the instruction of <i>Anan</i> , orders him to embrace the monastic life. NOTE.— <i>Anan</i> , son of the king <i>Pha fan wang</i> , was a cousin of <i>Shakia mooni</i> , and his second spiritual successor in the world.

Cyclical Mark.	Cycle.	Year of Cycle.	Year B.C.	Year of Reign.	
<i>Sin haē ...</i>	28	48	970	32	Of Mo wang. <i>Anan</i> prays the Buddha to order that women should likewise embrace the monastic life.
<i>K'ou tsze...</i>	29	1	957	45	Of Mo wang. The Buddha begins to explain the <i>Fā hwa king</i> . NOTE.— <i>Fā hwa king</i> , in Chinese, "the classic of the flower of law," is one of the most celebrated books of the Buddhists.
<i>Sin wei ...</i>	...	8	950	52	Of the same reign. The "venerable of the age" (<i>She tsung</i> , in Japanese, <i>Se soo</i>) receives a flower sacrifice, and gives his instructions to the whole world. NOTE.—The "venerable of the age," or "of the world," in Sanscrit, <i>Lokajyash'ha</i> , is one of the numerous epithets of Shakia mooni.
<i>Jin shin ...</i>	...	9	949	53	Of Mo wang. The Buddha, being seventy-nine years of age, enters <i>nirvāṇa</i> (dies).
<i>Ping shin. .</i>	...	53	905	5	Of the reign of Heaou wang. <i>K'ou shih</i> (or (<i>Kās'yapa</i>) retreats to the <i>K' tsūh shan</i> (or "mountain of the hen's foot"). NOTE.—This <i>Kās'yapa</i> , or <i>Mahā Kās'yapa</i> , is the fifth spiritual successor of the Buddha, Shakia mooni, or the first patriarch of Buddhism.
<i>Kwei szu...</i>	30	30	868	11	Of Le wang. Death of <i>Anan</i> . NOTE.— <i>Anan</i> is the second Hindu patriarch of Buddhism.
<i>K'ung shin</i>	...	57	841		Beginning of the Chinese era called "Kung ho;" or 835,862 of the Japanese computation. NOTE.— <i>Le wang</i> , the tenth emperor of the Chew dynasty, is deposed at this time for his cruelty, and the empire is governed by the two ministers, Chew lung and Chaou kung. This regency of fourteen years is called <i>K'ung ho</i> , and forms a celebrated era in Chinese history.
<i>Woo slun...</i>	31	5	833	9	Of this era. <i>A yu wang</i> (Aikō), king of <i>Thēn chūh</i> (T'en zik), builds 84,000 <i>thā</i> , or Buddhist steeples. NOTE.— <i>Thēn chūh</i> is now the common name given by the Chinese Buddhists to Hindustan. This denomination dates in the annals of China only from the eighth year of the reign of Han Ming te (65 B.C.) Before this time the Chinese name of India was <i>Shin too</i> , which is a mere transcription of <i>Sindhoo</i> . It is, therefore, a singular mistake in Dr. Morrison's <i>View of China</i> (p. 51), when he places "the intercourse with the eight barbarous tribes, called Tēn chūh (India)," in the year 770 B.C. He quotes, indeed, a Chinese text: " <i>Thung tauo pā man wei Thēn chūh</i> ," but these words are evidently apocryphal, and taken from a modern author of suspicious authority. In fact, the name of <i>Thēn chūh</i> is not to be found in the <i>king's</i> , or classical books of the Chinese, nor in any other work anterior to the Hew han dynasty. The classical dictionary <i>Shuo wān</i> , published in 121 A.D. by <i>Heu chin</i> , contains not even the second character <i>chūh</i> , in <i>Thēn chūh</i> . The <i>Pā man</i> , or eight barbarous tribes of the south, are mentioned in the <i>Shoo king</i> ; but there is not any reason to identify them with the Hindus; on the contrary, they seem to have been of

Cyclical Mark.	Cycle.	Year of Cycle.	Year B.C.	Year of Reign.	
					transgangetic extraction. The direct intercourse of the Chinese with <i>Sin too</i> , or Hindustan, is not older than the expedition to the western countries by <i>Chhang kien</i> , in the year 122 B.C. In the <i>Sze ke</i> of <i>Sze ma thsên</i> , Hindustan is called <i>K'hên too</i> .
<i>Y'ih wei ...</i>	31	32	806	22	Of the reign of Seuen wang. The third Hindu patriarch of Buddhism, in Hindustan (<i>Theên chûh</i>), <i>Sha na ho scw</i> , dies.
<i>Keng tsze...</i>	32	37	741	30	Of Phing wang. Death of <i>Yew poo keûh to</i> (Oo fa kik ta), the fourth patriarch of Buddhism in Hindustan.
<i>Kî chew ...</i>	33	26	692	5	Of Chwang wang. The fifth patriarch of Buddhism in Hindustan, <i>T'hi to kia</i> (Dektaka), dies.
<i>Kea woo ...</i>	...	38	687	11	Of Chwang wang. The fifth day of the fourth moon, <i>Wân shoo</i> , of <i>Se thên</i> (the western heaven, i. e. Bengal), converts 500 <i>seên</i> , or immortals, in the snowy mountains, and returns to his native country.
					NOTE.— <i>Wân shoo</i> , <i>Wân shoo sze le</i> , or <i>Man shoo shih le</i> , is the Chinese transcription of the Sanscrit name <i>Mânjousri</i> . This divine being, called likewise <i>Mânjoughosha</i> (having a melodious voice), is highly adored by the Buddhists. The Tibetans call him <i>Jambê jang</i> , and the Mongols <i>Pegeshiktoo</i> . These names are merely translations of his Sanscrit denomination.
<i>Sin yew ...</i>	...	58	660	17	Of Hwuy wang. Beginning of the Japanese monarchy under Zin moo tenô, in the year 836,043 of the Japanese era.
<i>Kea shin...</i>	34	21	637	15	Of the reign of Seang wang. Death of <i>Mi chay kea</i> (Mi sia ka), the sixth Buddhist patriarch of Hindustan.
<i>Ting szu...</i>	..	54	604	3	Of Ting wang. Birth of <i>Laou tan</i> (Rô tan), the fourteenth day of the ninth moon, in the canton of Chhin, of the T'oo kingdom.
					NOTE.—This seems to be, indeed, the true date of the birth of the celebrated philosopher <i>Laou tan</i> , or <i>Laou tsze</i> , the founder of the <i>Tao</i> sect in China. Apocryphal works, forged by his followers, such as the <i>Sow shin ke</i> and others, place his birth in the ninth year of Woo ting, of the Chew dynasty, or 1316 B.C., and give him a life of more than 800 years!
<i>Sin wei ...</i>	35	8	590	17	Of the reign of Ting wang. <i>Pho scw me</i> (Fa siu mi), the seventh patriarch of Buddhism, dies in Hindustan.
<i>Ting chew</i>	...	14	584	2	Of Kên wang. <i>Laou she</i> (or <i>Laou tsze</i>) appointed keeper of the archives of the emperors of Chew.
<i>Ké chew ...</i>	...	26	572	14	Of Kên wang. <i>Laou tsze</i> appointed great historiographer of the empire.
<i>Käng su...</i>	...	47	551	21	Of Ling wang. <i>Kung taze</i> (Confucius) born in the kingdom of Loo.
<i>Sin haë ...</i>	...	48	550	22	Of the same. 500 <i>Lohan</i> (Rakan), or <i>Arahan</i> , in the kingdom of <i>Kia shih mi to</i> (Ka sits mi ra), or Cashmeer, preach in conformity to the law, and deliver the speech called <i>Pe pho sha lun</i> .
<i>Ping yin...</i>	36	3	535	10	Of King wang.

Cyclical Mark.	Cycle.	Year of Cycle.	Year B.C.	Year of Reign.	
					Death of <i>Foe tho nan the</i> (Boodz da nan dai), the eighth patriarch of Buddhism in Hindustan.
<i>Ké maou...</i>	36	16	522	23	Of Khing wang. Laou tan dies at the age of eighty-four.
<i>Kea yin ...</i>	...	51	487	33	Of Khing wang. The ninth Buddhist patriarch of Hindustan, <i>Foe tho mi to</i> (Fook da mi da), dies.
<i>Jin su.....</i>	...	59	479	41	Of Khing wang. Kung tso (Confucius) dies, in the summer, the eighth of the fourth month, aged seventy-three.
<i>Ké hoü ...</i>	37	36	442	28	Of the reign of Gae wang. The tenth Buddhist patriarch <i>Hü tsung chay</i> (Koo son zia), dies in Hindustan.
<i>Woo su ...</i>	38	35	383	19	Of Ganwang. Death of the eleventh Buddhist patriarch of Hindustan, <i>Fo na yay shay</i> (Fo na ya sia).
<i>Kéa woo ...</i>	39	31	327	42	Of Hün wang. The twelfth patriarch of Buddhism in Hindustan, <i>Ma ming ta sze</i> (Ma ming tai si), dies.
					NOTE.— <i>Ma ming ta sze</i> is not the name of this celebrated patriarch, but only his title, signifying "the great master of the horse-voice." He is represented with a horse running and neighing at his side.
<i>Jin shin ...</i>	40	29	264	46	Of Nan wang. Death of the thirteenth Buddhist patriarch of Hindustan, <i>Kéa pe mo lo</i> (Kabi mora).
<i>Y'ih maou...</i>	...	52	222		Beginning of the empire of Tsin in China.
<i>Kwei wei...</i>	41	20	218	29	Of She hwang te. A Shamun, or Samanean, called <i>Shih lo fang</i> , arrives from the western countries with eighteen others. The emperor of China, hating foreign manners and customs, confines them in a gaol, but instantly one of the genii, <i>King kang shin</i> , appears, breaks open the doors, and sets the prisoners at liberty.
<i>Ké chew ...</i>	...	26	212	35	Of She hwang te. <i>Lung shoo</i> (Rio sio), the fourteenth patriarch of Buddhism in Hindustan, dies.
					NOTE.— <i>Lung shoo</i> is a Chinese denomination, and signifies "dragon-tree."
<i>Käng shin</i>	42	17	161	19	Of Wén te, of the Han dynasty. Death of the fifteenth Buddhist patriarch of Hindustan, <i>Ka na thepho</i> (Ka na taibo).
<i>Sin hae ...</i>	...	48	130	5	Of the years of <i>Yuen kwang</i> , under the reign of Heaou woo te.
					<i>Kolenan tho</i> (Karinan ta) made in Hindustan the image of <i>Milü</i> (Mi rok), which is much approved.
<i>Woo shin...</i>	43	5	113	4	Of the years <i>Yuen ting</i> of the same emperor. Death of <i>Lo hwuy lo to</i> (Ra go ra ta), the sixteenth Buddhist patriarch of Hindustan.
<i>Ting wei...</i>	...	44	74	1	Of the years <i>Yuen phing</i> of the emperor Chaou te. Death of the seventeenth Buddhist patriarch of Hindustan, <i>Säng kea nan the</i> (Só ka nan dai).
<i>Woo shin...</i>	44	45	45	4	Of the years Yung she, of Chhing te. The eighteenth patriarch of Buddhism in Hindustan, <i>Kea yay shay to</i> (Ka ya sia ta), dies.
<i>Ké wei.....</i>	...	56	2	1	Of the years <i>Yuen shew</i> of Gae te. <i>Khing hün</i> is sent to the kingdom of the great Yüé te, and obtains the classical books of Buddha, unknown before this time in China.
<i>Jin woo ...</i>	45	19	A.D. 22	3	Of the years <i>Te hwang</i> , of the reign of the usurper, Wang mang. Death of <i>Kew mo lo to</i> , the nineteenth patriarch of Buddhism in Hindustan.

Unfortunately, the first volume of this chronology, and the only one in the royal library, ends at the year 24 A.D. The second, which must contain the events subsequent to that date down to the year when the work was compiled, has not been brought to Europe. It would afford the means of giving a complete chronological view of the vicissitudes of the Buddhist religion in China and Japan, which would be highly interesting, and entirely new. In order to supply this defect as far as possible, I subjoin a few other facts respecting Buddhist chronology, which I have extracted from various Chinese and Japanese books. They come down to the beginning of the ninth century of our era.

A.D.

65. Introduction of Buddhism at the court of Ming te, emperor of China, of the Hew han dynasty.

74. Death of the twentieth Buddhist patriarch of Hindustan, *Tou yay to*.

107-125. The twenty-first Buddhist patriarch of Hindustan, *Pho scw phan thow*, dies under the reign of Gan te of the same dynasty.

147-167. *Mo noo lo*, the twenty-second patriarch of the Buddhists of Hindustan, dies under the reign of Hwan te, of the Hew han dynasty.

NOTE.—The epoch of the death of *Ho lth na*, the twenty-third patriarch, is unknown.

240-253. *Sze tze pe khew*, the twenty-fourth patriarch of the Buddhists in Hindustan, dies under the reign of Thse wang, of the Wei dynasty. There is a mistake in the Encyclopædia, *San thsac thoo hway*, which places his death in the twenty-seventh year of the same emperor: the whole reign of this prince was only fourteen years.

266-313. During this period, the Samanean, *Chüh than molo chhü*, translated into Chinese the *Phan jo king*, and many other Buddhist scriptures. He was of a Yuë te family, settled at the north-western frontier of China.

300. *Woo lo chhü*, a Samanean, native of Khotan, translates into Chinese the *Fang kwang king*.

323-325. The twenty-fifth Buddhist patriarch of Hindustan, *Pho shay sze to*, dies under the reign of Ming te, of the Tung tshin dynasty.

NOTE.—The epoch of the death of *Pü h jo mih to*, the twenty-sixth patriarch of the Buddhists of Hindustan, cannot be fixed.

372. Introduction of Buddhism into the kingdom of *Kaou le*, or *K'oraï*, in Corea.

382. *Kew mo lo shü*, a Samanean, from *Kheu thze* (now *Koochay*), in Central Asia, comes to *Chiang gan* (or *Se gan foo*), the capital of the kings of Tsin, and dwells in China until his death in A.D. 409. He translated into Chinese the *Mo ho phan jo king* (in Sanscrit *Mahä Prajna*), or “the boon of the great revelation.”

384. Introduction of Buddhism into the kingdom of *Pü thse*, in Corea.

407. First introduction of Buddhism into Tibet, under the reign of Hlatatori.

429. Death of *Fo foo pha tho lo*, a celebrated Samanean, native of Kapilawy, the country of Buddha, who settled in China, and translated the *Hwa yen king*.

457. Death of *Phan jo to lo* (in Sanscrit *Prajna dara*), the twenty-seventh Buddhist patriarch of Hindustan.

480. The twenty-eighth Buddhist patriarch of Hindustan, *Poo the tä ma* (in Sanscrit *Buddhi Darma*), comes from Hindustan to China, where he became the first patriarch of Buddhism in the latter country. He died nine years after his arrival, on the mountain Sung shan, in the Ho nan province. His Chinese successors are five.

506. The Samanean *Säng kea pho lo*, a native of the kingdom of Foo nan, in trans-gangetic India, is appointed by the emperor Seu en wän te, of the Hew wei dynasty, chief of different Buddhist temples. He dies in 425, after having translated several religious works into Chinese.

528. Introduction of Buddhism in the kingdom of *Sin lo*, in Corea, by the priest *Me bo tze* from Kaou le.

552. First introduction of Buddhism into Japan.

592. Death of *Hway kho ta sze*, the second Chinese patriarch of Buddhism.

606. The third Chinese patriarch of Buddhism, *Säng ün ta sze*, dies.

629. *Yuen hwang*, a Samanean of the *Chhin* family in China, after long travels in Central Asia and India, returns to his native country, in 645, and translates a great number of Buddhist scriptures. This celebrated priest is better known

A.D.

- under his title *San tsang fū sze*.—See *Nouveau Journal Asiatique*, vol. vi. p. 168.
692. General introduction of Buddhism into Tibet by the king *Srongdzan gambo*.
691. Death of *Taou sin ta sze*, the fourth Chinese patriarch of Buddhism.
697. Death of the fifth Chinese patriarch, *Hung jin ta sze*.
676. *Te pho ho lo*, a Buddhist priest from Central India, arrives in China. He translated a great number of religious works.
699. *Shih chha nan tho*, a Samanean from Cophene, comes to China, and translates the *Hwa yan king* and other Buddhist books. He dies in the year 710.
713. Death of the sixth and last Chinese patriarch of Buddhism, *Hwuy nang ta sze*.
732. *Pih kung*, a Samanean of a Brahmin family, comes to China. He translates the classic *W'an shoo wán king*, or the questions of Manjooari, the *King kang ting king*, and the *Hwa yan king pà fū k'ay*.
- 814, or thereabouts, *Phan jo*, a Samanean of Cophene, established in China, translates the *Hwa yan king*. In 854 he was appointed *Fū pao ta sze*, or "great master of the treasures of the religion."

TRANSMUTATION OF A SUDRA TO A BRAHMIN.

AMONGST the Mackenzie MSS. is the *Agastya Inyána*, a poem of 100 verses, in Tamul (on palm leaves), attributed to the Mooni, *Agastya*, wherein he impugns the veracity of the *Rámáyána* and the *Mahábhárata*, alleging that "they are not true historical records, but were invented by Vyása, to enable the votaries of Siva to gain a subsistence." In the latter part of the poem, he details the process of his own metamorphosis, or transmutation from a sudra to a brahmin.

"Hearken (he says); I declare that I obtained the eminent name of *Agastya*, because I was formerly a sudra; my preceptor was a brahmin, who resided to the south of Mahámeru.

"Before receiving his instructions, I purified my animal frame of all imperfections by abstracted devotion. I forsook the world, and lived in caves and rocks, when my holy preceptor appeared, and said 'come, I admit you as my disciple.' I assented and followed him. He lighted a sacrificial fire, and placed in it a jar, into which he commanded me to leap. I did so, and was consumed, and was born again, and issued from the jar, which was then changed into the form of a woman.

"Verily, that jar was the form of Mahéswara, and the brahmin of Mahá-déva, who were my parents. They brought me up, and trained me in all learning, and finally Siva conferred upon me immortality."

He then relates that, at the command of Siva, he proceeded to the Deccan to illuminate the darkness of the people; that he invented eighteen different languages, including the old Tamul, and composed various works, most of which appear to have perished, though the names of thirty-eight are extant.

THE COLLECTOR.

No. II.

C * * * * is a considerable military station, and a long line of officers' bungalows, each with a small portion of garden-ground attached to it, stretching for nearly seven miles along the majestic waters of the Ganges, gives it a singular, but by no means a picturesque appearance. Nor have the tenants of these little domiciles the delight of beholding nature in those graceful attitudes, which she sometimes assumes even in these torrid regions; for the aspect of every thing within the utmost stretch of the visual horizon is dreary and monotonous; and in the dry season, whirlwinds of dust almost blot out the sun from the system. Battles have been lost or won according to the setting of the wind, and armies, that have combatted without the advantage of that powerful ally, have been rendered feeble and inefficient by the immense volumes of dust, that have nearly buried them alive.

It was in this dreary season that I arrived at the infantry cantonments, and after a few hours passed in conversation with a military friend, I proceeded on horseback, accompanied only by a chuprasse, towards the residence of Pitman, the collector and magistrate of the district. I had already learned from the young officer whom I visited in the cantonment, that it was the scene of perpetual gaiety, and celebrated for hospitalities of the most festive description. But not a word reached me either to confirm or negative the broken narrative (if it deserved the name) that fell drop by drop from the indigo merchant; yet as the said chapman was strictly a matter-of-fact sort of person, and therefore little prone to give any undue colouring to his statements,—no gleam of fancy from the day of his birth having ever visited his understanding,—my misgivings, as I approached the house, were by no means diminished. It was a splendid villa, situated on a somewhat romantic cliff impending over the stream, and though not very distant from the chook, or high street, out of the reach of its numerous annoyances. There was an evident affectation of English style in the disposition and embellishment of the grounds; but every thing was upon the most expensive scale, and attested the pride, if not the taste, of the proprietor.

I was ushered into a *salon* magnificently furnished and elegantly matted. Art and ingenuity had carried on a successful struggle with the incommunities of climate, and every artifice by means of which the apartments could be ventilated and the sun excluded, or the languid frame invited to repose, was successfully practised, through the refreshing ministration of punkhas pulled by invisible hands, and of couches and ottomans with cushions of the softest and coolest texture. Need I say, that the reception he gave me was as warm and affectionate as might be expected from a friend whose heart was naturally alive to generous impulses? A commodious tent was instantly pitched for my dormitory, and my baggage cattle not yet having come up, I found every thing ready for me,—such is the magic of good-

will and kindness,—whether for the toilette or repose, which the inventive hospitality of Pitman and his wife could devise. The house I found crisscrossed with visitors, and the lawn, covered with tents for their accommodation, shewed like an encampment. I was most anxious to solve the perplexing problem, whether I was still to consider Pitman happy; and as the partner of his fate would in my mind go a great way towards deciding it, by enabling Pitman, if he had hitherto followed a false phantom of happiness, to pursue the path that conducted to real enjoyment, and to recall him, had he swerved from them, to virtue and to honour, I was restlessly anxious to see Julia, the successor of the weak and giddy Lucy.

I was soon gratified by her entrance. It was a countenance of great beauty; pale as European beauty always is in the East, but I think paleness was somewhat more becoming its character, or rather the character of the mind that shone through it, than the roseate hue of an English beauty that had never crossed the line, and was still blossoming in its native valley. Her complexion alone would have constituted beauty, and the blood that flowed beneath it seemed like roses under a transparent streamp, if, in aid of my simile, roses would be so obliging as to grow under water: a phenomenon, which I cannot say I ever witnessed. The whole face, indeed, was of that fine and accurate mould, which combines the most decided outline with extreme delicacy and softness, and nothing rough or masculine interposed to disturb the amalgamation. Her hair was wreathed into those Grecian folds which will long outlive the fitful caprices of fashion, because accordant with the most perfect grace which art can execute or fancy conceive; it was of a dark, though not the darkest hue, and relieved by lighter shadows, as a copse, on which the setting sun-beam loves to linger. Somewhat long lashes shaded without overhanging eyes that shot as bright, yet as serene a lustre, as if they were the modest lamps by which a chaste and hallowed love would hold its revels. She was a little taller than the ordinary height, and her figure, which united the first freshness of the girl with the more mature graces of the woman, was rounded so justly, so perfectly, that the eye could glance over the whole without discovering the least harshness or unevenness, or an atom to be added or subtracted.

She welcomed her husband's friend with greetings, the value of which you immediately feel far to transcend the cold counterfeit civilities of the mere woman of fashion, in which the whole vocabulary of feeling seems to be employed, but real feeling has no share. Yet there was a sadness even in her smile, and I was at no loss in divining its cause; for it told its own tale silently, but impressively, saying that a life of bustling gaiety and uninterrupted amusement was as little congenial to her taste, as it was destructive to the interests and fortunes of her husband. I soon found that the theatrical mania of the latter had returned on him with increased force. An elegant theatre had been fitted up, of course at considerable expense, and Atkinson had been for some time installed into the office of manager; indeed he was the general *arbiter elegantiarum* of the house, having a natural turn for mechanics, and a taste in devising petty embellishments for *fêtes* and balls hardly ever surpassed. On the day of my arrival, several civil and military

guests were assembled at the collector's villa ; a play was in rehearsal, and the table set out for a sumptuous entertainment. "Of course, my dear fellow," said Pitman, "you will remain with us till after our performance of the *School for Scandal*. Atkinson is an admirable Joseph ; I play Charles—we are at a loss for a Lady Teazle, but Mrs. Colonel Culverin,—who, by the way, is whispered to have once trod the boards professionally,—has kindly undertaken it. Julia has a decided repugnance to attempt a character, and public display of all kinds is what she detests. The other female parts I have filled with a half-caste boy or two, who are clerks in my office."—"No," I replied, "my stay must be limited to a few days ; but I came hither to have some personal conference with you, and I now find you so immersed in bustle and preparation, that I fear you will have no leisure for the renewal of the former confidential intercourse, in which we once took so much delight." My friend's reply was a pressure of the hand ; and a tear which stole unbidden down his face revealed the dreadful secret, that his was a dissembled happiness, and that his nearest approach to tranquillity was only a temporary escape from the worst perturbations that can disturb the bosom of man.

"Pitman," I said, looking earnestly at his face—"Pitman, is your heart easy?"

"Another time—another time," he rejoined ; "then you shall know all ; but at present——." He left me abruptly, with a sigh that seemed to say, the heart that vented it is broken.

Poor Julia deserved better things. She had been captivated by Pitman's manner and address, and had been in some degree deceived by the general reputation for talent that seemed to be awarded to him :—a reputation often injudiciously dispensed by the wrong-headed arbiters of merit, who abound in all societies, but particularly in the English society of India. Much of Julia's time was passed in the solitude of her boudoir, resigned to thoughts and feelings, which Pitman's ineffectual efforts to find a refuge from care in the thoughtless pursuit of pleasure, had suggested to her ; thoughts and feelings, alas ! which were far from being favourable to her peace of mind. Very soon after their union (as I learned afterwards), she had discovered how very slight and superficial were the qualities of the husband, which she had erroneously admired in the lover ; a few months had betrayed how few were his intellectual resources, how unreal his accomplishments, and how flimsy his pretensions to the talent and the genius, for which her young and partial heart had given him credit. In this state of feeling, however, though far from an enviable one, she had resolved, with a strength of understanding which far surpassed her years, to conceal from the observation of others, even of herself were it possible, her painful sense of her husband's inferiority, and to appear insensible to the unworthiness of his pursuits ; until some opportunity should arrive of reclaiming him, by that tenderness of remonstrance which gives adamantine strength to female persuasion, or until some foretaste of the calamity that was ready to burst on his head, and hung like a black cloud over his path, should rouse him to reflection, as a drunken man is sometimes stunned into sobriety.

I left Pitman, it is true, with disheartened feelings as to the possibility of awakening him, by any thing I could urge, to a sense of his folly; but I was not without some pleasing anticipations of the future, for did I not leave him with Julia, whose softness of disposition and wakeful sense of conjugal duty would, under the worst of circumstances, and in the most trying season of fortune, soothe, though they might not control him into better resolutions? What happened subsequently, I have been enabled to piece together from the narratives of others, and, at a later period, from the communications of that interesting and beautiful woman. Let those who are disposed to be sceptical as to the endurance and courage of the female heart, turn to the example of Julia, and abjure the degrading hypothesis:—degrading, indeed, to the sex whom it libels, but more degrading still to those who entertain it.

I had been little more than three months amidst the usual groupe of black faces in the seclusion of my official residence, and during that time had not once heard the beloved accents of my native English from the lips of mortal man. The reader will smile at the predestination which doomed the indigoplanter to be the individual who should first break my solitude. It was, in sooth, a visitation as unwelcome as it was unexpected; but in a remote and almost unfrequented station, there is no giving “not at home” orders; and an official servant of the Company is under an implied obligation to extend fitting hospitality to the European wayfarer who knocks at his gate, and, in the spirit of the Homeric maxim, “welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.” Yet I will defy any body to imagine a more inadequate alleviation of actual solitude than the arrival of a being whose society is the very negation of intercourse, if indeed it can be called intercourse, in which one of the parties, externally, indeed, endued with discourse, or at least the organs of discourse, spoke only in such broken fragments, as would have puzzled an Œdipus himself to interpret into sense or meaning. Happily, he had some skill in chess, and never was there a completer fac-simile of the automaton playing that game, than when, in despair of all oral converse, I contrived to set him down to the board. Even in his triumphs in that encounter of skill, when every body chuckles with a visible sense of superiority over his antagonist, not even the words “check-mate” escaped him. But there is no playing at chess the whole day, and being anxious to hear some of the *on dits* of Calcutta (he had just left that presidency), I pushed the bottle about with briskness, to thaw, if possible, the thick-ribbed icy taciturnity of my companion, or, to speak more correctly, of my guest, into a few caves-drops, as it were, of communication. I had left Pitman in a critical period of his fate, unhappy in the pursuit of happiness, and in a course of life that was rapidly bringing him to ruin. Pitman, therefore, was the first topic respecting which I strove to get something from him. A portentous shake of the head, and a visage lengthened by many digits, told me, in terms too eloquent, that all was not right; but the what, the when, the where,—these were problems he would not have solved, calculating the usual rate of his discourse, had his visit been prolonged to a month,—an infiction which I did not imagine all the scattered demerits of my life put

together would have called down on my head. Yet, although I had never pointed the assassin's knife into the breast of a fellow-creature, nor treacherously drugged the bowl for his destruction, nor despoiled him of his property, nor whispered away his fame—the indigo-planter did announce his intention to stay a month, and in pursuance of that intention *did* stay with me a month, and that a calendar, not a lunar month, and every day of that month was as barren of conversation as those I have mentioned, though every day of that month he ate heartily, and drank liberally of Hodgson's pale ale, and of Madeira and claret, not unmingled now and then with a bottle of sparkling champagne. Never, never shall I forget that disastrous announcement, nor how heavy an incubus seemed to fall upon me, nor how much I felt myself in the situation of the ass* of Horace, when they broke his back by clapping a pannier upon it too much for its sinews. And it was the month when the monsoon raged, and therefore I could not call external nature to my relief, for at any other season, the stupid company of the man of indigo would have been rendered more tolerable by gazing now and then on the varied and mountainous features of landscape, with which she had profusely surrounded my dwelling.

Well, then, during this space, if not of non-existence, of cheerless and dull vegetation, Pitman was our regular theme after dinner, or rather of my unintermitted interrogations; and at the end of the month, I found myself in possession of these facts, which, as I was enabled to collect them from shrugs of the shoulder, shakes of the head, and insulated and broken words, gave me greater uneasiness about my unhappy friend than if they had been communications, in which gossip had played her usual trick of embellishment and exaggeration. First, that the official defalcations of Pitman had been established against him; secondly, that his books of account had been seized, his native servants imprisoned, and that dismissal from the service, and consequently ruin and want, impended over him. Atkinson, who has been introduced to the reader in the singular maritime scene related already, in the character of a strolling player transformed into the seaman of an Indianaman, had an eventful part to play in the melancholy incidents we are recording. It seems that he had received a tolerably good education, and inherited a share of property, which was soon absorbed by an extravagant system of living, and when it vanished, he was reduced to the necessity of living by his wits; a profession which he carried on for some time with various success, but with so philosophical a disdain of the old-fashioned distinctions of *meum* and *tuum*, and upon one occasion the unscrupulous substitution of the name of another person upon a bill of exchange, as to have incurred, and narrowly to have escaped, the last offices of the criminal law. For some time he figured, and not meanly, on the boards of country theatres, and it was thus that Pitman, whose youthful fondness for the stage had incited him to volunteer his theatrical services amongst different strolling parties, had become acquainted with him; but they had lost sight of each other for several years, till the mutual recognition that took place

* Demitto auriculas, ut inquam mentis asellus,
Cum gravius dorso subit onus.

Hor. 9 Sat. 1 lib.

during the storm. By the usual gradations, Pitman had advanced to the high station of collector of C*****. It was as the landlord of a wretched punch-house at Calcutta that in the year 1829, Pitman again saw the well-known features of his stage associate. That punch-house was an unsuccessful speculation, and Pitman, who had generously ministered from time to time to the fellow's distresses by sundry advances, which in courtesy were called loans, at length determined to receive him into his house, ostensibly as a European clerk, but really in subservience to some of the theatrical projects, from which he could never wean himself. Thus fostered and pampered, it was evident to every body but Pitman himself, that he had begun to exchange his more becoming habits of subserviency for something that looked more like a sense of equality with his friend and patron. This change was unconsciously encouraged by Pitman, whose injudicious partiality admitted him to a degree of familiar intercourse, from which minds of a vulgar cast are apt to believe that they are never rightfully excluded. His heedless extravagance had also rendered Atkinson master of some momentous secrets, with regard to the means to which Pitman occasionally resorted to avert, or at least to delay, its consequences; and these secrets rendered the villain, in a short space of time, the master and arbiter of his benefactor's fate.

Poor Julia! Never were patience, and feminine softness, and inextinguishable affection for an erring husband, more cruelly taxed, or more vigorously exerted. Yet heaven tempers the dart to those whom it pierces. Happily her mind was not feebly strung, and of what is woman incapable, when an over-ruling sense of duty and love of the highest and purest kind, not the mawkish sentimental attachment which so often usurps its name, unite their influences in her bosom? It was during the height of Pitman's embarrassments, when credit was refused, and the sentence of Government upon the deficiencies of his accounts was hourly expected, that Pitman disclosed his desperate situation to his wife.

"We are undone, dearest Julia," said he. "Our money is nearly exhausted, and my credit at an end. Ruin has at this moment additional horrors, for my folly and thoughtlessness have involved you in its consequences. My plan is this. You must return to the protection of your aunt at Calcutta, and I will endeavour to effect my escape to America by some vessel that I understand is likely in a few days to touch at Madras, to which place I must instantly travel in disguise."—

"Never," interrupted Julia, "never shall misfortune sever those who have vowed at the altar of God to adhere to each other in sickness and in health, in poverty or riches. Don't you remember, Henry, how we were both affected, as if a presentiment of what was to happen had come across us, by those beautiful lines in the *Henry and Emma* of Prior, where she is so rudely tortured by his cruel experiment upon her affection?

Did I but purpose to embark with thee
On the smooth surface of a summer sea,
And would desert thy side, and make the shore,
When the winds whistle and the tempests roar?

No, my dear friend, a woman's duty is but half-executed who is the associate only of her husband's prosperity. A more useful, a nobler task is imposed on her, when she is called to cheer him in adversity, to reconcile him to life, to whisper peace and comfort to his soul, and to wean him from the black resolves of despondency. I will follow you whithersoever you go."

The rest of the dialogue must be left to the imagination of those who have learned duty to appreciate the deep devotion and inviolable faith of the female heart—the inexhaustible wealth of its affections, when they are nerved and strengthened by a sense of duty, derived from higher sources than the wisdom of this world, and capable of sustaining the severest trials by which it has pleased Providence to train and discipline it for a better. Such was Julia's affection, and such her sense of duty, and such also were the sources from which it was derived.

Imagine the collector of C*****, who, a few weeks before, was surrounded by every comfort that affluence could command—hosts of servants prompt to his call—master of a luxurious mansion enlivened by every amusement and the seat of every pleasure—now occupying with Julia, and her infant yet in arms, and a servant or two, the only ones out of his numerous household who still adhered to his broken fortunes, a wretched bungalow on the frontiers of the Company's territory, situated in a small hamlet, where nothing more than the bare necessities of life were to be procured. The rajah, within the skirts of whose dominions he had sought an asylum, might surrender him at a moment's warning, should he be demanded by the British Government; and Pitman never closed his eyes at night without calculating upon the probability of such an event before the morning. He had taken with him money that would hardly suffice for a month's subsistence, and this they doled out in small sums for their scanty subsistence, the best however which the miserable village, to which their dwelling was contiguous, could afford them. Rice, and occasionally a curry of fowl, or a pilau, were their utmost luxuries.

Pitman was aware that he might have incurred some defalcations in his public accounts; but the amount reported from the presidency astounded him; nor could the fact be reconciled even to his habits of careless and loose expenditure, for more than a lac and a half of rupees were debited against him. He had confidence in his banian, a man of high caste and of irreproachable integrity, and the orders for the money that he expended, every one of which had passed through the banian's hands, by no means accounted for a tenth part of the deficiency. In their efforts to solve this perplexing problem, however, a few incidents put together, which had not before excited the slightest attention, began now to awaken their suspicions,—and those suspicions were pointed to Atkinson, whose conduct had of late been unusually overbearing and insolent, and who had disappeared as soon as the cloud that had long hung over Pitman's fortunes had, in all probability, crushed him for ever. And it was on this occasion that Julia disclosed to her husband an incident, that made him shudder at the overweening confidence he had reposed in that execrable wretch. One evening, when the

air was delightfully fanned by the breeze that, sweeping across the broad expanse of the Ganges, had stolen the refreshing coolness of its waves, Julia had retired to an alcove agreeably built near the river, leaving Pitman at table entertaining a party of officers from the cantonments. It was almost dark, but a fitful gleam of moonlight now and then cast a light round the apartment, a kind of boudoir, which contained a small library of her favourite authors, where she often sought a refuge from the convivial noise of dinner-parties. Suddenly she heard, or thought she heard, footsteps, and the sound seemed studiously suppressed, as if for the purpose of concealing the person who was approaching, that he might rush with more effect upon his victim. It was Atkinson, who fell instantly on his knees before her, and with a sort of theatrical rant, at the absurdity of which she could scarcely repress a smile, began to disclose his passion for her. Contempt, indignation, and the sense of danger, naturally inspired by the solitude which had exposed her to so unexpected an insult, aroused into energy every fibre of her frame, and she flew with the rapidity of lightning towards the house; not, however, without hearing a threat from Atkinson that froze her with horror. "Foolish woman! Pitman's fate is in my hands. Its web is nearly spun." This incident, however, she had hitherto concealed from her husband, partly from an unwillingness to agitate his mind with new disquietudes, and partly because she attributed the nonsense, which Atkinson had poured out so volubly in her presence, to the wine he had taken at table.

The first month of this gloomy retirement passed rapidly away. Amidst so many privations, the luxury of affectionate converse was their's, and the heart of Pitman was humbled and chastened by affliction. But still it was a life of dread and perturbation. Through a secret channel, by which he corresponded with a friend at the presidency, Pitman was informed that Atkinson had formally criminated him of official malversation and a misappropriation of the public money, at the same time enjoining him to omit no precaution to secure himself from seizure. And how embittered was his wretchedness when he found that the slender fund, that had barely supported them in their wretched seclusion, was nearly exhausted, and was compelled to disclose the appalling prospect of famine to Julia!

"Fear not, Henry," said the noble-minded creature; "I know that you are innocent of any fraudulent appropriation of money. All will be cleared up at no distant period. And as to our present necessities, let the tattoo be saddled early in the morning; I have trinkets and jewels, for which I have no use. I will set out instantly to the cantonment and dispose of them. Calculate on my return in thirty-eight hours." To little purpose did Pitman remonstrate with Julia on the rashness of the enterprize. "Your babe, too; what is to become of it?"—"She goes with me," replied Julia. "Where can a child be so safe as in the arms of its mother?" Pitman for some time opposed the design, and dwelt on the peril of robbers and beasts of prey in the jungle she had to traverse. Julia's resolve was irrevocable. In obeying the sacred impulses of duty she was incapable of fear.

She had cultivated the vernacular idiom of the country, and did not hesitate, therefore, to disguise herself as a native. This was soon accom-

plished. The *pijamma*,* and a covering of coarse cloth for the head, were all that she required; and on her miserable tattoo, with her babe in her arms, for whose sustenance she carried only a few atta-cakes, Julia proceeded at day-break on her arduous but affectionate embassy. There was great danger in the journey; but she travelled with the utmost caution, beating the bushes and fern of the jungle with her whip, that she might not be surprised by the sudden attack of the wild beasts which infested it; and she arrived, after sustaining fatigues that few other females ever encountered, at her friend's house at C*****. The sale of the trinkets was the business of less than half an hour, and Julia, gratified by the success of her pious mission, and having accepted a stronger and more active steed, returned to Pitman. A melancholy satisfaction again cheered their humble dwelling, and Julia, by her admirable arrangements, by her fortitude in suffering, and the example she exhibited to her husband, restored, in a great measure, repose and tranquillity to his bosom.

The native servants, who had been accused of participating in Pitman's supposed embezzlements, had, however, justified themselves so completely, that the commissioners appointed to conduct the inquiry made a report to the supreme government, which not only exculpated them, but contributed most materially to the exculpation of the unfortunate collector. Their liberation instantly ensued, and they were thus enabled to prove, by the strongest evidence, that it was through the forgeries and frauds of Atkinson that the deficiency had arisen. Pitman, therefore, had no heavier imputation to sustain, than that of extreme carelessness in superintending the details of his office. Atkinson, in the meanwhile, was preparing to embark for England; but, apprehensive of the charges that hung over him, he escaped from Calcutta in disguise, and it having been fortunately discovered that he had placed the fruit of his peculations, amounting to a considerable sum, in the hands of an agent, the whole was sequestered, and placed to the credit of Pitman's accounts with Government. This intelligence was brought to him, at his wretched abode, by a faithful banian, who, having explained to Julia the official accounts so clearly and minutely as to make her mistress of that very perplexed and intricate subject, besought her to undertake the journey to the presidency, to obtain, as an act of justice, Pitman's restoration to the service. Most cheerfully was the mission undertaken by that excellent woman, and it was successful; the Governor-General in Council not having yet forwarded the dismissal to the Court of Directors.

Pitman's eventful history, however, is not yet closed. On a dark and tempestuous night, during Julia's visit to the presidency, he heard a noise at the door. If violence was meditated, the bolt and the lock of his frail mansion would have offered a feeble resistance; but Pitman, who was exposed to the attacks of the wild animals that tenanted the adjacent jungle, and the still more ferocious bands of robbers, by whom the district is infested, was never unarmed. With two loaded pistols in his pockets, and a blunderbuss charged with slugs in his hand, he proceeded to answer the

* Long trousers worn by native women under the robe or petticoat.

summons, and cautiously, with this latter weapon, raised to the requisite elevation, opened the door. It was Atkinson! pale, emaciated, and famished, the wretch fell on his knees, and confessed his ingratitude and the crimes he had perpetrated, but threw himself on Pitman's generosity to give him a temporary refuge under his roof. This was compassionately granted, and having partaken of the best refreshment which the cottage could supply, he stretched his limbs upon a couch in a kind of anti-chamber to the apartment occupied by Pitman, and, being overcome with fatigue and the various sufferings he had encountered, fell into a sound sleep. It was whilst the thick impeded breathing of the unhappy man resounded through the dwelling, that Pitman heard, as he thought, a loud and frequently repeated yell of jackals; but the real intonation of these animals was well known to him, and after a little attention, he was convinced that it was the cry usually counterfeited by the robbers of that part of the country, who sally out from their hiding-places well-armed, and in order to put their intended victims off their guard, imitate the harsh shrieks peculiar to them. Pitman's suspicions were confirmed in a moment. The door of Atkinson's apartment was instantly forced open; the stoutest and fiercest of the gang was now grappling with him, and when Pitman rushed to his aid, with his fire-arms, the death-struggle had just ceased, and he lay a strangled corse on the floor. The conflict was now turned with tremendous odds against Pitman; but coolness and a steady determination of mind preserved him. The herculean monster, who had murdered Atkinson, fell to the ground at the first discharge of his pistol, and he was already in the act of discharging another, when the whole party fled with the utmost precipitation, and left him master of the field.

Next morning Pitman was relieved from this distressing scene by the arrival of an express from Julia, with relays of bearers and horses for his return to C * * * *, at which place she had promised to meet him. There is nothing so dull in description, though so paradisaical, as conjugal happiness. Pitman was now weaned from folly and extravagance, and having been (but in a great degree through the eloquent intercession of Julia) restored to his official situation, he soon became, what he still is, the pride and ornament of the service.

Such was the transformation which female affection, but above all, female fortitude and firmness, wrought in the collector of C * * * *.

ON THE WEEK DAYS OF THE HINDOOS AND THE OBSERVANCES PECULIAR TO EACH.*

BY THE LATE LIEUT. COL. J. DELAMAÎN.

With respect to the origin of the names of these days, among the Hindoos, it does not appear that the heavenly bodies which bear them derive those appellations from any saint or warrior translated to the skies, as in the hero-worship of former times; but rather that those personages were, on earth, forms, or incarnations, emanating from them; becoming, in fact, the exact counterpart of the system ascribed to the Sabeans, who rendered their popular gods mere astronomical symbols, and referred every event on earth to the aspect of the stars in the heavens. For the sun, moon, planets, and stars, are stated, in the *shastres*, to have obtained their being and name from the Deity, and that a personification or descent ensued. Thus, when Brahma, springing from the lotos that issued from the navel of Virât, conceived the idea of the formation of the universe, and viewing the infinite waters around him, drank dry the flooded space, then from the lotos did he mould the three *loks*† (heaven, earth, and hell), and from his own essence did he construct the sun and moon, and all the heavenly host. And when the sun rose, commenced the first day. Further, conscious of a past, present, and to come, he instituted, from the sun, moon, and five planets, a period of seven days, for the computation of time to men; and the order of their succession rests on priority of birth or existence. It is easy, indeed, to assert that Mungul, or Mars,‡ was the third produced; but I have been anxious, though unable, to obtain a further account of this succession. The coincidence with our own is evident; and not to be explained, I imagine, but by referring both to the same source. The arrangement attributed to the Chaldeans is, that they required a deity to preside, not only over each day, but also over each hour of the day; and that to bring about this double computation, Mars would necessarily fall on the third day with us, and on the fourth with them, as they computed from Saturn. But as the brahmins assign no such reason, that I can learn, and as Mars is not the first of these planets, either in splendour or magnitude, or situated by its orbit so as to claim a third place, it may reasonably be supposed (if the Chaldeans really made such an arrangement), that the brahmins borrowed the succession from them. But whichever way it be, the coincidence in succession, and in many respects even, in characteristic deification, is sufficient to include them in the same origin, as will be seen under their different heads. Saturday was the first day of the Chaldeans, according to the arrangement above alluded to; and though the eastern nations have generally calculated the day from sun-rise, if at any period the Chaldeans conformed with the original reckoning in *Genesis*, viz. that "the evening and morning were the first day;" that of the brahmins, commencing at sun-rise, would necessarily bring their first day to Sunday morning.

OF ADITWÂR OR AETWÂR: SUNDAY.

The sun, both as a luminary and under its mortal form, is known under various names or titles; among others *Adit*§ (the first), and which, compounded with *wâr* (day) gives the name of the first day of the week.

This appellation implies precedence by birth; while, being created the ruler

* Read before the Royal Asiatic Society, February 5, 1831.

† लोक

‡ भंगलः

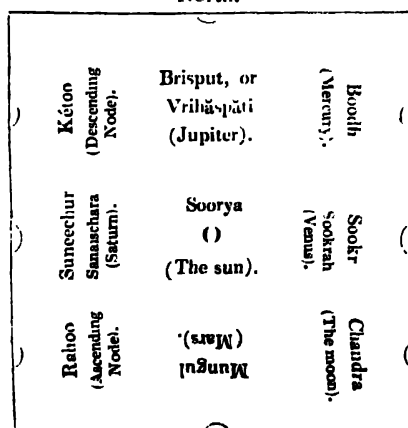
§ This does not appear correct: आदित्य वार, *Aditya-wara*, is "sun-day."

of the seven, it claims the superiority by power. It is represented as the eye of the deity; the moon as his heart. Under his earthly form, *Soorya** (implying power and effulgence) was the offspring of *Kuip*,† son of *Marichi*,‡ son of *Brahma*. He is also called *Aditya*, by rule, his mother's name being *Aditee*;§ and the flowers, jewels, &c. which decorate his person, habiliments, and equipage, bear that distinction of colour. The same rule is adhered to with the other deities, each having his particular badge or jewel. Phœbus, too, implies effulgence and brightness; the sun with golden hair, represented sometimes with a quoit. But it is altogether very apparent, that under whatever name or symbol this great orb may have been, at different periods and in different places, the object of adoration, its votaries must centre in an age past, far beyond human records, and when that luminary was probably the first, and at any rate the most obvious, object for man in an early stage to address; gradually introducing (perhaps at Babylon) the whole circle of the heavens, and forming a system of minor deities, signs, and constellations. The personification of this god (*Soorya*) presents a figure sitting in a car. In his hand a *chukur*,|| or quoit, and sometimes a *lotos*. The colour of his body is red, therefore the ruby has become his emblem.

The seven-headed horse, or seven horses, which draw his chariot, alludes, probably, to the seven days he guides. *Aroon*,¶ or *Aurora*, the morn, is his charioteer. His stature is represented as of a middling size; his disposition firm and impetuous; fine eyes, fair and round in the face, and *yellow* veins. His abode, *Kuling*** It were as well to mention here, that what I have selected has been taken principally from the *Bhagvut*, the *Srávun Muhatim*, a book written by Wushishte Rikh, &c., as well as from what the bramins had well in their recollections; partly also from figures in a temple at Khur-gone. This temple is unfinished above; but below is a vault dedicated to the nine *grāhas*,†† as they usually call the sun, moon, and five planets, with *Rahoo* and *Kétoo* (the nodes), the separated monster producing comets, eclipses, &c.

The plan is as follows : the sun (i.e. *Sooruj* or *Soorya*) is in the centre of the chubootra; and the remaining eight are upon *taks* or niches around.

North.



• सूर्य † कश्यपः ‡ मराचि § आदिति
 † चक्र ¶ अरुणः *Aroonah.* ** कलिङ्गः *Kahunga?* †† गृह "Planet."

They appear to be stationed and classed here more with reference to character than to any astronomical allusion. The three demons, *Rahoo*, *Kéton*, and *Sunee*, occupy one face; there are, however, *juntres*, or astrological diagrams, of shapes and figures adapted to each, engraven before them. The whole of the figures, with the drapery, are cut in black stone.

To proceed: when we consider the high pretensions of this god (*Soorya*); that he is the great progenitor of some of the heavenly bodies, as of the *Ch, huttree* race, a numerous and powerful tribe; nay, that he is the deity itself, being *Brahma* when in the east, *Vishnoo* at noon, and *Mahadeo* at night; these will account amply for the adoration paid to him by all classes on a day selected for his worship, and particularly by the different tribes of Rajpoots, under the appellations of *Saorús*, *Soorujbuns*, *Chandrabuns*, &c. The *Saorús* (who derive their name from *Soor** "bright," "penetrating," "the sun") are stated to confine their worship solely to that luminary; and such is their veneration for it, that they will persist in leaving their food uncooked, until the clouds, which may have obscured it, are dispersed, and the god resumes his splendour. They claim a more direct descent from the sun than other *Ch, huttrees*; but I believe it is a very rare tribe now. The offerings to the god are generally made in the temple; but the sun itself, as the most perfect image of the deity, receives likewise a portion of adoration; independently of which, many forms on that day are observed by the Rajpoot tribes; such as reciting its praises, abstaining from other diet than milk, cakes, or sherbet; sleeping on the ground; abstaining from women; feeding bramins; avoiding to ride out or even stir abroad, &c.

In the month of *Sráwun*, additional rites are prescribed for each of the seven days, as detailed in the *Sráwun Muhatim*. This is the commemoration of *Mahadeo*'s having in that month swallowed and recovered from poison. The worship of *Sooruj* directed on *Etwar*† for the occasion is as follows: a fast; to rise early; to address no one; to bathe in cold water; to put red sandal into a paun-leaf marked with the round *juntr*‡ of the sun; to present therewith the red flower *jásoon* and beetel-nut; to go through the usual ceremonies of the *dhoop*, *duchena*, *artee*, &c., which will be mentioned hereafter; to perform twelve obeisances; and in a cord with six strands to tie six knots, place it on the *juntr* and throw it on your neck. Fulfilling these rites in *Sráwun* will certainly avert poverty; but the *Soodr*, or Hindu of the fourth class, is prohibited both the performance and benefit thereof.

On this day, too, the deity *Séva* assumed the human forms of *Bhyroo* and *Khundé Rao*; and offerings are made to those gods in consequence. They were, moreover, *Ch'huttrees*. Sunday is auspicious for sowing seed, commencing a building or residence, for performing the *hôm*,§ and for planting gardens.

OF SOMWÁR: MONDAY.

Soma,|| the moon, is a male deity, the son of *Atré*, the son of *Bráhma*. His name is expressive of swiftness, as *Chundr*, *Soma*, coolness, &c. He is seated on a white antelope, and has four arms, one bearing a mace, another a lotus. He is decorated with a necklace of white flowers and pearls; and the pearl, from its hue, is his emblem. His chariot is sometimes drawn by ten white antelopes. He is described as young, possessing an exceedingly

• सूर † اتوار, for आदित्यवार ‡ यनत्र
§ होम ‥ सोमः

fair and beautiful countenance, but of a phlegmatic temperament; of large stature; soft of speech, and of a kind disposition. He is, however, notwithstanding, renowned as a warrior, being of the *Ch'huttree* race; and of that branch from which the *Chundrabuns* take their origin and name. His abode is the *Jumna*.

He is esteemed, in course, as the presiding deity of the day; but owing to his worship (excepting occasionally with Debee and Hungoman) being entirely confined to the day time, and their tracing their descent, equally through the female line, from the more splendid luminary the sun, the Rajpoots of both *buns*,* or descents, seem to have transferred much of their adoration to that which appears most analogous to their warlike habits. Some of the bramins say, they think they have heard of the story of *Chandr* having lost his sex, and by an union with the sun founding a new race, but they know not where; at any rate, *Ila*, the mistress of *Budh*, became a female through the malice of *Mahadeo*.

But the great object of adoration on this day is *Seodásheo Mahadeo*.

One cause assigned for this in the *Bhagwat* is that when the *Dévs* and *Dyts* were churning the ocean for the fourteen *rutuns*,† they produced the *bis*,‡ or poison, which is one of the number. *Mahadeo*, being supposed the only one who could take this with impunity, was induced to swallow it. He was, in consequence, parched by a dreadful heat, until *Somvár*,§ or Monday, when the symptoms relaxed, and he became cool. Grateful for this recovery, it has since been a favoured day by him and his votaries.

The celebration of his munificence is another motive, in which all classes join; it being supposed very efficacious in promoting worldly advancement. The *Bys*|| tribe are particularly zealous on the occasion, though the cause does not argue very favourably for the morality of that god. He required their adoration, it seems; and to ensure it, permitted them to cheat a little in weight and measure: nor were they inclined to consider that a crime which was authorized by the deity. On particular days of the moon, as in *Srawan*, the worship of *Mahadeo* is performed a little before sun-set, either at the temple dedicated to him, or before an image formed at home for the occasion. The image is bathed in the *panchamrit*,¶ that is to say, a mixture of curds, milk, ghee, honey, and sugar. The offering is made of white *chundur*,** or sandal, white flowers, and the *bát*†† leaf, placed upon the image: thus will every desire of the heart be gratified. Monday is the most fortunate day to set out on an expedition, mount a new steed, elephant, or *ruth*.‡‡ They are supposed to imbibe a portion of the swiftness of the prevailing deity; whereas, to mount them, or commence a journey, on Saturday, would incur the probable hazard of the horse or elephant proving a sluggard, and the *ruth* breaking down, and of never reaching the journey's end, while fettered by the influence of the tardy orbit of *Sunec*, or Saturn. On such fancies, principally, are their hopes of good or fears of evil founded. Other days, again, are stamped as

• वंश *vanu*.

† रत्न

‡ विष

‡ सोमवार *soma-varu*, "moon-day."

। वैश्य *Valaye*.

¶ पंचामृत .. चंदन

†† विलव *vilva*, vulg. बेल *bil*.

‡‡ रथ *ratha*, "chariot."

auspicious or the contrary, as the full or new moon may fall on particular days of the week, determined by similar astrological tests. I may notice here, too, the superstition attended to by all ranks relative to travelling. The *Sul*,* or trident, of *Mahadeo*, is considered as in a state of continual motion over the face of the earth, to guard and preserve its creatures; and that to oppose its direction, that is its points, would be facing certain death or disaster. With reference to its movement, therefore, it is unlucky to travel to the westward on Sunday and Friday; to the northward on Tuesday and Wednesday; to the eastward on Saturday and Monday, and to the southward on Thursday.

OF MUNGUL-WÁR: TUESDAY.

This form of the planet was produced by an union of the sweat from the forehead of *Mahadeo* and the Earth, his mother. He resembles the Mars of heathen mythology, who also gives the planet his name, being equally celebrated as a warrior: and to that character is he indebted for being classed as a *Ch'huttree*. The name of *Mungul*† is expressive of joy and triumph.

His birth, which took place at *Ougein*, and all the incidents of his life, are indicative of his character for exertion, as of his fierce and overbearing nature. Thus we may conclude why offerings on this shrine should bestow the power of cancelling all obligations and debts; which, as no one pays on this day, it would be silly to demand; why none will attempt to borrow as to three or four generations they might rely on being unable to restore; and why these rites are supposed to dispense profusely wealth and power. It may be on this licentious principle, too, that his worship is so conducive to child-bearing. This is an excellent day to fight a battle; forges are also set to work; and generally those operations which require the aid of fire. *Mungul* is of the colour of fire, and hence the coral is his emblem. He is mounted on a ram, and has four arms; in one hand is a club, in the second a trident, and in a third a spear. He is sometimes seated on a chariot drawn by two rams, and bearing in the fourth hand the *khutwung*, an odd instrument for a god to wield, being described as a side of a cot-frame, or, we may call it, a bed-post.

He is rather low in stature, and highly predisposed to bile (*pit*‡) and anger. This day is also devoted by the *Ch'huttrees* to the celebration of the exploits of *Hunumán*, and as the birth-day of *Debee Mungulee Gaoree*, i.e. the golden Parbutec. Women offer at the shrine of that goddess; the image is anointed with the usual offerings; they present *huldee* and the flower *kuner*; and this will render their husbands kind to them.

OF BUDH-WÁR: WEDNESDAY.

Budh (Mercury) is the son of *Chandr* and *Tara* by a stolen embrace; and by his connexion with *Ila* he united the two lines of descent from the sun and moon. His name‡ denotes "intellect." He is a *Ch'huttree*. His mild demeanour, appearing through his habiliments of war, is expressive of his character. He is represented as of middling size, extremely young, eloquent, and of a most flexible disposition: so much so, as to be easily induced by persuasion to do either a good or a bad action. From a greenish hue in his complexion, the emerald has become his badge. He is seated on a car drawn by lions. Of four hands, one holds a scymetar, another a club, and a third a shield. His

* शूल

† मंगल *Mangal*, "happiness."‡ पित्त *pit*.§ बुध: *budha*, "wisdom."

abode is *Megdh*. His name is celebrated both for war and peace; and the birth of *Gunpat*,* the god of wisdom, on this day, induces a double offering. *Budh* is the patron of merchants; and as the god of merchandize, as well as in many other respects, he resembles the various Mercuries of classic mythology. The *Bys* caste, therefore, select him as their great object of worship, that their speculations may prosper. Debts are collected on this day, but not incurred; neither are clothes washed. The bow is also an object of veneration, as being an emblem of the yielding disposition of *Budh*. It was selected by the sage *Dhunwuntree*,† and by him presented to that god; saying, I have this day completed the circle of my knowledge, and he who shall reverence this token of thee, to him shall knowledge be given, and his diseases vanish. The worship of *Budh* is united with that of *Brispat* from the following circumstance. *Chundr* had been appointed raja of the *Bramins* by *Brahma*: when one day having seen *Tara*, the wife of *Bgispat*, his preceptor, he became enamoured of her, and succeeded in conveying her to his home. *Budh* was the offspring of this intercourse. *Brispat*, after long search, discovered his wife with *Chundr*, when he taxed him with the heinousness of the offence of taking the wife of his preceptor. But *Chundr* was unmoved, and *Brispat* referred the matter to *Indra*, saying to him, "you are king—whatever crimes are committed with impunity in your reign are your crimes;" and desired that he would restore him his wife. *Chundr*, then, at the suggestion of *Indra*, consented to restore her, but not the son, because he said the child was his own; but *Brispat* denied this. After much uproar among the gods, a reference was made to *Tara* herself, as the most likely to solve the question; she decided in favour of *Chundr*. Hence it was ordained that the united worship of these two deities could not fail to produce a son; and those desirous of so happy an event print on Wednesday and Thursday, with *kuldee*, a *jhoola* (or swing), the emblem of infancy, and worship it in *Srawun*. I can find no similarity between *Budh*, as a *grāha*, and Woden, the terrific deity of Saxon mythology, at whose shrine were performed the most barbarous rites; and however nearly allied the names may be, in sound; the one implies "intellect," the other is, I believe, expressive only of fury and violence.

OF BRIHUSPAT-WĀR: THURSDAY.

Brihuspat‡ is a bramin, the pundit or teacher of the gods. He is therefore entirely pacific, though his name implies "lord of the great." He is aged, large of stature, yellow in complexion, and possessed of infinite wisdom. He is son of *Ungira Rikh*, son of *Brahma*. His abode is in *Sind*. He sits on a horse, has four arms, in which he bears a stick, a *lotos*, and his beads. He is sometimes placed in a car with one horse, the whole of the colour appropriate to him, which is yellow; and of this the topaz is the emblem.

Brihuspat being the *gūrū* of the gods, they are strict in their observances towards him; and as the source of all sacred knowledge and rites, his day is appointed for a general worship of the gods. The mango-tree is held sacred, and worshipped on this day, as one of those in which *Lakshmee*, the dispenser of wealth, is wont to nestle. *Brihuspat* does not accord in character with *Thor* better than *Budh* with Woden. *Brihuspat-wār* is an auspicious day for opening a new shop, for wearing ornaments, for domestic converse with the women, and inquiry into the nature of the deity.

गणपति *Ganapati*.

धनुर्नरि . .

वृहस्पति: *Vrihaspati*, or Jupiter.

OF SŪKR-WĀR: FRIDAY.

Sookr,* the son of *Kuvee*, son of *Brighoo*, son of *Brahma*, is also a pundit and bramin. As *Brihaspat* is teacher of the *Deos*, so is *Sookr* of the *Dyts* (become the evil spirits), and he is held in high estimation by all bramins; the same rites are observed towards both.

He, too, is seated on a horse, with a stick, beads, a *lotus*, and sometimes a bow and arrows, in his four hands. His person is adorned with white flowers and diamonds. His complexion is white, and he bears the diamond for his badge.

His hair, however, is dark; he is of gentle speech and middle aged, and particularly fond of his ease: his aspect is agreeable, and he is represented to possess, in a great degree, the *ἡσυχία*, or principle of life. This is an attribute ill-according with his character and profession; and one can only conjecture some original connection with the fables of Venus. Nor can we otherwise conceive why the priest should wield in his hand the emblem of cupid. It appears to me that all these mythologies were founded on some supposed attribute or influence in these planets on the affairs of the earth, and that during the career of astrology and priestcraft new powers and properties have been conceived and added by extending nations, while old ones became abrogated or obsolete, forming the strange medley and the imperfect coincidence that present themselves.

The worship on this day of *Jeevuntlee Debee*, or “*Debec*, the giver of life,” seems to bear further allusion to that above. Offerings are made to the goddess by women who have lost children; and however often this misfortune may have occurred, by perseverance in the worship of *Jeevuntlee*, they will replace them, and ultimately succeed in rearing them: or if they have gone on a journey they will return safe.

This is the day also fixed for the worship of *Balaaji* among the Marhattas, and of *Lakshmi*, as that of their birth; and is devoted to singing, wearing new clothes, or making acquaintance. The abode of *Sookr* is *Bhojkt* (Berar).

OF SUNECHUR-WĀR: SATURDAY.

Sance, or *Sunec-chur*,† is the last of the seven. The name is derived from the long period in the completion of its circuit, and means the “slow-mover.”

Sance is the offspring of *Suraj* and *Chaya*. His colour is represented as blue, or black; and the sapphire is his ensign. He is clothed in black, with which his flowers, ornaments, and appointments correspond; and bears in his four arms a sword, daggers, arrows and bow. Some of these are occasionally omitted. He bestrides a black vulture; is extremely tall and thin; has yellow streaks in his eyes, long teeth, nails, and hair; is old, and, in short, remarkably ugly, and of an unyielding implacable temper. He is lame, withal; allegorical, evidently, of his slow career; but accounted for by a blow received in battle. The story reminds us of the downfall of Vulcan, who, too, was called the slowest of the gods. His abode is *Saurashtra* (Surat).

This god, though descended from *Soorya*, is classed as a *Soodr*, nay sometimes as a *Chandal*. Like Saturn, he was continually at variance with and ill-treating his parents. The same notion of his baneful influence appears in the earliest ages to have pervaded Chaldea, Egypt, and India; but the Hindoos seem to know nothing of him in his reformed character, when he became

शुक्रः the planet Venus.

† शनी or शनैश्चरः the planet Saturn.

renowned for justice, and established in Italy the golden age. All we hear of him are about his vices and his tyranny.

Classed with the lowest tribe, he is constituted the *Raja* of the *Soodrs*, *Chandals*, and *Mlecches*; while they, considering him an adept at all kinds of wickedness, pay him homage also as their guru; and to ensure the accomplishment of any nefarious transaction, offerings would this day be made at his shrine. Lame bramins, too, are sought for on this day, and fed in honour of their limping deity. Oil is rubbed over their bodies. Bathe them in warm water, present them rice, peas, &c. and you will dispel the evil influence of *Sance*.

His day boasts the exclusive privilege of being devoted to the acquirement of magic, exciting quarrels, killing brutes, and all sorts of enormities. This is the day to celebrate *Bishen*,* under the form of *Marsingh*, destroying the monster *Ilirnakasap*: if figures described with *huldee*, and offerings of oil and grain, are presented to them, *Lakshmi* will be gracious to such votaries. The night of *Sance*, as of every day of the week, is sacred to the worship of *Hanuman*, as *Muhabar*. He is the god of attack and enterprize, and they, who have in view such objects, will offer at his shrine by night. They are required to anoint the image with oil and *sendur* (red lead), to place on its neck a wreath of *jasoon* and *ag* (red flowers); the benefits will be success, and exemption from sickness. This is done particularly in *Srawan*.

Having closed the description of these ephemeral deities and the observances requisite on the days over which they respectively preside, I will notice a few points as they regard the general form of worship. The chief of these are, the *achamon*, or sipping water from the hand for purification, preparatory to worship; the *namaskor*, or obeissance; the *dhtp*, required at the commencement and termination of worship, and consisting in burning twelve ingredients, viz. *chandan* (sandal), *gugul* (a gum), &c. before the image; *dup*, the more simple ceremony generally practised, of burning a *ghee-chiragh*, or lamp; the *návéd*, or offering in kind, consisting of various sorts of food, as vegetables, *huldee*, rice, grain mixed up with ghee in various ways, sugar, honey, curds, &c., marking the image and themselves with the coloured *chandan*; the presentation of flowers, which is universal and essential. The general term for oblations is *charhána*.

Burning camphor, and putting the hand over the flame, which, when warm, is placed on the head and breast, called *artí*; the presentation of coloured cloths; the offering of money called *dachina*, which is of two kinds, one to the god and one to the bramins. The *hóm* is a separate worship, usually performed by the officiating bramin burning, over a lamp of cotton and ghee, a bit of mango-wood. When the flame is increased by more ghee poured by the bramin thereon, he continues to repeat *mantras*, or incantations, while the devotee casts into the flame betel-nut, pawn, *til* (oil-seed), rice, barley, sugar, &c.; *dachena* to the *hóm*, and *dachena* to the bramin, who is fed also afterwards, according to the means of the donor. This ceremony is performed at the desire of any individual who has a point to gain with the gods. Such are the usual modes of offering; but a small portion of these, even, suffices for the *nemnit*, or customary daily devotions, as the expense would become too great; and the material point in these simple offerings is to present to the deity *chandan* and flowers appropriate to him. This, with the gods above described, is never neglected; and all greater presentations, as cloth, &c., are guided by

this rule: but I do not learn, whatever may be the prevailing hue of the deity, that the unchanging colour of a rupee has ever been stated by the god, or the bramin, as an insuperable objection.

It is usual, however, for the offerer to compromise the matter if possible, and an equal value is given in any other metal that may suit the occasion; he would prefer giving one-fourth of a gold mohur to *Brihaspat*, for instance, than four rupees: but when a person has more devotion than money (as is frequently the case) it is usual for him to make *namaskar*,* and say, "accept, O deity, these four annas" (or whatever trifle he may be able to give), "which imagine to be as many mohurs, or rupees, or pieces of cloth." Thus any trifle may represent a blue cow or a red horse, according to the day, should the bramin who officiates declare such animal at that particular time acceptable to the god. The *muntras* of the bramins, which form a prominent feature in all regular worship, are recited by them on such occasions, varying the form as circumstance may require. These they may repeat, but are forbidden ever to put them to paper. The presentations generally fall short of the god's necessities, as delivered through their oracles; but proofs of good intention are always regarded with respect, though the gosseins, &c., indeed, sometimes reject with contempt an offering that does not meet their wishes, and have even the baseness to pronounce a curse over the home or head of the indigent offerer.

Of the deities described, some are more some less in vogue. One might, at first sight, conjecture that the multitude would pour their oblations at the shrines of those whose beneficence dispensed happiness, and whose mildness claimed their love; and that those, on the contrary, stern, tyrannical, and malignant, would only find adoration from their puny imitators; but this is not the case. The bow of *Budh* is almost forgotten; while that same instrument at the *darsāra*, though there the emblem of rapine and death, is hailed by universal acclamations. *Sanee*, *Budh*, *Brihaspat*, and *Sookr*, find no delight in the distress of mortals; mankind do not, therefore, take the trouble to worship them; and whatever they might be induced to hope from the intervention of good, they are much more apprehensive of the wrath of the bad. It is evident that the source of their devotion is fear, not love. Hence the crowded shrines of the proud *Surya*, of the warlike *Mangal*, of the tyrannical *Sanee*, and of the diabolical *Rahoo*. However we may be induced to smile at such a system of worship, the advocates of a far better may not feel flattered by too minute a scrutiny into the motives of their own—the most fervent prayer, after all, to God, is to preserve us from the devil.

When a Hindoo is informed by the bramin of the village, that the influence of such a god clashes with his *ras*, or sign of nativity, the more terrible that god is, the quicker he hastes to the temple, and the greater are his offerings to avert the impending evil.

OF RAHOO AND KETOO.

As the comets, monsters, tempests, and prodigies that infest the heavens and darken the faces of the sun and moon, under the appellations of *Rahoo* and *Ketoo*, have insinuated themselves into the celestial circle, and their places are regularly established there as represented in the temple at *Kargon*, this sketch would be incomplete were they to be left unnoticed. The *Bhagwat* gives the following account of them.

When the Deo *Dhunwuntré* brought up his *lotus*, full of *amrit*, from the

* नमस्का

On the Week Days of the Hindoos.

churned ocean, the *Dyts*, who were the most powerful, resolved to appropriate it to themselves. Upon this the *Deos*, with *Indra* at their head, complained to *Bhagván* that their labour was vain, since the *Dyts* alone reaped the benefit. *Bishen* (Vishnu) consoled them, and pledged his word that they should not be deprived of the *amrit*. Upon this they departed, and in a conference proposed to the *Dyts*, that, as the labour was mutual, they ought to divide the produce. During this discussion, *Bishen*, under the female guise of *Moháni*, "the charmer," joined the assemblage. The *Dyts* were enraptured with her beauty, and instantly proposed that she should be their arbitrator.

Moháni urged that, being a female, they were not likely to attend to her suggestions; but they persisted in their choice. He, therefore, ranged the parties on different sides, and began to portion out the *amrit* to the *Deos*; during which a *Dyt*, named *Rahoo*, slipped between *Surya* and *Chandra* (the sun and moon, allegorical of an eclipse), and obtaining a share, drank it off. *Surya* immediately informed *Moháni* of the trick that had been practised on her; whereon, with a blow of her *chukr*, she severed his head from his body. The parts, however, already become immortal, retained their post among the gods, and were classed as *Gráhas*; and as the word *gráha* has only a bad import, I believe, it is perhaps not strictly correct to include the nine under that appellation. When all the remaining *amrit* had been distributed among the *Deos*, *Bishen* resumed his form, and the *Dyts*, finding they had been deceived by the illusion of *Moháni*, became indignant; they struggled hard with the *Deos*, but they (the *Deos*) had already consumed the beverage that gave them immortality.

Rahoo, then, is the son of *Viprichiti*, son of *Vasup*; and *Sinhvika* is his mother. He is described under various forms; sometimes as a dark cloud, at others with the tail and body of a large fish. But in the temple he is placed upon the *sunvardsul*, or flying dragon, where he has four arms, one bearing a sword, another a mace, and a third sometimes grasping a trident. He is drawn in a car by a species of lion or sphinx.

His complexion is of a sable hue, which is recognized in the *luhsunéa*, or *goméd*, his distinguishing jewel. His abode is *Barbar* (Barbary). The name of *Rahoo* implies "the tormentor." He is stated to be the king of the *Nishu'ds*; and as this *gráha* partakes more of the character of a demon than of a god, ever at variance with, and endeavouring to thwart his neighbours, he is worshipped in misfortune, and to avert the attacks of evil spirits. Being considered in all respects of a temper congenial with that of *Sancee*, his day has been deemed the most suitable for the worship of *Rahoo* and *Kétoo*: and hence, probably they occupy the same place in the temple. But on the occasion of eclipses, comets, earthquakes, &c., they become almost the sole object of regard, or, I should say, of terror. Oblations are numerous on such an event; and wild and clamorous music is played during an eclipse, to induce the monster to release the oppressed planets, which continues till the eclipse is over. In the same manner did the multitude sound their trumpets and cymbals to deliver *Luna* from the thralldom of the Thessalian enchanter.

The head of *Rahoo*, under the appellation of *Kétoo*, is an allusion to the long lock of hair on his head; and hence a comet is placed upon another strange animal called the *holga*. But he has various forms—sometimes portrayed as a beam of the sun mounted on a dragon, called *kupúuth*, with two arms, and bearing a club decorated with party-coloured dress and jewels (perhaps allusive to his multiform nature), of which the *bydur* is the emblem; indeed the learned do not seem agreed which is the head or which the tail of

this double monster; they are represented either way in books and images; and when *Rahoo* is the head, *Kétoo* becomes the type or shadow of his former shape. We may conclude that they are interchangeable.

Kétoo is the name used for a comet; and under the form of meteors of that description, and all the dreadful consequences which are usually attributed to them, doth he contrive to assail the universe. His attributes and worship may be included in those of *Rahoo*. His abode is *Madh*, sometimes *Maliáchal*. *Kétoo* bears a marked resemblance, in character and even in name, to the *Proteus* of the Greeks; who, under the name of *Cetes*, is supposed to have been a king of Egypt, and there he had the power of eluding his pursuers by disappearing as a whirlwind, a stream of water, or a flame of fire. From such peculiar power of transformation has *Kétoo*, moreover, obtained the surname of *Kámrup*. It is not improbable, therefore, that the *Proteus* of the Greeks, called *Cetes*, in Egypt, is the *Gräha Kétoo*, who occasionally tarried on the African shore. And may not his adopted name *Pytheneas* be even the very *Proteus*?

JESUITICAL MIRACLE.

IN an account of China, by the Portuguese Jesuit, Alvarez Semedo, who resided in the empire for twenty years, in the early part of the seventeenth century, we find the following account of a miracle, which occurred during the persecution of the Chinese Christians:

"The Christians, who remained in prison, after much suffering and ill-usage, were, in the end, by the power and intrigues of their adversary, Chin, condemned to suffer seventy bastinadoes a-piece. The two lay-brothers, being Chinese, after repeated outrages and bastinadoing, were condemned, one to serve at the Tartar wall, the other to tow the king's barges, like oxen in Europe. Nevertheless, all the Christians evinced a wonderful constancy and joy to suffer for the cause of Christ, so that the Gentiles wondered at their outward constancy. There was a woman who, having heard that our brother, Sebastian Fernandez, had been tortured at an examination by the squeezing and pinching of his hands and fingers, desired that favour of the Lord that she might likewise undergo this torture. Her prayer was thus, in part, granted; for, being one day in prayer, she saw in a vision Chin sitting on his tribunal, who commanded her to renounce the faith of Christ, and upon her refusal, he directed the same torture to be applied to her. When the vision was over, the marks were to be seen for some time on her hands, and the black and blue stripes on her body; which was a very great comfort and contentment to her."

COMBAT BETWEEN ROSTUM AND SOHRAB.

In a clever paper on Persian poetry, by Mr. N. Howard, of Eton, published in the *Transactions* of the Plymouth Institution, that gentleman has inserted some spirited and tolerably close versions into English rhyme from the episode of Rostum and Sohrab, in the celebrated epic of Firdausi. We select as a specimen the following passage, describing the combat between the heroes, in which Sohrab fell by the hand of his unknown and unknowing father.

We cannot suffer this occasion to pass without expressing our satisfaction at finding that oriental literature is not altogether discarded from our seats of learning; and our hope that the Society (the Oriental Translation Fund), which has been formed with the noble design of patronizing translations from eastern authors, will not be compelled, by the apathy and neglect of English scholars, to continue their practice of publishing versions into *English* by *German* and *French* translators, whose successful application to the oriental tongues, ought to shame us into emulation: *pudet hæc opprobriū nobis.*

Exhausted, baffled, each unclasps
 His frustrate hold, o'erspent and slow
 SOHRAB his mace that instant grasps,
 And, quickly levelling, stuns the foe.
 Not long he lay;—for, when he felt
 Returning sense, and sight, and breath,
 Panting he rose, and loosed his belt,
 Brushed from his brow a damp like death;
 Then raised his troubled eye and prayed
 For power and supernat'ral aid.

Again they wrestle, limb to limb;
 They writhe, they deal the stunning blow;
 Their eyes with gore and dust half-dim,
 While down the blood and toil-drops flow.
 Their heads and throats are backward cast;
 The bloody struggle cannot last —
 The youth grows faint in heart and power,
 And Fortune, in that dark'ning hour,
 Abandons him to worse than woe.

Look, look!—to horrid frenzy wrung
 His nerves with force unnat'ral strung,
 The ROSTUM lifts,—he sways him round,—
 By heaven! he brings him to the ground,
 But hopes not to secure him there—
 Alas! the lifted blade is bare:—
 A moment more, and all is done;
 The FATHER, with a madman's air,
 Plunges the poniard in his SON!

“ Brave heart ! ” the youth, faint-sighing, said :
 “ Since thou hast spilt this blood of mine,
 “ Know Destiny will thirst for thine,
 “ Nor rest till thy heart's blood be shed.

“ Oh could I see my Father’s face,
“ Far dearer than my life now spilt,
“ ’Twould soothe me e’en in Death’s embrace.
“ But hide thee, stranger, where thou wilt,
“ In gloom, where light its smile ne’er threw,
“ In air, or under ocean’s flood,
“ My Father ROSTUM will pursue,
“ And slake his vengeance in thy blood.”

Stunned ROSTUM indistinctly heard his name—
A damp, a dreary horror seized his frame ;
Sight, memory, sense, forsook his wildered brain,
He fell as one by lightning struck and slain.

At length he woke, as from a dream
Of harrowing torments dark and wild ;
He rose, and, with a stifled scream,
Gazed vacantly upon his child.

“ O, dear one ! curse me not, though I have shed
“ Thy life-blood ; heap not curses on my head,—
“ For I AM ROSTUM !—one, ere now,
“ With nothing damning on my brow,
“ Nor hurried blindly to destroy
“ My brave, my beautiful, only boy !
“ What, can I think on this and live ?
“ No, no,”—he cried and gazed on heaven.

* * * * *
* * * * *

The father o’er his son bewildered knelt,
Unlaced the mail, undid the galling belt,
And laid his lab’ring bosom bare.
Good heaven ! upon his arm, a proof too true,
The well-known BRACELET met his startled view !
The father raved—he tore his hair
In all the haggardness of woe,
And yet no burning tears would flow.
SOHRAB, though near life’s latest throe,
Looked all the son forth from his eyes,
And thrice he tried in vain to rise :
“ Nay, Father, sob not ;—this is worse
“ To bear than death-pangs, or to fall
“ Beneath a parent’s dreaded curse,
“ Or pine away in foreign land :
“ Of deaths, ’tis sure, the best of all,
“ To perish by a FATHER’S HAND.”

LIFE AND SPEECHES OF MR. HUSKISSON.*

MR. HUSKISSON'S merits as an able financier and a sound political economist impart to his speeches and pamphlets a value which rarely belongs to productions commonly of an ephemeral character. They are not, and were never intended, as specimens of finished eloquence or models of fine composition; but they contain a store of practical knowledge and a clear development of the just principles of commerce, which recommend them to the study even of the mature statesman.

The work before us possesses the advantage of being well authenticated: a circumstance of much importance in a work of this nature. The biographical memoir is evidently furnished from a source which guarantees its fidelity; and the most important speeches have been corrected or wholly supplied from the notes of the speaker himself, that is, probably, they were re-written by him from the daily reports, which is not unusual with parliamentary orators.

The biography of Mr. Huskisson exhibits no particularly striking feature. He was descended from a gentleman's family, of moderate fortune, which had been long settled in Staffordshire, as small landed proprietors, and was born in March 1770, at Birch Moreton Court, in Worcestershire, which, with an extensive farm, had been rented of the Earl of Belmore by his father on his marriage. His mother dying in 1771, his father returned to Staffordshire, and he was placed at school at Brewood in that county, and afterwards at Appleby, in Leicestershire, where, it is said, "young as he was, he gave evident promise of those talents by which, in after life, he acquired for himself such a splendid reputation." Dr. Gem, his maternal great uncle, a physician of eminence, and possessed of great literary attainments, watched over the education of young Huskisson with much solicitude. Having taken up his residence at Paris, he carried him thither in 1783, when the latter was but fourteen. This was a critical period in the history of France and of the civilized world. Liberal opinions and a desire for a new order of things began to be popular; the sentiments and principles of the *Encyclopedists* and early revolutionists naturally captivated the mind of a youth like Mr. Huskisson, who frequented the political *salons* and "possibly may be supposed to have participated in some of the notions" of those reformers. He became a member of "The Club of 1789," when he was but nineteen. The principles of that club were in favour of a limited monarchy in opposition to the jacobins and levellers, but he declared that he seldom attended it, and never spoke but once, when he argued against the creation of assignats. He soon after disconnected himself with this club. The speech he then delivered is extant, and affords a singular proof of the accuracy of his notions respecting currency at that early period.

By means of the society he met with at Dr. Gem's, Mr. Huskisson was introduced to Lord Gower, the present Marquess of Stafford, then our

* The Speeches of the Right Honourable William Huskisson, with a Biographical Memoir, supplied to the Editor from authentic Sources. In 3 vols. London, 1831. Murray.

minister at Paris, to whom he became private secretary. The scenes he witnessed soon after were a melancholy comment on the effects of those principles which he had, perhaps, abstractedly, admired. In September 1792, he writes to a friend: "report must have made you acquainted with the scenes of horror and cruelty, which have disgraced humanity in France and rendered its capital uninhabitable. The change in the government, which took place on the 10th August, obliged Lord Gower to return to England. The obstacles opposed to Englishmen who wished to leave Paris, joined to the terrible events which have since taken place, in the beginning of last week, determined me to embrace the offer of returning with him to the land of true liberty."

On his return, he passed the greater part of his time in the family of Lord Gower, where he often met Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, by whom (at the recommendation of Lord Gower) he was appointed superintendant of the affairs of the emigrants. Having evinced a capacity for public business, he attracted the attention of the two ministers, and soon won their confidence. About the same time commenced his acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Canning.

In 1795, Mr. Huskisson was appointed Under Secretary of State in the department of War and the Colonies, under Mr. Dundas, in which capacity many of the important details of that office, owing to the occupation of Mr. Dundas, devolved upon the under secretary. In 1796 he first entered Parliament, as member for Morpeth, but he seldom spoke. "It is probable," says his biographer, "that the soundness of his judgment, together with a constitutional diffidence, which he never shook off, induced him to confine himself narrowly to the business of his department, and by a steady and watchful observation of parliamentary proceedings, to cultivate and bring to maturity his natural and acquired abilities, before he took part in general debates." In this sure, though unostentatious course of proceeding, he treasured up a fund of financial and commercial knowledge, and became, as Mr. Canning observed, "the best practical man of business in England."

In 1801 Mr. Pitt retired from office, and Mr. Huskisson retired, also, to his estate at Earham, Sussex, of which he became proprietor, after the death of Dr. Gem, in 1800. In the preceding year he had married the daughter of Admiral Milbanke.

On the destruction of the Addington ministry, and the return of Mr. Pitt to office, Mr. Huskisson was appointed one of the secretaries of the treasury. On the death of Mr. Pitt, and the accession of "All the Talents" to power, Mr. Huskisson, who might justly have claimed a place, had "talents" been the sole qualification, became an active member of opposition, supporting by his speeches the reputation he had by this time deservedly acquired of an able financial statesman. In his speech on Colonel Wardle's plan of public economy, June 19, 1809, Mr. Huskisson took a very comprehensive view of the finances and expenditure of the country. He had at this time resumed his post of secretary of the treasury, under the Duke of Portland, whose administration superseded that of the

"*Advent*" in April 1807. On the dispute between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, which led to the retirement of the latter, Mr. Huskisson followed the fortunes of his friend, to which he adhered in spite of the most tempting offers. But although out of office, he was gradually laying the foundation, by his speeches in Parliament, of a reputation which would eventually command a place in a future ministry. In August 1814, after being five years out of office, he accepted the post of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, under Lord Liverpool; Mr. Canning having just before taken the celebrated embassy to Lisbon, the ground of a serious imputation upon the purity of his motives. Mr. Huskisson seems to have devoted himself with his characteristic diligence to the duties of his new office. He undertook, moreover, from this period, more frequently the office of vindicating the measures of the government, chiefly in regard to its financial and mercantile policy, than he had hitherto done. Some of his best speeches were delivered between 1814 and 1822. At this time Mr. Canning, who had temporarily, from personal motives, seceded from the ministry, returned to it on the death of Lord Londonderry. In the change which took place upon that event, Mr. Huskisson was placed in the more appropriate post of President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy, with ultimately a seat in the cabinet. On the retirement of Mr. Canning from the representation of Liverpool, Mr. Huskisson was chosen in his stead. It was after this event that he entered more immediately upon those great measures for emancipating our foreign trade from its restrictions, and upon the introduction of what is called the new commercial system, the due appreciation of which will probably devolve upon the next generation. "The best history of this brilliant period of his public life," observes his biographer, "the best exposition of that system, will be found in those speeches with which he introduced and defended his various measures, and which will be allowed, even by those who differed from him on some points, to comprize a mass of the most profound and valuable information on the subjects to which they refer, and be considered by those who formerly assisted his labours, and now uphold his principles, as forming a manual for future ministers on all questions of commercial and international policy." A gratifying proof of the soundness of his views was exhibited to Mr. Huskisson in an address from the merchants of Liverpool, accompanying a service of plate, "as a testimony of their sense of the benefits derived to the nation at large from the enlightened system of commercial policy brought forward by him."

In other quarters, however, this system provoked hostility, which seems to have caused Mr. Huskisson much disquiet. So essential a change must have injured the immediate interests of some and shocked the deep-rooted prejudices of many; the epithets of "theorist" and "innovator" were applied to him by those whose own theories were destroyed by his bold measures. In a MS. book, found after his death, in a private box, he had written: "*whatever pains I have taken for the improvement and simplification of the laws which regulate our commerce and industry, I have taken it all for the sake of the public interests. So far from serving any interest of my own,*

I have gained the ill-will and enmity of many, partly secret, partly declared,—painful to myself, but not useless, perhaps, to the country."

In 1827 Mr. Canning became minister, on Lord Liverpool's sudden incapacity, and in the same year Mr. Huskisson received, whilst on the continent, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, news of the death of his friend. Offers were made to him by Lord Goderich, which he accepted reluctantly, and received the seals of the colonial department. The ill-fated administration of Lord Goderich, however, "melted away like a snow-wreath," and it was not without some difficulty that a successor was found. The commission to form a new administration was finally entrusted to the Duke of Wellington, under whom Mr. Huskisson retained the post of secretary for the colonies.

Attempts were made to inculcate Mr. Huskisson for so readily taking office under those whom he was charged with stigmatizing as "the destroyers of Mr. Canning," and with whom, it was said, he had declared to his friend's widow, "no power on earth should induce him to unite." Mr. Huskisson distinctly repudiated such expressions, though he seems to admit that something fell from him which implied unwillingness to serve with those who had deserted their country out of personal hostility to Mr. Canning. Such a feeling might fairly be considered as transient, and not to be looked upon as insuperable.

Whether a relic of the antipathy to Mr. Canning, which he imputed to his colleagues, was cherished towards himself, or whether he fancied so, there appeared to a cursory observer some slight indication of a want of perfect harmony and cordiality between him and them. His official and parliamentary functions were discharged, nevertheless, with a vigour and ability, to which the colonial department had long been a stranger.

On the 19th May 1828 the East Retford discussion took place, which terminated Mr. Huskisson's connexion with the Duke of Wellington's administration, and by his lamented catastrophe two years after, his career as a minister.

The question of "who was to blame" in that remarkable affair has been much discussed. Mr. Huskisson contended, with great earnestness, that he had been harshly used by the Duke, and his biographer maintains the same opinion. Candidly speaking, we must confess that we are far from concurring in this opinion. At the end of a debate, in which Mr. Huskisson voted against the ministry, he immediately despatches a letter to the prime minister avowing what he had done, stating that "he owed it to the Duke to lose no time in affording him the opportunity of placing his office in other hands, as the only means in his power of preventing injury to the King's service, which may ensue from the appearance of disunion in his Majesty's councils, and regretting the necessity of troubling his grace with this communication." What the Duke of Wellington could have properly done besides laying such a letter before the King, we are at a loss to conceive. Neither the Duke nor his Majesty, nor, we should have thought, any one else, could have regarded it as any thing less than a civil resignation. It is true the Duke might have ventured to suspend the last step till he had

endeavoured to soothe and entreat his colleague; but even if the terms of the letter had been less explicit, the Duke of Wellington had before his eyes the fate of Lord Goderich's administration, which was ruined by the insubordination of the members; and it was as much his duty as it was his temper to be prompt. There was nevertheless still a door open to Mr. Huskisson, who might, if he had pleased, have recalled the letter, which he was almost invited to do; but decent pride withheld him from a step, which he, however, blamed the Duke for not taking, namely, making a slight concession. As prime minister, the Duke of Wellington had no alternative, as he expresses it, "except that of submitting himself and his Majesty's government to the necessity of soliciting Mr. Huskisson to remain in office, or of incurring the loss of his valuable services."

Mr. Huskisson's biographer, referring to his offer of resigning office under Lord Liverpool's administration, in 1822, upon his voting against Lord Londonderry's resolutions on the subject of agricultural distress, observes "the result, as all the world knows, was as different as the other circumstances of the case were similar" to those of the case under consideration. But he has overlooked the material fact he himself records: "accordingly, he *waited upon* Lord Liverpool, and after explaining to him what had passed, did that which he afterwards, in 1828, repeated in respect to the Duke of Wellington, namely, placed in his hands the decision, whether the penalty of such an act of insubordination was to be enforced against him." Had Mr. Huskisson *waited upon* the Duke of Wellington there could have been no "mistake."

On the 15th September 1830 occurred the fatal accident which deprived the country of a statesman whose matured experience, deep sagacity, and familiar conversancy with all the most intricate details of financial and commercial policy, would be invaluable at this juncture.

The person, manners, and deportment of Mr. Huskisson, were, like his oratory, plain, unostentatious and unimposing. His elocution, though not to be termed embarrassed, was rather slow, and an appearance of sluggishness was superadded by a slight drawl in his tone and a laboured utterance. His diffidence, and a consciousness of wanting the brilliant imagination of his friend Canning, as well as occasional constitutional weakness, perhaps, impeded his attempts at fluency. But those who paid close attention to his speeches, and those who read them after they had been delivered, could not but be struck with the perspicuity, the justness and the ease with which he managed the most complicated subjects, and carried conviction even to refractory minds. His style of eloquence, simple, unadorned, borrowing few illustrations from the schools of rhetoric, was exactly adapted to the subjects he discussed. Now and then he indulged in a vein of dry humour and sarcasm, which was always effective. In short, though not an attractive, he was always a convincing orator. It was probably from his dislike to frequent speaking (not a very prevailing weakness amongst the parliamentary men of the present day) that his speeches were well considered and digested, and consequently, they are valuable depositories of knowledge. For all practical purposes, the science of political economy, in

some of its most useful branches, may be acquired from a study of Mr. Huskisson's speeches.

To attempt to analyze these speeches would be a vast undertaking and wholly inconsistent with the limited space we can allot to a review. We shall therefore content ourselves with illustrating the opinions of Mr. Huskisson on some of the great political questions of which he treated, by occasional extracts from the work before us.

In 1810 Mr. Huskisson drew the attention of Parliament to the state of the circulating medium and bullion trade of the country, and upon his motion the celebrated committee was appointed, of which he became one of the most active members. His speech upon that occasion is not given, nor is it necessary, for the pamphlet which he published in the same year, entitled "The Question concerning the Depreciation of the Currency stated and examined," in which that question is treated so clearly and satisfactorily, is republished in the work, and supersedes the necessity of all other publications. The principles contained in that pamphlet, which he enunciated in the house in May 1811, in his admirable speech on the report of the bullion committee, he invariably maintained in the discussions in Parliament, and lived to see them adopted, when a shilling and a piece of paper were no longer believed to be really equivalent to 5 dwts. 9 grs. of gold.

The earliest intimation of Mr. Huskisson's opinions respecting what is termed "free trade" appears in his speech on the state of the corn laws, on the 16th May 1814, when Lord A. Hamilton objected to the abandonment, with respect to corn alone, of all those great regulations which writers on political economy universally allowed to bear upon all other articles of commerce. Mr. Huskisson remarked that "the appeal which had been made by the noble lord to the general and abstract principles of political economy had totally failed, seeing that the whole of our commercial and economical system was a system of artificial expedients. If our other regulations with regard to the price of commodities stood upon the basis of the principles of free-trade, then there could be no possible objection to leaving our agricultural productions to find their own level. But so long as our commerce and manufactures were encouraged and forced by protections, by bounties, and by restraints on importation from abroad, he saw no reason why the laws relating to the growth of corn should alone form an exception to this general system in almost all other respects." And again, on a subsequent occasion:—

First principles had been alluded to; but first principles, as well as other principles, must depend upon positive circumstances and relative situations, for the mode in which they were to be applied. If this was an untaxed country,—if we had no poor rates,—if a *perfect freedom of trade* existed in every branch of commerce,—the arguments of honourable gentlemen would be irresistible.

It is to be observed that, down to the latest period, Mr. Huskisson was an advocate for *some* protection to the British grower of corn. Upon the subject of the degree of protection, in the Corn Duties' Bill, in 1827, there occurred a curious misunderstanding between the Duke of Welling-

tion and Mr. Huskisson, owing to a misapprehension of a letter written by the latter the former.

The same qualification of first or abstract principles was made by Mr. Huskisson, in his speech against Mr. Whitmore's motion, in May 1823, the object of which was an equalization of the duties on East and West-India sugar. This object Mr. Huskisson opposed.

He agreed with the hon. member for Portarlington (Mr. Ricardo) that, considering the question abstractedly, and without reference to the state of things, which had grown out of the colonial policy of this country for the last century, the only point deserving of notice was, where, as consumers, could we get our sugars at the cheapest rate? But he denied that the question ought to be abstractedly considered. It was a question to be looked at with reference to a number of complicated circumstances. There were many of the statements of the hon. mover of the question (Mr. Whitmore), which he was free to own had filled him with surprise. The hon. mover had said, for instance, speaking of the hardship of not allowing a free trade,—“you have destroyed, by your superior machinery, the manufacture of India in muslins, and now you are actually compelling her, although she has no mines, to pay bullion for the cottons and other goods which she takes from you.” Now this, as had been observed by the hon. member for Portarlington, was precisely the reverse of the old argument against our trade with India, when it had been complained, that we should have to pay India in specie for every thing we purchased of her.

As for the advantages expected to accrue to India, in the shape of employment for her population, from the removal of the duty in question, he believed that those advantages were altogether imaginary. Supposing—what he, for his own part, did not believe would be the case,—supposing that the removal of the protecting duty did lead to an increased production of sugar in India, still the persons who had been employed in manufacturing muslins would not turn their hands to the cultivation of sugar. Such a transfer of labour from one course of action to another would be difficult in any country; and in India the system of *castes* rendered it almost impossible.

These observations and limitations of principles it is important to bear in mind, when considering the sentiments expressed by Mr. Huskisson on the East-India question.

The measures with which, as President of the Board of Trade, he followed up the views of Mr. Wallace and Mr. Robinson for an alteration in our commercial system of regulations, form the ground upon which Mr. Huskisson's reputation is defended by his advocates and assailed by his enemies. He stated broad and convincing facts, which made it obviously necessary, as he remarked,* to adopt one of two courses; “either we must commence a commercial conflict, through the instrumentality of prohibitory duties and prohibitions,—a measure of policy which no man would now venture to propose;—or else we must admit other powers to a perfect equality and reciprocity of shipping duties. The latter, he thought, was the course we were bound to adopt; its effect, he was thoroughly persuaded, would lead to an increase of the commercial advantages of the country; and while, at the same time it had a direct tendency to promote and establish a better political feeling, and to increase confidence among the mari-

* *Speech on the Reciprocity of Duties' Bill, June 6, 1823. Vol. II. p. 206.*

time powers, it would abate the sources of that commercial jealousy, idly wasting their force in a race of mutual annoyance. He had no doubt that when England abandoned her old principle, the Netherlands and the other powers, who were prepared to retaliate, would mutually concur in the new arrangement."

The soundness of the principles, and the partial success of the measure,—a measure absolutely necessary from a variety of extraneous considerations,—should not induce us to disguise the fact, that other nations have not concurred in the new arrangement, nor abandoned their commercial jealousy. The result is a practical comment upon the observation we before quoted, that first principles depended for their just application upon positive circumstances and relative situations. Had the measure depended solely, as some projected commercial experiments are made to do, upon the presumed concurrence of other nations, our trade would have been ruined by it.

The bill for amending the law of principal and factor, a measure of the justest character,—though stigmatized by an hon. member (Mr. Robertson), who was in the habit, at that period, of alarming the house with very wild prognostications, as one which would destroy the warehousing system of the country,—was introduced by Mr. Huskisson, in 1824, with a speech remarkably clear and satisfactory.

His speech on the 21st March 1825, on the colonial policy of the country, and that, four days afterwards, on our foreign commercial policy, contain a further exposition, in his usual clear and convincing manner, of the true principles of commerce. After showing the impolicy of great states making the interests of their dependencies subservient to the interests, or supposed interests, of the parent state, illustrated by our past and recent conduct to Ireland, to America, when British, and to our other colonies, he arrives at the conclusion that "so far as the colonies themselves are concerned, their prosperity is cramped and impeded by the old system of exclusion and monopoly; and that whatever tends to increase the prosperity of the colonies, cannot fail, in the long run, to advance, in an equal degree, the general interests of the parent state." In the other speech, Mr. Huskisson took a comprehensive view of the details of the plan of fiscal reform by which he proposed to give effect to the principles of *free trade*, which he had already demonstrated to be necessary in the state of our foreign commerce. Both these speeches were afterwards published. Mr. Huskisson had the satisfaction of finding that his constituents at Liverpool "notwithstanding the embarrassment and distress which generally prevailed in trade and manufactures (in 1820), were convinced of the wisdom of the measure introduced by him for the removal of commercial restrictions."*

These measures, though carried by large majorities in the house, required to be constantly defended against the attacks of those who, upon the old principle of *post hoc ergo propter hoc*, charged every occasional stagnation or derangement of commerce to the "new system." His vindication was always masterly and triumphant.†

* Address, 4th February 1826. Memoir, vol. ii. p. 113.

† See speeches, vol. iii. pp. 1, 77, 386, 514, &c.

In May 1829 Mr. Huskisson delivered an opinion on the East-India question, upon one occasion, when presenting a petition from Liverpool, and two days after, on Mr. Whitmore's motion for a select committee of inquiry into the East-India and China trade.

Some have, with great plausibility, objected to a cabinet minister being the representative of large constituencies having peculiar and separate interests from the community, because such minister is liable to be unduly biased by, and disposed to listen too favourably to, the representations of his constituents. If there be any force in this objection, it will apply to Mr. Huskisson (though not then a minister), so far as to account, in some measure, for a visible leaning towards the views of the Liverpool party against the renewal of the East-India Company's exclusive privilege of trade with China. We do verily believe that, had Mr. Huskisson lived to take part in the discussion of the question, his sentiments would have worn a different complexion; for he generally guarded himself against being supposed to give more than a hypothetical opinion.

At the period when these incidental debates took place, the evidence collected by the committee of both houses was not, of course, in existence; consequently, Mr. Huskisson had not the opportunity of bringing the statements made to him to the test of comparison, which has been so singularly fatal to the Liverpool party. As the errors into which Mr. Huskisson was betrayed by those statements (which we traced to a Liverpool committee) have been more than once pointed out in this journal, it may seem invidious to repeat the refutation. His speech upon Mr. Whitmore's motion was studiously cautious. He began by impressing upon the house, what his constituents probably did not thank him for calling to the minds of his hearers, that "this was a question not only of the highest importance to the commerce and manufactures of this country, but also a question involving interests far higher than those of mere commerce and manufactures. It was a question also, the decision of Parliament upon which would involve the happiness, the tranquillity, the moral and the physical situation of the millions of subjects, who, in that country, looked up to us for protection. All these considerations rendered it necessary that the house should proceed to inquire into the subject with a full consideration of the awful responsibility which would rest upon it, for any decision which it might make upon the different bearings of this great question. It was an inquiry more complicated, more various, more extensive, than any into which the house had ever embarked."

Thinking, also, that all questions relating to the future political administration of India should be carefully distinguished from those which were mixed up with the commercial pursuits of the East-India Company, knowing that all the interests of the country were involved in difficulty, and must be well weighed before the house could decide that no settlement, or no colonization should take place in India (and on that point he would say that there must be some change if we did not wish to lose India)—looking at the character, the habits, and the prejudices of the natives of that vast continent, he would now content himself with saying that we could not apply to it the ordinary principles of colonization, nor deal with it as with *a country which we occupied for the*

first time. Matters like these must go through a committee; and he would even add that the judgment of the committee upon them must not be considered as binding upon Parliament.

The observant mind will easily detect here, as well as in other parts of the speech, an endeavour to avoid shocking the *prejudices* of his Liverpool friends, without becoming their partizan. In the preceding year, when Mr. Huskisson was re-elected for Liverpool, his constituents endeavoured to extract from him a declaration of war against the East-India Company; but all he would say was that he should "endeavour to apply to the subject the general principles which he had long professed, at the same time considering the claims which that great company fairly have upon the country;" adding, with respect to the Bank and the East-India Company, "I am strongly opposed to monopolies of any kind, and think it highly proper that institutions, which have risen up under different circumstances, should undergo a modification suited to the changing circumstances of the country."

We shall touch upon only one other topic,—Parliamentary reform. To this measure, that is, to a sweeping change in the constitution of the representation, this liberal and enlightened statesman was a decided enemy; not because he was averse to a system of purification, or to the disfranchisement of corrupt boroughs—of which his determined vote on the East Retford case is a pledge; but because he apprehended serious consequences from extensive innovation. His sentiments on this point were frequently reiterated; they underwent no alteration notwithstanding the changes which he witnessed and even brought about in the principles of our domestic as well as foreign policy. "From the settled aversion which I feel to every system of what is called Parliamentary reform," he observes, in 1829, in a speech (one of his best) which is authenticated by his own MS. notes, "I cannot say I hail with much satisfaction any question which brings, even indirectly, that subject more or less under the review and discussion of this house. I am as far as any man from courting any thing which looks like a general revision of the constitutional body; but when the existence of such abuses and general corruption as have been proved long and habitually to exist in the borough of East Retford are brought to light, and exhibited in proof before us, we have no alternative but to apply some remedy to the specific evil. Further than this I shall never be prepared to go. I take my stand upon the aggregate excellence of our representative system, and I leave to others to take what delight they may in hunting out the anomalies of its detail, having no desire myself to join in that critical examination." He added, in a singularly prophetic spirit: "I shall regret this success (of ministers against the utter disfranchisement of the borough), because I am convinced that it will increase, in the public mind, the feeling which already exists in favour of Parliamentary reform,—because I feel it will ensure the adoption of a course, which must pave the way for a general Parliamentary reform."

We here close our notice of a most valuable work, observing that it is extremely well got up, and we may add, well printed.

SPASMODIC CHOLERA MORBUS.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.*

THE Board of Health,† in compliance with the directions of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, have examined the following gentlemen, formerly employed in different branches of the medical department in India, viz. Dr. Daun, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Ashburner, Dr. Birch, Mr. Wybrow, Mr. Boyle, and Mr. Meicle, respecting the disease called Cholera Spasmodica in that climate. From their evidence, and from the great body of information contained in the printed medical reports drawn up by order of the several governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, the Board has formed a detailed account of the symptoms of the disease, and given a view of the great outlines of practice adopted in India.

To these are annexed a description of the same disease, as it appeared in Moscow, given by Dr. Keir, an English physician, long resident in that capital, and an extract from the joint report of Doctors Russell and Barry, employed by his Majesty's Government to investigate the nature of the same dreadful malady now raging at St. Petersburg.

The Board refers medical practitioners to the reports above-mentioned generally; but as they are not accessible to many individuals, from the circumstance of their not having been published, it more particularly calls their attention to the statement drawn up by Sir Gilbert Blane, and inserted in vol. xi. of the Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the correctness of which has been verified to a committee of the College of Physicians by Dr. Russell, formerly resident in Calcutta, during the prevalence of this disease;—to the works of Mr. Annesley on the Diseases of India;—to an Essay on the Cholera by Mr. George Hamilton Bell;—to other works by gentlemen formerly practitioners in that country, which are now before the public; and to the "History of the Epidemic Spasmodic Cholera of Russia," by Dr. Bisset Hawkins.

Description of the Disease.

The attack of the disease in extreme cases is so sudden, that, from a state of apparent good health, or with the feeling only of trifling ailment, an individual sustains as rapid a loss of bodily power as if he were suddenly struck down, or placed under the immediate effects of some poison; the countenance assuming a death-like appearance, the skin becoming cold, and giving to the hand (as expressed by some observers) the sensation of coldness and moisture which is perceived on touching a frog; by others represented as the coldness of the skin of a person already dead. The pulse is either feeble, intermitting, fluttering, or lost; a livid circle is observed round the eyelids; the eyes are sunk in their sockets; the tongue is cold, and either clean, or covered with a slight white fur; and in many instances even the breath is cold. In cases of this severity, the vomiting and purging characteristic of the disease do not commonly take place so early as in milder attacks, but seem to be delayed until the almost overpowered functions of the body make a slight effort at reaction. It is worthy of remark that, unless death takes place in these ex-

* Papers relative to the Disease called *Cholera Spasmodica* in India, now prevailing in the North of Europe. Printed by authority of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

† Board of health: Sir H. Hallford, Bart., G.C.H., president; Dr. Maton, Dr. Turner, Dr. Warren, Dr. Macmichael, Dr. Holland; Sir T. Byam Martin, G.C.B., Comptroller of the Navy; Hon. Edward Stewart, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Customs; Sir James Macgrigor, T.C.D., Director General of the Army; Sir William Burnett, K.C.H., Medical Commissioner of the Navy; Sir William Pym, Superintendent General of Quarantine; Dr. Seymour, secretary.

treme cases within a few hours, some effort of the animal power is made to rally the constitution; and this point is insisted upon here, because it will direct the mind of practitioners to the particular moment when bleeding, and certain other parts of practice, recommended in the Indian reports, can be enforced in this country with probable success. Vomiting soon succeeds; first of some of the usual contents of the stomach, next of a turbid fluid like whey, white of egg, water-gruel, or rice-water; described perhaps more accurately as a serous fluid, containing flocculi of coagulated albumen. The lower bowels seem to let go their contents; what happens to be lodged in the rectum is passed more or less in its natural state; the next discharges are similar to those thrown up from the stomach, and are passed with violence, as if squirted from a syringe. The same similitude may be applied to the vomiting. Spasms, beginning at the toes and fingers, soon follow, and extend by degrees to the larger muscles of the legs and arms, and to those of the abdomen. These vary in intensity, but are sometimes so violent as to put on the appearance of tetanus.

In some severe cases the vomiting is slight, in others considerable, and the purging and vomiting precede each other without any known rule; but whichever may be the precursor, a severe burning heat is early felt at the præcordia; there is an invincible desire for cold liquids, particularly water; and, although the skin and tongue are cold to the touch, and the pulse nearly lost, or even imperceptible, the patient complains of intense heat, and has an almost insuperable aversion to any application of it to the skin. The spasms increase, sometimes spreading gradually, sometimes suddenly, to the abdomen, as high as the scrobiculus cordis. The next severe symptoms are, an intolerable sense of weight and constriction felt upon the chest, accompanied with anxious breathing, the spasms continuing at the same time; a leaden or bluish appearance of the countenance, the tongue, fingers, and toes assuming the same colour; the palms of the hands and soles of the feet becoming shrivelled; the fingers and toes giving the appearance of having been corrugated by long immersion in hot water. There is, throughout, a suppression of the secretion of urine, of the secretions of the mouth and nose; no bile is seen in the evacuations, and it may be generally observed, that all the functions employed in carrying on life are suspended, or alarmingly weakened, except that of the brain, which appears, in these extreme cases, to suffer little, the intellectual power usually remaining perfect to the last moment of existence. At length a calm succeeds, and death. The last period is commonly marked by a subsidence of the severe symptoms, without improvement of the pulse or return of natural heat; but occasionally terminates in convulsive spasm. Within an hour or two from the commencement of such a seizure, and sometimes sooner, the pulse is often not to be felt at the wrist, or in the temporal arteries. If it be discoverable, it will usually be found beating from eighty to a hundred strokes in a minute; this, however, is not invariable, the pulse being not unfrequently quicker. The powers of the constitution often yield to such an attack at the end of four hours, and seldom sustain it longer than eight.

We have described the symptoms of the extreme case, in the usual order of their occurrence; but it will be obvious, that in a disease which proceeds so quickly to a fatal termination, medical practitioners will seldom see their patient until the greater number of these symptoms have taken place.

In the less rapid and more ordinary form, sickness at the stomach, slight vomiting, or perhaps two or three loose evacuations of the bowels, which do not attract much attention, mark the commencement of the attack; a burning

sense of heat soon felt at the præcordia excites suspicion of the disease; an increased purging and vomiting of the peculiar liquid, immediately decides its presence, unless previously proved by the prostration of strength, and an expression of the countenance not often exhibited, except when death is to be expected within a few hours. The symptoms before described follow each other in similar, but slower succession: the spasms of the extremities increase with the vomiting and purging, and particularly in proportion to the constriction of the thorax; and this form of the disease, which creeps on at first insidiously, and is in its progress more slow, by giving a greater opportunity for assistance, is, if treated early, more tractable: but if neglected, equally fatal with the more sudden seizures. Such cases last from twelve to thirty-six hours.

The principal difference consists in the diffusion of the symptoms through a greater space of time; a misfortune, it is true, to the patient, if the disease prove ultimately fatal; but advantageous, by affording an interval for the natural powers of the constitution to rally themselves, and for the employment of the resources of medical art. But there is another remarkable distinction well worthy of attention. It has been observed before, that in the more rapid cases, the intellectual faculties suffer but little; and it may be added here, that the disturbance of them is not delirium, but rather a confusion and hesitation of mind resembling slight intoxication. In those of longer duration, if the individuals, either by the natural vigour of their constitution, or medical assistance, sustain the shock beyond the period of twenty-four hours, suffusion of the *tunica conjunctiva* often takes place, not unfrequently delirium, and even coma.

It is remarked that those who survive seventy-two hours generally recover, but there are exceptions even to this: for though, according to the Reports of the Medical Practitioners in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, the recovery from this seizure commonly terminates the disease; or, as is stated in the latter, the sequelæ are those dependent upon some previous ailment of the individual; yet the Bengal Report details a series of subsequent symptoms resembling those of low nervous fever, which, when they proved fatal, usually terminated within eleven days from the commencement of the seizure called cholera. To complete the outline, an account of these symptoms, extracted from the Bengal Report, will be given hereafter; and we may observe, that they correspond accurately with the description given by Dr. Keir of the second stage of the disease, as it appeared at Moscow from the beginning of the month of October to the earlier part of the month of March. But we will previously point out the manner in which the recovery from this seizure commonly takes place. The first symptoms are the abatement of the spasms and difficulty of breathing, a return of heat to the surface of the body, and a restoration of the pulse; these, however, are equivocal, from being often only temporary, and the prognostic from them is very uncertain, unless they follow a progressive march of amendment; sleep and warm perspiration attending it are of more importance and more certain signs of recovery. The return of the secretion and evacuation of urine is reckoned one of the most favourable signs; the next is the passage of bile by the bowels, and if this be freely established, and accompanied with an improvement of the pulse and of the temperature of the skin, the patient is soon placed in a state of security from the attack; but it will appear from the following extract from the Bengal Report, that upon this recovery he has often a serious stage of disease to encounter, the description of which is given in the words of the author. Before, however, we proceed to this, we must remark that the seizure, when not fatal, has

three modes of termination; one in immediate convalescence, accompanied only with great weakness:—a second, in which large evacuations of vitiated bile are passed for several days, sometimes attended with blood and with peculiar pains in the bowels, particularly in the rectum:—the third is of a febrile nature, of which the following account is supplied from the information given in the Bengal Report, *viz.*—

“The fever which almost invariably attended this second stage of the disease,*** partook much of the nature of the common bilious attacks of these latitudes. There was a hot, dry skin, a foul deeply-furred tongue, parched mouth, thirst, sick stomach, restlessness, watchfulness, and quick variable pulse, sometimes with delirium and stupor, and other marked affections of the brain. Generally, when the disorder proved fatal in this stage, the tongue, from being cream-coloured, became brown, and sometimes black, hard, and more deeply furred. The teeth and lips were covered with sordes, the state of the skin varied, chills alternating with heats, the pulse became extremely quick, weak, and tremulous, hiccough, catching of the breath, great restlessness and deep moaning succeeded, and the patient sunk incoherent and insensible under the debilitating effects of low nervous fever and frequent dark, tarry alvine discharges.” It is to be observed that the able author of the Bengal Report doubts whether these symptoms can be considered as “forming any integrant or necessary part of the disorder itself,” or whether they belonged to the bilious seizures of the climate. A reference to the annexed account of the second stage of the disease at Moscow, during the coldest season of the year, will probably satisfy this doubt by proving that climate was unconcerned in producing them.

Appearances on Dissection.

The appearances after death varied much in different individuals, and apparently according to the duration of the disease. In those who died within eight or ten hours, the stomach was generally found in a relaxed, dilated state, loaded with the same fluids as had been thrown up during life; sometimes containing food which had been swallowed, and not returned although the vomiting had been excessive. The internal and peritoneal coats of the stomach were in these instances pale and bloodless; the small and great intestines bore the same appearance; the arch of the colon when the spasms had reached the abdomen before death, and sometimes the sigmoid flexure of it, were so contracted as to be less in diameter than the duodenum. The former was most commonly observed, the latter only occasionally. No appearance of bile or fæces was found in the intestines. The bladder was generally empty. The liver, and vessels which pass to the vena cava inferior, were turgid with blood; this turgescence extended to the vena cava superior, to the right side of the heart, and in some instances to the left ventricle: blood was in the same manner stagnant in the lungs, marking a congestion in the whole venous circulation of the larger vessels: the blood in the vessels was unusually *black*, resembling tar in colour and consistence. It is worthy of remark, that this local accumulation of blood was uniformly found in all fatal cases, whether they were of rapid or slower termination, and was particularly evident, as might be expected, in those in which the oppression of the breathing had prevailed with most violence. The gall bladder was turgid with bile, the gall duct commonly pervious, but bearing no marks of bile having recently passed.

In cases of longer duration, the same leading appearances were observed, but often with great addition. The vessels of the stomach in these instances were

found loaded with blood, presenting a surface sometimes of a pale pink hue, sometimes of a deep blue, at others of so dark a tint as to resemble sphacelus of the membrane, from which it could only be distinguished by the firmness of texture, and the appearance of vascular congestion on holding up the stomach between the eye and the light: in other instances the arteries of the stomach presented the appearance of having been penetrated by a vermilion injection; the same was observed in the smaller intestines, very rarely in the larger. In those cases in which coma had existed, serum was found effused, sometimes between the membranes of the brain, sometimes into the ventricles, and in some there was merely congestion of the blood in the vessels. Those who died of the subsequent illness shewed no appearances after death different from such as are usually observed in other cases of febrile disease, attended with corresponding symptoms.

Treatment of the Disease in India.

The modes of treatment adopted in India were very various. From the rapid accumulation of patients daily falling down with the disease, and the small success of any treatment in the earlier appearance of it, a feeling of disappointment and almost despair seems at times to have dispirited the medical officers, and they are described (from the hopeless state in which they found their patients) as changing from one extreme of practice to another. Thus the strongest stimulants and bleeding were used in a disease of the duration of but a few hours, according to the instinctive view of the symptoms presented to each practitioner, sometimes with, and sometimes without success; but from the vast body of evidence collected by their industry and zeal in India, and detailed by them with great ability, it is not difficult to form a rationale of their practice.

The first objects were to rally the animal powers by the application of heat, by internal and external stimuli, and to quiet the vomiting, purging, and spasms, by opium, or other sedatives; the next to restore the passage of bile, and the last to relieve the oppression of breathing. The difficulty of their position will be readily understood by calling to mind, that in extreme cases patients were seldom seen until all these symptoms were found existing together, with a pulse at the wrist either fluttering or not to be felt.

The measures pursued for these objects were by almost all practitioners, in the first instance, to administer opium, and as soon as the vomiting was abated, to give purgatives, of which calomel was commonly a principal ingredient; others relied upon calomel combined with opium, and subsequent purging, with the more ordinary laxative medicines. An opinion was entertained that calomel alone was the best sedative of the vomiting, and relieved the anguish occasioned by the burning heat at the præcordia; but the evidence in favour of this fact is met by so many contrary statements as to leave the question in great doubt. The doses of opium were in general sixty or eighty drops of laudanum, or an equivalent in solid opium, which was upon the whole found to be best retained upon the stomach. With this, ten, fifteen, or twenty grains, and sometimes more, of calomel were given, and it may be generally observed, that the most common practice was to administer sixty drops of laudanum and twenty grains of calomel, which were repeated in larger or smaller doses once in two, three, or four hours, according to the judgment of the practitioner. Others, who had the greatest confidence in calomel, but felt, at the same time, the real and probable advantage of the sedative, combined five, ten, or twenty grains of calomel with one or more of opium. The purgatives generally used were jalap, scammony, rhubarb, the compound ex-

tract of colocynth, purgative pills of which croton oil was an ingredient, senna, salts, magnesia, and particularly castor oil. For the purpose of relieving the coldness of the surface of the body, and determining the blood to the skin, every kind of internal and external stimuli was immediately applied;—of the former, brandy and other spirits, æther, ammonia, oil of peppermint, were principally used; assafetida was used by several, and this alone, or combined with opium, and sometimes opium alone, sometimes turpentine, were used in the form of a glyster. It is proper to remark, that in evidence submitted to the Board, it is stated that cajeput oil, in the quantity of thirty to fifty drops, was administered by the servant of a resident in India to some of the natives, in the beginning of the disease, with beneficial effect. Of external stimuli, blistering plasters of cantharides were applied to the scrobiculus cordis; or, in cases of great depression of power, boiling water, so as to raise an immediate blister; nitric acid was also applied and neutralized by chalk, to prepare the skin for the application of the blistering plasters, and enable them to produce effect with more expedition; sinapisms to the same place, to the feet, calves of the legs, and arms; hot baths at the temperature of 112° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, vapour baths, fomentations, simple friction with warm flannels, bottles containing hot water, hot sand, friction with various liniments, oil of turpentine, and cajeput oil, and such other stimuli as occurred to each practitioner, or were in his power, according to the emergency of the case. A milder practice was adopted by others, of giving magnesia in milk, to the amount of a drachm or more, every half hour or hour, with the intention of pacifying the vomiting, and acting upon the bowels by gentle means. Some considerable success which attended this practice induced, for a short time, a frequent repetition of it, but the subsequent failure of these means leaves upon the face of the Report a doubtful opinion of their efficacy. Of the milder modes of treatment, one not unfrequently adopted was to empty the stomach by infusion of chamomile and other light evacuants of that organ, afterwards to give opium, and purge either with calomel or without. Emetics were given by some practitioners, but not generally; and there is some record in the Indian Reports and in the evidence before the Board of their utility.

Almost every plan seems to have had its success and its failure; and we may observe again that, in most cases, if death did not take place within twenty-four hours, and that warmth returned to the skin, and the circulation became considerably restored within that period of time, and the improvement, either by the natural powers of the constitution, or the assistance of medical art, was sufficient to protract the patient's life for seventy-two hours, he almost always recovered from the seizure. But the remedy which is described to have been most uniformly successful, when it could be used, is bleeding, and this even in cases when the pulse was scarcely perceptible at the wrist. This practice seemed to apply itself to the root of the disease, by relieving the congestion of the venous system, which was invariably found loaded on examination after death, and which congestion (though only an effect of the first impression made by the attack of disease upon the constitution) appeared to be the immediate cause of death. In the lighter cases, or in those of a severe nature which came under medical treatment before the pulse at the wrist was lost, or had become fluttering, bleeding was attended with the most decided advantage. The oppression of the chest, the burning heat of the præcordia, the spasms, the vomiting and purging, are stated in some instances to have ceased at once, in others on a repetition of the bleeding. In such as allowed a free extraction of blood, these effects very uniformly occurred; but even in some, when the pulse

was indistinct, bleeding was successful if it could be carried to the extent of eighteen, twenty-four, or thirty ounces; the pulse rising in power, and becoming more distinguishable, in proportion to the flow of blood. If the pulse, in this state of feebleness, was distinct enough to give to the finger the feeling of oppression, bleeding was almost always successful. The blood drawn was always black, whether procured from a vein or an artery, and flowed with great difficulty, commonly at first coming from the vein in drops, and gradually in a stream; but before it could be induced to flow with freedom, the patient often required the warm bath, friction, external and internal stimuli, to produce a sufficient quantity for his relief. If a small quantity only could be procured, the heart seemed to feel the loss without being relieved; the bulk of the blood actually circulated being reduced, while the great mass of it, congested in the inferior and superior vena cava, did not make its way to the heart.

The effect of bleeding was mechanical, and acted only as removing an obstruction to the passage of the blood from the distended venous system; and if not carried far enough to remove this impediment, and allow the large veins to empty themselves into the heart, such weakness was produced as is occasioned by the loss of blood in constitutions worn out by disease. This black blood was not inflamed. The quantity required for relief varied in different individuals; the best criteria of the proper time for desisting from bleeding, were the abatement of the spasms and oppression of the breath, the increased vigour of the pulse, the removal of the burning heat at the præcordia; but perhaps the most sure guide was the change of blood from a black to a more florid colour.

It is to be observed, that though sometimes bleeding was followed by immediate sleep, restoration of pulse and natural warmth, and a speedy solution of the disease, it appears never to have been solely relied upon, but to have been followed or accompanied, more or less, by the other plans of practice above mentioned.

The Board of Health has drawn up the above statement for the purpose of diffusing more generally a knowledge of the symptoms of the disease as it appeared in India, and of the plans of treatment there adopted. This, together with the descriptions of the same disease as it prevailed in Moscow, and is raging at St. Petersburg, is deemed sufficient for general information.

With the history of the disease, the dissections, and mode of treatment in India and Russia before them, medical practitioners in this country will be prepared for its appearance. So much knowledge and intelligence are diffused among them, that until more uniformly successful modes of practice are devised, the Board wishes to leave their minds unbiassed. At the same time, all communications from those by whom the disease may be seen will be received with great attention; and they are invited to give the result of their observations to the Board, the members of which will be happy at all times to advise with their medical brethren on the subject.

In the name of the Board, HENRY HALFORD, President.

(Here follow an Extract from the "Report on the Epidemic Disease called Cholera Morbus, which prevailed in the City of Moscow, and in other parts of Russia, in Autumn 1830, and Winter 1831," by Dr. Keir; and an extract from the joint Report of Drs. Russell and Barry. We insert the letter.)

St. Petersburg, July, 1831.

Although there can be no doubt that the disease now prevailing here is strictly identical, in all essential points, with the Epidemic Cholera of India; and although there are many descriptions extant of that malady, much more

ably and accurately drawn up than any which we can pretend to give ; yet we are induced to believe that a short account of the symptoms which we ourselves have actually witnessed and noted at the bedside in some hundreds of cases, since our arrival here, may be useful,—first, because we are not aware that any description by an eye-witness of European Cholera has yet been addressed to the British Government ; secondly, because the disease, as it has shown itself in this capital, when closely compared with the Indian Cholera, appears to have undergone some modifications ; thirdly, because, having now studied the disease in all its stages, our description, however imperfect, will at least assist towards establishing a standard of comparison with other local epidemics of Cholera in Europe, and may, perhaps, enable those who have not seen this disease, to recognise it with more certainty than they would otherwise be able to do.

The Cholera Morbus of the North of Europe, to which the Russian peasants have given the name of ‘Chornain Colezn,’ or *black illness*, like most other diseases, is accompanied by a set of symptoms which may be termed preliminary ; by another set which strongly mark the disease in its first, cold, or collapse stage ; and by a third set, which characterise the second stage, that of reaction, heat, and fever.

Preliminary Symptoms.—We have but few opportunities of witnessing the presence of all these symptoms, some of which precede the complete seizure by so short an interval, that the utmost diligence is scarcely sufficient to bring the patient and the physician together, after their occurrence, before the disease is fully formed. Diarrhœa, at first feculent, with slight cramps in the legs, nausea, pain, or heat about the pit of the stomach, malaise, give the longest warning. Indeed, purging, or ordinary diarrhœa, has been frequently known to continue for one, two, or more days, unaccompanied by any other remarkable symptom, until the patient is suddenly struck blue, and nearly lifeless. Often the symptoms just mentioned are arrested by timely judicious treatment, and the disease completely averted. When violent vertigo, sick stomach, nervous agitation, intermittent, slow, or small pulse, cramps, beginning at the tips of the fingers and toes, and rapidly approaching the trunk, give the first warning ; then there is scarcely an interval. Vomiting or purging, or both these evacuations, of a liquid like rice-water or whey, or barley-water, come on ; the features become sharp and contracted, the eye sinks, the look is expressive of terror, wildness, and, as it were, a consciousness on the part of the sufferer that the hand of death is upon him. The lips, the face, the neck, the hands, the feet, and soon the thighs, arms, and whole surface, assume a leaden, blue, purple, black, or deep brown tint, according to the complexion of the individual, varying in shade with the intensity of the attack. The fingers and toes are reduced at least a third in thickness ; the skin and soft parts covering them are wrinkled, shrivelled, and folded ; the nails put on a bluish pearl-white ; the larger superficial veins are marked by flat lines of a deeper black ; the pulse is either small as a thread, and scarcely vibrating, or else totally extinct. The skin is deadly cold, and often damp ; the tongue *always moist*, often white and loaded, but flabby and chilled, like a bit of dead flesh. The voice is nearly gone ; the respiration quick, irregular, and imperfectly performed. Inspiration appears to be effected by an immense effort of the chest, whilst the *alæ nasi* (in the most hopeless cases, and towards their close), instead of expanding, collapse, and stop the ingress of the air. Expiration is quick and convulsive. The patient asks only for water, speaks in a plaintive whisper (the ‘*vox cholERICA*’), and only, by a word at a time, from not being able to retain air enough in his lungs for a sentence. He tosses incessantly from side to side, and complains of intolerable weight and

anguish around his heart. He struggles for breath, and often lays his hand on his stomach and chest to point out the seat of his agony. The integuments of the belly are sometimes raised into high irregular folds, whilst the belly itself is violently drawn in, the diaphragm upwards and inwards towards the chest; sometimes there are tetanic spasms of the legs, thighs, and loins; but we have not seen general tetanus, nor even trismus. There is occasionally a low, suffering whine. The secretion of urine is always totally suspended, nor have we observed tears shed under these circumstances; vomiting and purging, which are far from being the most important or dangerous symptoms, and which, in a very great number of cases of the present epidemic have not been profuse, generally cease, or are arrested by medicine easily in the attack. Frictions remove the blue colour for a time from the part rubbed; but in other parts, particularly the face, the livor becomes every moment more intense and more general. The lips and cheeks sometimes puff out and flap, in expiration, with a white froth between them, as in apoplexy. If blood be obtained in this state, it is black, flows by drops, is thick, and feels to the finger colder than natural. Towards the close of this scene, the respiration becomes very slow, there is a quivering among the tendons of the wrist, the mind remains entire. The patient is first unable to swallow, then becomes insensible; there never is, however, any rattle in the throat, and he dies quietly after a long, convulsive sob or two.

The above is a faint description of the very worst kind of case, dying, in the cold stage, in from six to twenty-four hours after the setting in of the bad symptoms. We have seen many such cases just carried to the hospital from their homes or their barracks. In by far the greater number vomiting had ceased; in some, however, it was still going on, and invariably of the true serous kind. Many confessed that they had concealed a diarrhœa for a day or two; others had been suddenly seized, generally very early in the morning.

From the aggravated state which we have just described, but very few indeed recover, particularly if that state has been present even for *four hours* before treatment has commenced. A thread of pulse, however small, is almost always felt at the wrist, where recovery from the blue or cold stage is to be expected. Singular enough to say, hiccough coming on in the intermediate moments, between the threatening of death and the beginning of re-action, is a favourable sign, and generally announces the return of circulation.

In less severe cases, the pulse is not wholly extinguished, though much reduced in volume; the respiration is less embarrassed; the oppression and anguish at the chest are not so overwhelming, although vomiting and purging and the cramps may have been more intense. The coldness and change of colour of the surface, the peculiar alteration of the voice, a greater or less degree of coldness of the tongue, the character of the liquids evacuated, have been invariably well marked in all the degrees of violence of attack which we have hitherto witnessed in this epidemic. In no case or stage of this disease have we observed shivering: nor have we heard, after inquiry, of more than one case, in which this febrile symptom took place.

Fever or Hot Stage.—After the blue cold period has lasted from twelve to twenty-four, seldom to forty-eight hours or upwards, the pulse and external heat begin gradually to return, head-ache is complained of, with noise in the ears, the tongue becomes more loaded, redder at the tip and edges, and also drier. High-coloured urine is passed with pain and in small quantities, the pupil is often dilated, soreness is felt on pressure over the liver, stomach, and belly, bleeding by the lancet or leeches is required. Ice to the head gives great

relief. In short, the patient is now labouring under a continued fever not to be distinguished from ordinary fever. A profuse critical perspiration may come on, from the second or third day, and leave the sufferer convalescent; but, much more frequently, the quickness of pulse and heat of skin continue, the tongue becomes brown and parched, the eyes are suffused and drowsy, there is a dull flush with stupor and heaviness about the countenance, much resembling typhus, dark sordes collect about the lips and teeth, sometimes the patient is pale, squalid, and low, with the pulse and heat below natural, but with the typhous stupor, delirium supervenes, and death takes place from the fourth to the eighth day, or even later, in the very individual, too, whom the most assiduous attention had barely saved in the first or cold stage. To give a notion of the importance and danger of cholera fever, a most intelligent physician, Dr. Reimer, of the merchant hospital, informs us, that of twenty cases treated under his own eye, who fell victims to the disease, seven died in the cold stage, and thirteen in the consecutive fever.

The singular malady is only cognizable *with certainty* during its blue or cold period. After reaction has been established, it cannot be distinguished from an ordinary continued fever, except by the shortness and fatality of its course. The greenish or dark, and highly bilious discharges produced in the hot stage, by calomel, are not sufficiently diagnostic, and it is curious that the persons employed about these typhoid cases, when they are attacked, are never seized with ordinary fever, but with a genuine cold, blue cholera: *nothing, therefore, is more certain, than that persons may come to the coast of England, apparently labouring under common feverish indisposition, who really and truly are suffering under cholera in the second stage.*

The points of difference between the present epidemic and the cholera of India, when the two diseases are closely compared, appear to us to be the following:—

First, The evacuations, both upwards and downwards, seem to have been much more profuse and ungovernable in the Indian than in the present cholera, though the characters of the evacuations are precisely the same.

Secondly, Restoration to health from the cold stage, without passing through consecutive fever of any kind, was by far more frequent in India than here, nor did the consecutive fever there assume a typhoid type.

Thirdly, The proportion of deaths in the cold stage, compared with those in the hot, was far greater in India, according to Dr. Russell's experience, than here.

Fourthly, The number of medical men and hospital attendants attacked with cholera during the present epidemic, in proportion to the whole employed and to the other classes of society, has been beyond all comparison greater here than in India under similar circumstances; twenty-five medical men have been already seized, and nine have died out of two hundred and sixty-four. Four others have died at Cronstadt, out of a very small number residing in that fortress at the time the disease broke out there. Six attendants have been taken ill at a small temporary hospital behind the Aboucoff since we wrote last. It is certain, however, that in some cholera hospitals, favourably circumstanced as to size, ventilation, and space, very few of the attendants have suffered.

Of these facts we are likely to receive accurate statements in answer to the written questions which we have submitted to the medical authorities through the government here.

Convalescence from cholera has been rapid and perfect here, as is proved

by the following fact. The minister of the interior had given orders that all convalescents, civil as well as military, at the general hospital, should be detained fourteen days. "We inspected about two hundred of these *détenus* some days back, with Sir James Wyllie, and found them in excellent health, without a single morbid sequela amongst them.

Relapses are rare in this epidemic, nor have they been often attended with fatal results: hospital servants seem to have been most liable to them. One physician had three attacks, the second severe, in which he states that he derived great benefit from the *magisterium bismuthi*.

Preliminary steps advised to be taken on the first appearance of the Disease.

It is of great importance that each town or village, particularly those on the coast, should be prepared with the best-arranged means to meet such a calamity as the breaking out of the disease now raging in the North of Europe, so as to prevent confusion upon the emergency of the moment, and be ready to act upon a well-considered system for preventing the spreading of infection.

With this view, the Board recommends the formation of a local Board of Health at each place, to consist of the chief magistrate, the clergyman, one or more medical gentlemen, and two or three of the principal inhabitants, who may immediately, and as occasion requires, correspond with the Board of Health in London, the medical members of the local Boards being deputed to write upon all subjects relating to any symptoms of the disease.

The best means of preventing the spreading of infection are, the immediate separation of the uninfected from the sick, by their prompt removal from the house of any infected person, or by the removal of any individual affected with the disease, if possible, to some house in a dry and airy situation, appropriated to the purpose; but in the event of such removal not being practicable, on account of extreme illness or otherwise, the prevention of all intercourse with the sick, even of the family of the person attacked, must be rigidly observed, unless the individuals who desire to stay shall submit to such strict rules of quarantine as the public safety may demand, and the local Board of Health, advising with the Board of Health in London, may consider expedient.

As success in the treatment of this disease, and preventing its spreading, has been found greatly to depend upon *early* medical assistance, it is of great importance that the heads of families and others should be vigilant in guarding against concealment or delay in making known every case which may occur.

On the removal of diseased persons, the rooms they may have inhabited, and the house generally, should be thoroughly exposed to a constant current of air, and recourse had to all the well-known means of purifying houses, particularly the use of chloride of lime; and the bedding and clothing of the sick person, after removal, should be soaked in a slight solution of the chloride in water, and well washed. It is impossible that ventilation and cleanliness can be carried too far in the houses of the sick after removal; whitewashing, and a variety of means of effecting so important an object, will no doubt occur to the local Boards of Health; and a continuance of ventilation for some days as the best means of preventing contagion.

In large towns the local Board of Health should be composed of sufficient numbers to admit of sub-division into district committees, always attaching to each Committee at least one medical gentleman.

For the information of the public, and to secure a ready and instant reference to authorized persons, the names and residence of the persons composing the local Boards of Health should be placed on the Church door.

In the event of so great a calamity falling upon this country as the introduction of this disease, rules and regulations upon an extensive scale, suited to the rigid system of quarantine which such an event would demand, will be immediately circulated by the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, who will, upon the earliest intimation of the existence of the disease, send down a medical practitioner, who has been acquainted with the disease as it occurred in India.—In the name of the Board.

HENRY HALFORD, President.

ON SUPERSTITION, BY A HINDU.

THE reader will scarcely believe that the following sentiments are from a Hindu; they appear in the *Reformer* of February 8th, an English paper edited by Hindus, at Calcutta:—

“The mind of man,” says Hume, “is subject to certain unaccountable terrors and apprehensions, proceeding either from the unhappy situation of private affairs, from ill-health, from a gloomy and melancholy disposition, or from the concurrence of all these circumstances. In such a state of mind, infinite unknown evils are dreaded from unknown agents; and where real objects of terror are wanting, the soul, active to its own prejudice, and fostering its own predominant inclination, finds imaginary ones, to whose power and malevolence it sets no limits. As these enemies are entirely invisible and unknown, the methods taken to appease them are equally unaccountable, and consist in ceremonies, observances, mortifications, sacrifices, presents, or any practice, however, absurd or frivolous, which either folly or knavery recommends to a blind and terrified credulity. Weakness, fear, melancholy, together with ignorance, are therefore the true sources of superstition. The bias, which superstition gives to the mind of man is very pernicious in its nature. It not only subjects him to many groundless fears and apprehensions, but makes him appear mean and despicable to himself, and consequently as unworthy of acting upon any noble principles. Superstition sinks man into the gross ignorance of his primitive nature, and fear and sorrow become his inseparable companions. Hence we may observe, with the same author, that it is favourable to priestly power, for superstition being ever doubtful of itself; dares not offer its own devotions to the deity, but courts the aid of other persons, who have by some means made themselves believed the favourites of the divinity.

“It has been the misfortune of many nations to fall into some kind of superstitions or religious errors, which they call their religion, and thereby mistake true theology. They very unthinkingly give credit, against their own reason and judgment to the stories of impostors, who are nothing more than persons seeking their own pecuniary advantage at the expense of their credulous votaries. In ancient times the priests, or religion makers, being the only learned men, by such means as pretended miracles, prophecies, &c. contrived to impress upon the minds of their followers a belief of their supernatural power, in order to give weight to their words and actions. But there is no kind of superstition more dreadful and shocking to humanity than ours, which consists in worshipping idols made with our own hands, and in offering human sacrifices to them. Can any one susceptible of the least degree of feeling, speak in favour of this most absurd and cruel practice? Is it consistent with the nature of that benevolent being to accept the sacrifice of one of its creatures? therefore instead of appeasing the wrath of God, we only provoke his just resentment by such inhuman practices.”

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Asiatic Society of Paris.—At the anniversary meeting of this Society, an elaborate report was read by the secretary, M. E. Burnouf, detailing the proceedings of the Society during the past year, with remarks upon the state of oriental literature in Europe and the East.

Noticing slightly the impediments which retarded the progress of the works patronized by the Society, the report states that no new work had been offered, and that the council had made the utmost exertion to accelerate those which were printing under its patronage. The only work completed is the *Georgian Chronicle*, translated by M. Brosset from a MS. in the King's library, accompanied by the text lithographed. This chronicle commences in 1373, and ends in 1703. It is rather imperfect, and till the year 1529, the events are very succinctly related. The publication of the Chinese and Latin Dictionary of Father Basil of Glemona, the MS. of which had been prepared by M. Kurz, and was to have been lithographed by M. Jouy, was suspended, owing to the unavoidable absence of M. Kurz from France. That gentleman has suggested various improvements in the work, which are under consideration. For similar reasons, and owing to the removal which has taken place of the oriental types in the royal press, the printing of the Manchoo Dictionary and the Georgian Grammar has been suspended.

The report then proceeds to notice the papers which have appeared in the *Journal* of the Society, and which have "preserved its place in the first rank amongst the publications which relate to the languages, literature, and history of the people of Asia." It speaks highly of the papers by the venerable honorary president of the Society, the Baron de Sacy, Mr. H. H. Wilson, Mr. Hodgson of Nepal, M. Brosset, and M. Klaproth, "whose indefatigable zeal has almost alone sustained the work, which it has enriched with important dissertations, the fruit of his varied labours." The report adds: "if, amidst these dissertations which relate chiefly to the customs and religion of the people of Eastern Asia, it is to be regretted that no greater number of pieces is found borrowed from the literatures of Arabia and Persia, it is because there is in the study of Eastern tongues epochs, in which certain nations, which had not been hitherto reckoned as within the sphere of science, become the object of special researches, and offer themselves as claiming of the public the share of notice which is due to them."

"Of all the scientific associations, which have for their object the diffusion throughout Europe of a knowledge of the civilization and languages of Asia, none has rendered more brilliant services to science than the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. The learned world has appreciated the merit of the papers contained in the sixteenth volume of the *Transactions* published by this illustrious body. After the vast researches of its Colebrookes and its Wilsons, it was difficult to expect that any addition could be made to the high renown of that valuable collection. But the sixteenth volume has resolved the problem, and without dwelling in detail upon its contents, no one can read, without a lively sentiment of gratitude, the papers of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hodgson; the one on Indian sects, the other on the Buddhism of Nepal."

The report then speaks in terms of high commendation of the Committee of Public Instruction formed in Calcutta under the patronage of the East-India

Company, with a view, amongst other things, of circulating amongst the Hindus specimens of their own classical literature. "The press is the active agent employed by this honourable association, which, as far as we can judge of its intentions by results, has conceived that, in order to raise that degraded people to a better condition, they should be inspired with a taste for those studies in which their ancestors exulted; and India should have restored to it her nationality of science, in return for the political independence which foreign masters have so often ravished from her. In this plan, it appears to us, there is evinced a profound knowledge of the mind and the wants of Eastern people; and, especially, an impartial appreciation which our ideas and our methods must exert upon nations so different from ourselves. The sensible men who conceived and realized this project, considered that it was a misapprehension of the true character of the Hindu intellect to hope to apply immediately, to a people addicted to the speculations of mysticism, and disunited by castes and languages, the results which the spirit of enquiry has slowly obtained in Europe. They thought that if, as we are pleased to proclaim, our civilization was one day to enlighten the universe, the surest method of preparing the Hindus to receive it is to make all classes of so complicated a society participate in that knowledge which was the fruit of the meditations of their ancient sages, and of which a privileged caste has hitherto arrogated to itself the exclusive monopoly." The report speaks with approbation of the works selected for publication by the Committee, and remarks: "Particular treatises on various points of jurisprudence are intended to render familiar amongst the Hindus the knowledge of their legislation; and the publication of the axioms of the Nayāya philosophy, and of the Vedānta system, to gratify the taste of the Brahmans for speculative studies, affords reason to hope that the Committee will speedily multiply, by printing, those ancient works, such as the *Vēdas*, and the great mythological poems, which the Hindus revere as the divine basis of their civilization, and which Europe is impatient to know."

The report then refers to the services constantly rendered to oriental literature by the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain, and speaks with commendation of the second part of the second volume of its *Transactions*; particularizing the papers of Colonel Harriot on the Gipsy Language, Mr. Davis's *Poeseos Sinicæ Commentarii*, Mr. Haughton's translation of a Cufic inscription, Colonel Briggs' biography of Ferishta, and Colonel Tod's observations on a Hindu Ring. It mentions, likewise, the activity of the Oriental Translation Fund Committee, and the works published under its patronage; as well as the continued exertions of the Bible Society to translate the Holy Scriptures into all the dialects of the East.

From the efforts of societies and bodies of men to promote the interests of oriental languages and literature, the report proceeds to those of individuals. In Hebrew, works have been published by Professor Lee in England, MM. Glaire and Carmoly in France, Professor Rosenmüller and Mr. Gramberg in Germany. In Arabic, Professor Freytag, of Bonn, has completed the first volume of his new edition of the Dictionary of Golius, and a complete treatise on Arabian metre. Mr. Roediger, of Halle, has published a new edition of the fables of Lokman. A new edition of the Baron de Sacy's admirable Arabic Grammar is also in preparation; and a Concordance of the *Koran*, by M. Glaire, the fruit of several years labour, is nearly completed.

Amongst the Persian works which appeared during the past year, the report enumerates the lithographic Persian text of Ferishta, at Bombay, at the expense of the East-India Company, which is termed "a happy innovation"; and the

entire text of the *Shah Namah*, in four volumes, by Captain Macan, published at the expense of the king of Ouda.

In Sanscrit literature, the report mentions the work on Indian bibliography, entitled *Literatur der Sanscrit Sprache*, published at St. Petersburg by Professor Adelung; the *Nalodaya*, a little poem translated into Latin by M. Benary of Berlin; two further parts of the *Vyāsa*, a work by Mr. Franck, respecting certain points of Hindu philosophy, and a critical edition of the laws of Menu by the same scholar; an edition, at Bonn, of the fables of the *Hetopadesa*, published by MM. Schlegel and Lassen, an interpretation of the text, and illustrations regarding the customs and usages of India. "These different re-impressions of the text," it is remarked, "are based upon a learned analysis of the language; and thus it is that Mr. Bopp's admirable grammar has become, in the hands of Mr. Lassen, the object of close examination and extensive observations, which have for the first time disclosed the labours of the Hindu grammarians upon their primitive tongue. The same species of utility is added to the *Specimen of the Rîgvêda* of Mr. Rosen a greater value than one might be tempted to attach to this short fragment. It is less on account of his having given the early poetic originals which have been extracted from this ancient depository of Hindu theology and philosophy, but rather under an apparently more confined, but not less important point of view, namely, its philological character, that the *Specimen of the Rîgvêda* claims the attention of the learned world. There has been found in it most of the grammatical forms, the secret of which Mr. Lassen, by a most ingenious kind of divination, had carried off from the original grammars of the Brahmins; and what is not less striking, it discovers the chief features which characterize the Zend dialect, of the books of Zoroaster: a dialect which has become the object of special investigation in France. Thus it is now practicable to trace the history of Hindu literature to a very ancient period, when the two most learned languages, perhaps, in Asia, the Sanscrit of the Ganges and the Zend of Bactriana, were almost completely confounded in one and the same tongue."

The report speaks highly of a work of M. de Bohlen, a Sanscrit scholar, giving the general result of researches for the last twenty years, into the history, character, manners and institutions of the Hindus, calculated to supersede the work of Mr. Ward, "of which," the report says, "without wishing to deprecate it beyond measure, we may be allowed to say that the well established inaccuracy of his translations, and his obvious prejudices against the people whose manners and customs he traces, greatly diminish the merit of a compilation which it is sometimes useful to consult."

The report then adverts to the light recently thrown upon Buddhism and the worship of Shakin, and promises further elucidations from the masterly pen of the learned president, M. Abel Rémusat.

After referring to the works that have appeared regarding the history of the Mongols, the report proceeds to the subject of Chinese literature, which has been enriched, it observes, with many important publications during the past year. Mr. Collie, late principal of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, has given a very good translation of the four books of Confucius, one of which, the *Shching*, has been published in a Latin translation by a French missionary (Father Lacharme), by Mr. Mohl, who has likewise published the mysterious *Book of Trigrams*, "a work of a singular and almost unintelligible character, composed not of words and phrases, but of lines and emblems, beneath which unknown philosophers sought to veil the whole physical, moral, and political system, and if we may so speak, the entire encyclopædia of the primitive nations of eastern

Asia." It is added that the *Chuen-Shoo* of Confucius, of which a MS. translation by Deshauterayes is in the King's library, has become the subject of a new work by Mr. Hattmann, so that the *Book of Rites* will be the only King untranslated.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At a Meeting of the Physical Class of this Society, on the 11th March, a letter was read from G. Swinton, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, transmitting a specimen of the Ava platina, in grains, received from Major Burney.

As it is now ascertained that the mineral comes from a place called Kannee, on the Kuenduen river, which is the eastern boundary of Munnipoor, we may hope soon to become better acquainted with the localities of the platina mines of Ava.

A letter was read from Dr. Gerard on the subject of the fossil shell strata of the Himalaya. The shells resembling the *Unio* were mostly found in a loose stratum of black slaty schist, minutely pulverized, and at a varying elevation between thirteen and fifteen thousand feet, both upon the declivity of the Speetee, and upon the outward corresponding slope of the marginal rocks. They also occurred in the soil of the fields and upon the surface of waste tracts, in a wide hollow between the limestone rocks, which contained the profusion of pectens and other shells imbedded; they are never found in the massive shell formation itself, but abound in the loose soil, and are sometimes seen adhering to, or imbedded in schist. The ammonites occur in the sandstone on the summit of the calcareous rocks above-mentioned, at an elevation of fifteen thousand feet. One cliff, rising vertically at this altitude, appeared to be formed of alternate strata of "shell rock, black slate, and horizontal sandstone."

The terebratulæ, detached and in mass, were particularly remarked in the Laitche Lang Chain, the third great ridge of the Himalaya, at an elevation of seventeen thousand feet, altogether distinct from the other formations.

Dr. Gerard is preparing a geological section of the Speetee valley, which will materially assist in developing the facts of his most interesting researches.

A stuffed animal, brought from Van Diemen's Land by Dr. Henderson, was presented, by his permission, for the inspection of the Society, by Dr. Grant.

This animal, Dr. Grant observes, is called by the settlers the Van Diemen's Land tiger, and proves very destructive to sheep: it is perhaps alluded to in the Van Diemen's Land Almanack, under the title of the Van Diemen's Land hyena, of which a full description is given therein. The length of the present specimen is four feet six inches from the snout to the end of the tail, its colour is between grey and tawny: the head of the animal is wolfish,—the neck long and unsymmetrical (perhaps owing to the imperfect mode of stuffing)—Extending from the middle of the back to the tail are a succession of transverse black stripes, from the appearance of which it has probably obtained the name of tiger; it has, like most of the Australian animals, a marsupium, or ventral sac. The fore feet have five, the hind feet four clawed toes, hard and somewhat blunted, as if with burrowing. The teeth are as follows: incisors 8-6, canines 11-11, cheek teeth 6-7 6-7. A reference to Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom* proves that the animal belongs to the family of the *Dasyuri*, and it agrees best with the dog-faced, or *Das. Cynocephalus*:—there is a marked distinction, however, in the present specimen, which has two cheek teeth more in the lower jaw than the latter animal, while it has six less than the family of *Sarigues*. The head also rather resembles a wolf's than a dog's, and Dr. Grant is hence led to suppose that it may be an undescribed variety of the

Dasyurus, to which, in such case, he would adapt the distinguishing cognomen of *Lyccephalus*.

VARIETIES.

Fabulous Biography of Laou-tsze.—M. Klaproth has favoured us with the following translation of a Chinese biography of the celebrated heresiarch, Laou-tsze.

"Laou-tsze is the *tac-shang-laou-keun*, or most high and ancient lord. In the succession of ages, he has often appeared incarnate. He attained the trace of human birth in the time of the emperor Yang-kea, of the Yin dynasty, when an emanation of his soul became incorporated with the miraculous and excellent lady of Jasper, in whom he sojourned eighty-one years, until the hour *maou* (from 5 to 7 a.m.), on the 16th day of the second moon, of the year *kang-shin* (B.C. 1301), under the reign of Woo-ting. He was then born in the spot Kew-jin-le, in the village of Lac-heang, in the district Kow-hëen, of the kingdom of Tsou. He proceeded out of the left side of his mother, and came into the world under a pear-tree (*le*). He pointed to the tree, and said, this shall be my family name (*le*).

"At his birth, his head was white, his visage yellow, his ears long, his eyes oblique, his nose well-formed. He had a double *vomer*, and in the cartilage of the nose were three holes or channels for the breath. His beard was a fine one, his forehead broad, his teeth not very close, his mouth wide. On the soles of his feet he had three and five lineaments, and in the palms of his hands ten. His family name was Le, his surname Urh, his title Pë-yang, and his honorific name Laou-tsze or Laou-tan.

"Wen-wang, king of Chow, being still Se pë, or prince of the west, appointed him keeper of the archives. In the reign of the emperor Woo-wang (about B.C. 1120), he was promoted to the post of historian seated under the column. At a later period, he went to the farthest west, into the kingdoms of Ta-tsin* and Chew-këen. In the latter, he visited the celebrated incarnate named Koo sën seng. In the reign of Kan wang, of the same dynasty (about B.C. 1075), Laou-tsze had once more the post of historian under the column. In the twenty-third year of Chiaou-wang (B.C. 1030), he ascended a chariot drawn by grey bullocks, and passed the fortified defile called Yang koo, to the north-west of the western extremity of Shen se. Yun he, the commander of this fort, informed of his arrival, entreated him to impart to him his doctrine, which he received. In the 25th year of the same reign (B.C. 1028), Laou-tsze was present at the fair of Tsing yang sze, in the country of Chow (western Sze chuen); he then traversed, along with Yun he, the desert of sand and the country occupied by roving barbarians. He was absent till the time of Mo wang, in whose reign (B.C. 1001 to 947) he returned to China.

"In the seventeenth year of King Wang (B.C. 503), Confucius had an interview with Laou-tan: on leaving him he remarked, with an expression of admiration, that he was a dragon.

"In the ninth year of Nan wang (B.C. 306), Laou-tsze again passed the frontiers of China, and raised himself by flight to the summit of Mount Kwan lun. In the time of the Tsin dynasty, he came down from thence, and appeared on the banks of the Hwang ho. He then received the honorific title of Hô shang ho, or "Count who dwells on the river." He there taught the doctrine of transcendent reason, and died peaceably.

* The Roman empire, which was not then in existence.

"He was born once more under Wan te, of the Han dynasty (between 179 and 157 B.C.), and bore the honorific title of Kwang ching tsze. The emperor sent one of his court to him, in order to question him. The Count (Laou-tsze) replied, 'reason is venerable, and virtue deserving of regard: I cannot waste my time in answering your questions.' The emperor, thereupon, despatched his carriage for him, and caused him to come to him. The monarch said to him, 'there are in this world four great kings, of whom I am one, and the philosopher, notwithstanding his learning, is still my subject; he cannot ascend higher than my feet; I rule the rich and the honoured, as well as the poor and the despised.' The Count then gave the throne a slight blow with his hand, and it gradually rose into the immense space of the sky, like a cloud ascending from the earth, and reached a height of about the eighth of a mile, where it stopped beneath the azure vault. Soon after, Laou tsze looked up and said, 'your majesty has not yet got to heaven; neither do you belong to the men who are beneath you; you inhabit not the earth; of what people are you at present sovereign? where are now the poor and despised, as well as the rich and honoured, you ruled?' The emperor, thus enlightened, descended and made his acknowledgments; he received from the sage the two books of transcendent reason and of virtue.

"Since that time there has been no age in which Laou-tsze has not manifested himself to this world of dust by the transformation."

Interior of Australia.—The discovery, by Capt. Sturt, of the termination of that beautiful river, the Macquarie, in an extensive morass, which in the rainy season is inundated, and in the dry becomes a parched plain, has set at rest the question as to the existence of a lake in that direction.

Capt. Sturt's discovery, in January 1829, of a magnificent salt river (named the Wellington), from "half-a-mile to three-quarters of a mile in width," winding its course towards the south-west, through a low depressed country, suggests two hypotheses: either that this immense river pours itself into the ocean, or that it terminates in an inland sea.

The opinion entertained by Mr. Allan Cunningham, that this great river takes a decided bend to the north-west, and, flowing through the continent, communicates with the ocean on the north-west coast, between the seventeenth and eighteenth degrees of latitude, is very generally adopted, especially by those who have paid any attention to the extraordinary circumstances of the *currents* and *tides* at that point of the Australian coast, and especially the fact of the numerous *mud* banks at Roebuck Bay, &c.

That there are other great streams commencing along the range of Blue Mountains, between the latitudes of 17° and 25°, and bending their course towards the west, no one will be hardy enough to deny; for persons who are acquainted with the geography of the mountains of southern India, every where analogous to this Australian range, consider it to be impossible to be otherwise.

The existence of a beautiful fresh water lake of about seventy miles in circumference, situated a few days' journey due west of the Macquarie and Lachlan rivers, is asserted by the natives with such appearance of truth that it may be looked upon as a fact.

It must be no less certain, that the streams flowing through the vast forests from the range of mountains of Arden and Brown, either fall into this fresh lake, or join and contribute to swell the waters of the Wellington.

It must also be considered as certain, that should there be an inland sea in the interior of Australia, it must be at a very great distance from those parts of

New South Wales already known to us; for no tribes hitherto met with in the long journeys of Mr. Allan Cunningham or any other traveller have ever given the most distant hint that they knew of such mass of salt water.

The cliffs along the south coast of this continent vary in height from 400 to 600 feet, and the high land above these rises in some places considerably higher, and forms here and there detached rugged hills. Now it must be quite obvious that if this high range of coast declines towards the interior it will form vallies, in the bottom of which there must be small rivulets flowing from these high ranges, and it must be equally clear that if this high coast, instead of declining, swells higher as you advance inland (which is the opinion of some), and forms immense mountains, there must be streams descending from them in various places, which either have an outlet into the ocean, or are received into lakes or inland seas.

Capt. Flinders witnessed the strongest presumptive proofs of the existence of a great mass of *fresh* water somewhere behind the coast between Fowler's Bay and Cape Radstock, and it is natural to conclude that there must be fresh water lakes thereabouts, or that the streams, *which must exist* behind the high cliffy part of the coast, find their way into the ocean here, but more particularly in Denial Bay, where the mouth of a stream is traced both in the French and in the English charts. There are also two inlets in Fowler's Bay which may communicate with the interior.*

Another writer has advanced arguments (founded on simple and plain reasoning as well as from analogy of other continents, and particularly from his own geographical experience in Asia and India) to prove that there must be countries of considerable extent forming a table-land in the interior of Australia.†

T. I. M.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A Family Tour through South Holland, up the Rhine, and across the Netherlands to Ostend. Being No. XXIII. of *The Family Library*. London, 1831. Murray.

A FAMILIAR and pleasing journal of the objects and incidents met with by a family party during a tour of twenty-eight days through the most interesting parts of Holland and Belgium, and up the Rhine. We shall not probably err in our guess that the party consisted of the family of Mr. Barrow, and we are very sure that the reader will from that consideration be led to expect much information as well as amusement from the remarks of so shrewd and intelligent an observer,—and he will not be disappointed.

The volume not merely affords the ordinary entertainment derived from a book of travels; but it is adapted to be a companion for a traveller in the same countries, pointing out to him their rich scenery, splendid edifices, valuable collections of paintings, as well as their rural arts and curious mechanical contrivances against inundation. It is decorated with some fine views from the pencil and *burin* of Colonel Batty.

Lives of eminent British Statesmen. Vol. I. Being No. XXI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1831. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS is an extremely interesting volume. The lives which it contains are those of Sir Thomas More, Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop Cranmer, and Lord Burleigh. The first, which is written by Sir James Mackintosh, is an admirable and delightful piece of biography, abounding in just and striking observations, and embodying with the history of the eminent individual philosophical views of the literature, manners, and politics of the age. The other lives are, likewise, well compiled.

* *Vide the Atlas of Charts to Baudin's Narrative of the French Expedition, 1801-3.*

† *Vide the Friend of Australia.*

American Ornithology; or the Natural History of the Birds of the United States. By ALEXANDER WILSON and CHARLES LUCIAN BONAPARTE. Edited by Professor JAMESON. Vol. IV. Being No. LXXI. of Constable's *Miscellany*. Edinburgh, 1831. Constable and Co. London, Hurst, Chance, and Co.

THIS is the concluding volume of a truly valuable little work, containing the substance of Wilson's great work, in nine quarto volumes, on American birds, which was condensed in the three former volumes: the present contains the American ornithology of Prince Charles Lucian Bonaparte. The whole is regularly arranged; and the appendix includes excellent descriptions of American birds by Audubon, Richardson, and Swainson, with catalogues and arrangements.

Historical Memoirs of the House of Bourbon. In two vols. Vol. II. Being No. VII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Library*.

THE concluding volume of this work, which is before us, does not induce us to vary our opinion of it, namely, that it is a publication full of interest.

Of the style, however, we can by no means speak favourably. It is foreign throughout; apparently either written by a foreigner in English, or translated from the French with little regard to the English idiom, and is, besides, rather loose and slovenly. In doing justice to the merits of a work, we are bound to notice prominent defects.

A Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden; or an Account of the most valuable Fruits and Vegetables cultivated in Great Britain: with Kalendars of the Work required in the Orchard and Kitchen Garden, during every Month in the Year. By GEORGE LINDELY, C. M. H. S. Edited by JOHN LINDLEY, F.R.S., &c. London, 8vo. 1831. Longman and Co.

WE are informed in the editor's preface to this work, that the author of it "has been occupied, at intervals, during nearly forty years in preparing for the press materials for a complete account of the fruit trees and vegetables cultivated in the gardens of Great Britain. The result of these inquiries," it is added, "is now presented to the reader in a form which, it is thought, is so condensed as to comprehend the greatest quantity of information in the smallest compass." We have no hesitation in pronouncing this work to be one of the most useful we have ever seen. It is the sum of a vast deal of observation and careful inquiry, by one "whose long practical experience, and ample opportunities of investigating such subjects personally, during a long series of many years, have been such as have rarely fallen to the lot of any one."

The title precludes the necessity of a description of the contents of the work. The various fruits and vegetables are arranged in the guide alphabetically, with copious indexes of names. We can recommend the work very strongly.

The Watering Places of Great Britain, and Fashionable Directory, illustrated with Views of all the Places of Resort in the United Kingdom, &c. London, 1831. Hinton.

THIS is a work of an entirely new character, and contrary to ordinary experience, it seems to have reached perfection at once. It consists of an excellent description, historical, topographical, and statistical, of all the watering places; a complete directory, containing the names and residencies of the nobility and gentry, bankers, physicians, and tradesmen of all classes, resident in each, alphabetically arranged, with the places and modes of amusement. Every thing, in short, that can be necessary to be known by those who wish to resort to the sea-side for health, for pleasure, or for fashion-sake, is to be found in this work, each part of which is embellished with three highly-finished engravings of views.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

TANJORE COMMISSION.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 27th June 1891.)

The Seventh Report of the Commissioners appointed under an Agreement, concluded 11th February 1824, between the East-India Company and the Private Creditors of his late Highness Ameer Sing, formerly Rajah of Tanjore.

In obedience to the Act of Parliament, passed on the 26th April 1830, renewing the Act passed on the 17th June 1824, which requires us to present to both Houses of Parliament a list of all the claims which, since the date of our last report, have been preferred, by persons who describe themselves to be creditors of the late Ameer Sing, and have become parties to the deed of agreement with the East-India Company, we submit to the notice of this Honourable House, that no claim has been advertised since the date of our last report.

The aggregate amount of the claims, specified in the lists which have been presented, as nearly as could be calculated from the imperfect manner in which some of the claims were stated, was	}	S. Pa. f. c. 40,90,573 40 61
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The estimate of which, in sterling money at the rate of 8s. the Pagoda, was	}	£. s. d. 1,612,229 11 9
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Abstract of the Amount of the Adjudications to the date of the present Report:

	S. Pa. f. c.
Aggregate of adjudications in favour of parties	364,700 17 69
Aggregate of adjudications against the parties, including the portions disallowed in claims favourably adjudicated	550,933 9 75

Total ... S. Pa. 915,633 21 64

We have the honour to state, that we have completed the investigation and adjudication of every claim on which the commissioners at Madras have transmitted their final reports.

In our last report, we adverted to the causes assigned by the commissioners at Madras for the delay in the transmission of their reports, and to their assurance in their dispatch of the 7th January 1830, that their future transmission of reports would take place without interruption, further than might be incidental to the ordinary process of investigation, and to their attention, at the same time, to the duties of their distinct office of adjudicating, on the part of the government of Fort St. George, the Carnatic claims of the petty class, which, under arrangements already noticed, had been withdrawn from the Carnatic fund.

We have now to report, that we have since received a dispatch from the Tanjore commissioners in India, dated the 29th October last, stating, that the government of Fort St. George had abolished the temporary office of the additional government commissioner for ascertaining and certifying to the said government, the persons entitled to the amount adjudicated by them the said commissioners, in their distinct character of Carnatic government commissioners. It will be remembered, that the same gentlemen who act at Madras as Tanjore commissioners, act also as Carnatic government commissioners, and as such, ascertain and adjudicate, that, in respect to certain claims, certain sums are due from the East-India Company, as representing the late nabob of the Carnatic. These sums they thereupon, according to former course, duly reported to another gentleman, who, under the title of additional government commissioner, identified the parties claiming, ascertained their titles, and certified the claim finally to the government of Fort St. George. By the abolition of this office, that government consequently imposed upon the Tanjore commissioners, in addition to their duties as such, and, in addition to their duties as Carnatic government commissioners for ascertaining and adjudicating the amount due to Carnatic creditors,—the obligation also of investigating the titles of the parties claiming as such. The Tanjore commissioners at

Madras thereupon represented to us, that the successful and speedy termination of their Tanjore commissioner could not be expected, unless relief from this extra duty should be afforded to them, by the re-establishment of the office of the additional government commissioner. We received this di-patch on the 26th February last, and on the 28th February we transmitted a copy thereof to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company, accompanied with our opinion, that if orders were not immediately transmitted for the re-appointment of the additional government commissioner, further serious injury would be inflicted on the Tanjore creditors, who have already suffered by the delay which has arisen in the investigation in India of the claims under the Tanjore deed of covenants. We also felt it to be our duty to transmit to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, a copy of our address to the Court of Directors; and we are given to understand that orders on the subject have been transmitted by the said court to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, directing the said government to take the said subject into re-consideration.

Office of the Tanjore Commissioners,
Manchester Buildings, Westminster,
24th June 1831.

BENJAMIN HORHOUSE,
THOS. COCKBURN,
ROBERT HARRY INGLE.

INDIA REVENUE.

An Account of the Per-centage at which the several Heads of Revenue in India were collected, on an average of the Five Years, ending 1827-8.

(Compiled from Appendix to Second Report of Select Committee of the Commons, ordered to be printed 8th July 1830).

BENGAL.

	Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.	Bonares.	Ceded Territory.	Conquered Provinces.
Land Revenue, including } Sayer and Abkaree..... }	7	6	8½	10½
Customs	18½	17	22½	10
Salt*	13½	—	—	—
Opium*	6	—	—	—
Stamps*	12½	—	—	—

MADRAS.

	Ancient Possessions.	Canatic.	Tanjore.	Ceded Provinces.	Nizam's Cessions.
Land Revenue, including } Sayer and Abkaree..... }	9½	14	4	16	13½
Customs	16	3½	2½	12½	4½
Salt	24½	22½	20½	39½	—
Stamps*	17½	—	—	—	—

BOMBAY.

	Ancient Possessions.	Cessions by Guicowar.	Cessions by Maharatta.
Land Revenue and Sayer ...	11½	16½	16½
Customs	16½	7½	12½
Stamps*	14½	—	—

* Charges in the different collections not separated.

LAND REVENUE.

An Account of the Arrears of Land Revenue left outstanding annually, at the Close of the Official Year (ending 30th April) at each of the Presidencies in India, from 1809-10 to 1827-28, inclusive.

(Ordered to be printed 17th March 1830.)

YEARS.	ARREARS OF LAND REVENUE LEFT OUTSTANDING.			
	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	The whole of INDIA.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1810	1,640,596	1,232,182	62,415	2,935,193
1811	1,596,065	1,312,589	46,605	2,955,259
1812	1,643,320	1,405,377	41,451	3,090,148
1813	1,851,623	1,402,100	57,591	3,311,314
1814	1,776,827	1,470,960	55,827	3,303,614
1815	1,964,685	1,524,102	54,908	3,543,695
1816	2,053,667	1,765,426	73,048	3,892,141
1817	2,073,731	1,861,281	76,877	4,011,889
1818	2,387,764	1,954,168	112,140	4,454,092
1819	2,240,061	2,022,711	137,225	4,399,997
1820	2,055,067	2,223,717	288,120	4,566,904
1821	2,066,156	2,305,707	390,050	4,761,913
1822	2,025,637	1,813,602	430,944	4,270,183
1823	2,101,563	1,682,251	523,141	4,306,955
1824	2,081,531	1,686,127	454,085	4,221,743
1825	2,182,054	1,674,989	389,637	4,246,680
1826	2,372,193	1,220,136	381,270	3,973,599
1827	2,352,666	1,185,199	383,780	3,921,645
1828	2,349,934	1,263,863	374,969	3,988,766

INDIA BOARD.

An Account of all Offices, Places, and Establishments belonging to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with the Amount of their Allowances as they stood on the 1st April 1814 and the 1st April 1830.

Annual Rate of Salaries paid at Lady Day
1814.

President.....	£5,000
Two Commissioners	3,000
Secretary	1,800
Assistant secretary	1,350
Nineteen clerks	10,650
Solicitor, librarian and assistant, office keeper, housekeeper, and four messengers	1,530
	<u>£23,330</u>

Annual Rate of Salaries paid at Lady Day
1830.

President.....	£5,000
Two Commissioners	3,000
Secretary	1,800
Assistant secretary	1,200
Twenty-seven clerks	12,000
Solicitor, librarian and assistant, office-keeper, house-keeper, four messengers, and a porter	1,315
	<u>£24,315</u>

THE MAHRATTA VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: After your distinct avowal, in the number of your Journal for April 1830, that "the Rev. Wm. Morton, of Bishop's College," was the author of the critique on the Mahratta version of the New Testament, which appeared in the *Asiatic Journal* for September 1829, I need not say that I was somewhat more than surprised by the acknowledgment of Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy, in your number for March last, that the article in question was written by himself. As, however, the critique was sent by Mr. Morton, "with corrections in MS.,"* accompanied by a letter, in which he stigmatized the translations of the Serampore missionaries in terms which (as you afterwards said) you "do not scruple to say are too pointed and severe," but one opinion, I conceive, can be formed respecting such conduct. If not actually guilty of plagiarism, it is perfectly clear that he treated the Colonel's production at least as his adopted child, and has accordingly made himself accountable for all its deformities and errors. My business at present is not, however, with the Rev. Mr. Morton, but with Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy; and I shall therefore leave the right of paternity to be settled between these two gentlemen.

The Colonel, having manfully thrown down the gauntlet, I unhesitatingly accept the challenge, and again come forward to break a lance in defence of truth and justice. He is certainly quite right in thinking it "doubtful whether the knowledge of his having been the writer of this article would have prevented Mr. Greenfield from publishing his pamphlet," though for somewhat different reasons than those he would insinuate. My warfare was not so much with the individual as with his opinions; not with the delinquent, but with his errors. No name or authority would, therefore, have influenced my conduct. It may be perfectly true that I "entertain some very questionable opinions with respect to the nature of language in general;" but as these opinions, I conceive, had no weight in determining the inaccuracy of the criticisms of my antagonist, their absence would not have prevented my "attempt to defend the Serampore version of the New Testament." For instance: what principles, except those of truth and an appeal to fact, were involved in the determination whether महणे signified to *receive*, as well as to *seize* or *take*; or whether the word "truth" was rendered by the Mahratta translator or not? These, and almost every other question, were absolutely determinable by an appeal, not to any principles respecting language generally, but to fact and authority, and in such a way were they treated. Believing, as I still do most firmly, that the charges against the Mahratta version were founded in ignorance or misrepresentation, nothing but a total destitution of every principle

* The critique, with MS. corrections (as we understood, by Mr. Morton) was placed in our hands by a relative of Mr. M. in England, together with letters from Mr. Morton on the subject of the Oriental translations of the Scriptures, referring to the printed article in terms which could lead no one to suppose it was written by another person, and accompanied by the "Bengalee renderings," in MS.—ED.

of rectitude and correct moral feeling would have prevented my attempting its defence.

Before advancing to a discussion of the specific charges made by Col. Vans Kennedy, it is necessary to examine his position respecting the impracticability of translating the Scriptures into the Mahratta language. In support of this opinion, he cites a passage from the preface to his own Dictionary, concerning the uncultivated nature of that language, and its being "entirely *material*, every word being the representative of some sensible object or impression, and scarcely a single term being expressive of the operations of the mind," &c. It is certainly not a little singular, that I quoted this very passage against Mr. Morton, as I then thought, but, as it now appears, against the Colonel himself, in my defence of the Mahratta version, preceded by another from the same author descriptive of the nature of that language. As it will enable the reader to appreciate the real character of this statement, I beg leave to introduce the following extract: "Though not divided into dialects, it yet presents three distinct styles, which vary considerably from each other. The first, or *Pracrit*, is employed in books only, and abounds in Sanscrit words. The second is the language spoken by all well-educated natives, and particularly by such as are employed in any situation, civil or military, under Government. It admits less frequently of Sanscrit words, but adopts freely such as belong to Arabic, Persian, or Hindi. The third style is peculiar to the cultivators and lower classes; in this, foreign words are introduced more sparingly, and though it perhaps possesses few common terms unknown to the second style, yet there must be in it many colloquial and technical terms, which scarcely ever occur in general intercourse with those who do not belong to the same class or trade."

Now, in my simplicity, I referred the former passage respecting the materiality of the Mahratta language, and its incapability of expressing mental operations, to that of the *third* style, or that peculiar to the cultivators or lower classes; for I never could have conceived it applicable to the *second* style, or the language spoken by all well-educated natives, which adopts freely Arabic, Persian, and Hindi words; far less could I consider it true of the *first* style, or *Pracrit*, which abounds with Sanscrit words. This appeared to me tantamount to admitting that all these languages were material, and incapable of expressing mental operations. Yet it seems I was mistaken; for the Colonel, it would appear, applied it to the Mahratta language generally, as it now exists, and now urges this view of the language as conclusive evidence of its incapability, in the translation of the sacred Scriptures, to convey adequate ideas to the minds of the Mahrattas. But after all, is it not probable that the Colonel has here fallen into error? Surely the language of a people whom he describes, in a subsequent page, as "having arrived at a considerable stage of refinement and civilization, and who have long possessed numerous works in all branches of literature and science," cannot be so rude and barbarous. Having "minds singularly acute, which seem to have decidedly a natural disposition for metaphysical disquisition," it surely cannot be possible that they are

incapable of expressing mental operations. Nay, this suspicion amounts to an absolute certainty, upon opening the Mahratta Dictionary of Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy, every page of which contains a complete demonstration of the capability of the Mahrattas to express spiritual and mental ideas. Even in the English part of that work I find an abundance of such words as those which I subjoin in a note below,* with from one to five Mahratta words to each. From these examples it will be perceived how totally inapplicable the above description of the Mahratta language is to that of the *second* style, of which only the Colonel's work professes to be a Dictionary;† and consequently that it must be much more so to the Pracrit or *first* style, which admits of such copious stores from the Sanscrit, the learned and theological language throughout India. His account of the incapability of the Mahratta to express abstract ideas and mental operations must therefore be confined to the *third* style, or that of the agriculturists; while that language, as a whole, must be admitted to be capable of enunciating at least many of the great and ennobling sentiments of revealed religion. And as "the only peculiarity in this dialect," as the Colonel affirms, "is, that almost every Marat'ha word has but one single meaning, and consequently this circumstance ought to facilitate, and not to impede, the labours of the translator, as long as equivalent terms are found in the Marat'ha, and in the original translated from," it may fairly be inferred that it is at least possible that Dr. Carey and his learned Mahratta pundit may have succeeded in translating the Scriptures intelligibly into that language.

Passing by his *a priori* reasoning on my incapability of judging of "the

* Words expressive of mental operations or conditions: acknowledge, acquiescent, affect, affection, anger, anxiety, apprehension, approve, assent, attention, believe, calculate, choose, compare, compassionate, comprehend, conceive, confidence, conjecture, consent, consider, dejected, deliberate, delight, desire, determine, discernment, discontented, discrimination, dislike, displeased, distinguish, doubt, dread, enamoured, envy, estimate, expect, fear, foresight, forget, glad, hatred, hope, jealousy, ignorant, inclination, inconsiderate, intelligent, intention, know, learn, love, malice, meditate, modest, pity, purpose, recollect, reflect, regret, remember, remorse, repent, resolve, satisfaction, shame, study, suppose, suspicion, trust, venerate, understand, will, wise, wish.

Abstract, religious, and metaphysical terms: adore, beginning, cause, circumstance, condition, confess, connexion, consequence, deity, demon, destiny, devotion, disciple, divine, effectual, essence, eternal, ethics, excellence, existence, expiation, faith, forgiveness, futurity, God, hell, holy, hypocrisy, immortal, impiety, incarnation, infinite, intellect, invisible, judgment, justice, knowledge, logic, mediator, memory, mind, motive, mystery, nature, necessary, object, opinion, origin, pardon, penance, piety, possibility, pray, prediction, propitiate, reality, reason, religion, repentance, result, revealed, sacrifice, sceptic, sin, soul, source, space, spirit, substance, temperament, truth, vice, uncertainty, universal, worship.

† The Colonel's work being, as stated above, a dictionary of the *second* style only, his censure of Dr. Carey's Dictionary (which is a general dictionary of the language, including the Pracrit), because of its containing numerous Sanscrit terms, is not a little harsh and unjust. It might with more propriety be complained of his work that, though he professes to designate the Sanscrit words by an S, yet not a tythe of them are so denoted. Thus, in the second column of page 89, out of thirty-one words, he designates five as Arabic or Persian, and out of the remaining twenty-six, but one as Sanscrit; whereas the fact is, that there are more than one-half of that number pure Sanscrit, namely, मथुरा, मद,

मद्य, मध, मधुर, मध्य, मध्यम, मध्यस्त, मध्ये, मनन,

मनुष्य, मनोरथ, मनोहर, ममता, besides the following derivatives

from that language, मदन, मद्यपान, मद्यपी, मन, मनसा,

मनस्वी, मनोगत, leaving but five that may possibly be pure Mahratta!

manner in which the Mahratta version of the New Testament has been exhibited," because "there are no books in Marat'ha written in the style of familiar conversation;" (!) as well as his suspicion that I "would be incapable of reading a single word of it, because it is printed on coarse, dirty-looking, country paper, with bad ink, and still worse types," (!) as unworthy of serious notice; I advance to the consideration of the proof which he adduces "that Mr. Greenfield has undertaken to defend a translation made into a language with which he himself is totally unacquainted." This charge is respecting "the latter part of the eighteenth verse of the first chapter of St. John's Gospel," upon which he observes: "To suppose this to be Marat'ha betrays a singular ignorance of that language; and to be able to extract meaning out of these words, requires a degree of ingenuity to which I make no pretension. I will, however, do them into English, and leave the reader to try if he can be more successful: *A bosom-seated of a father they an adualistic-born son has made-light to them,*" &c. &c.

In order effectually to reply to these charges, it will be proper to present the reader with the whole of the sentence, the latter half of which only the Colonel has given. The following is the entire passage, together with the rendering I offered in the pamphlet on the Mahratta version:

कोणही ईश्वरासु कधी पाउं पावले नांहीत पिताचे
 Any-one God at-any-time to-see attained hath-not, of-the-Father
 वसस्थलस्थ ते अद्वितीयजात पुत्र त्याहांस प्रकाश
 in-the-bosom he the-only-begotten son him revelation

केलआह
 made-bath.

That is, in the English idiom, "Not any one hath attained to see God at any time: he the only begotten Son in the bosom of the Father hath revealed him." To this version I adhere, as presenting the only true, genuine, and grammatical sense of the Mahratta; and shall now proceed to demonstrate, by a brief analysis, that it is constructed neither in "defiance of common sense," nor yet in violation of "the grammatical rules of the language." This analysis, however, I apprehend, need only be applied to the latter part of the passage, as it would appear from the silence of the Colonel, that he had admitted the accuracy of my version of the former part, and consequently the inaccuracy of his own. His translation was thus expressed: "No one having seen has ever found God;" (!) upon which I observed, "that in order to have elicited this version, the verb

पाउं "to see," instead of being in the infinitive mood, should have been the adverbial participle पाउन "having seen;" for the correctness of

which statement I confidently appeal to every Mahratta scholar, not excepting Colonel Vans Kennedy.

1. पिताचे the genitive case of पिता "a father," being governed by, and agreeing with, the succeeding word. The genitive is properly an adjective, and varies in its gender to agree with the substantive to which it belongs; being formed by affixing to the noun चा for the masculine, ची for the feminine, च for the neuter, and चे for all genders. See Dr. Carey's Grammar, page 15.*

2. वक्षस्थलस्थ an adjective formed from वक्षस्थल the breast, bosom, and स्थ employed to denominate a thing from its being in any particular place, as यामस्थ "situated in a village," सभास्थ "in an assembly." (See Dr. Carey's Grammar, page 35.) This syllable is the Sanscrit स्थ from ष्ठा "to stay" or "stand," and denotes "staying, abiding; what or who is, or stays." (Wilson.) Being "in construction with the preceding word," in the genitive case, it sufficiently "points out the bosom here intended, to be the bosom of the Father." This, the Colonel's own version, though certainly sufficiently ludicrous,— "a bosom-seated of a father," clearly evinces, as it also does, that, though an adjective, it is not, as he affirms, "therefore without meaning, not being joined to a noun," as, from his use of the article *a*, he evidently considers it as used substantively, as adjectives frequently are in Mahratta. But the fact is, that it is joined to a noun, and qualifies पुत्र "a son" (No. 5.), as the reader may readily perceive.

3. ते, literally, *they, those*, the nominative plural masculine of the demonstrative pronoun, but used honorifically for *he, that*, and qualifies and renders definite "the only begotten Son." Respecting the honorific use of the plural pronouns in a *singular* sense, I beg leave to refer the reader to the statements in my pamphlet on the Mahratta version. It only remains here to advert to the use of the demonstrative pronoun in this passage, "the insertion" of which, Colonel Vans Kennedy affirms, "would alone render the sentence in Marat'ha nonsensical; and even the images of the original, and the *he* of the English version, must be admitted to be a pleonasm, which there was no occasion to retain in a translation." But, however these words may be regarded in English, or Greek, there is no pleonasm in Mahratta, even according to my antagonist's own shewing. For he observes, "as this language has *no article*, the English indefinite article can alone be applied to a Marat'ha noun, *unless* it is shewn by the *demonstrative pronoun*, or some *other* mode of construction, that the definite article [*i.e.* in translating into English] ought to be used." The

* The reader will excuse my referring to the Grammar of Dr. Carey, as it is the only one of this language. But the imperfect tables of Dr. Drummond will corroborate this, as well as some other state-



The Mahratta Version of the New Testament.

demonstrative pronoun is therefore correctly employed here, in order to render the words *definite*; and consequently the *indefinite* rendering of the Colonel,—“*a* bosom-seated” and “*an* adualistic-born Son,” is perfectly erroneous, according to his own statement, as well as that of “*a* father;” for this word, being in construction with a definite noun, must be rendered definitely also,—“*the* Father.” I need scarcely add, that his position, that “Father and Son, also, are relative terms, which, thus standing by themselves, have no meaning in Marat’ha,” is therefore wholly unfounded; and, after his having admitted that a word might be rendered *definite* by “the demonstrative pronoun, or some *other* mode of construction,” I know not by what logical process he could draw the inference, that “consequently, the *emphatic* (or *definite*) mention of the Father and Son, which occurs so frequently in the New Testament, *cannot* be in *any* manner expressed in Marat’ha!” Nay, had the demonstrative pronoun ते been wanting, this position might still have been questionable, and the accuracy of his *indefinite* rendering impugned. For the Colonel himself, in his Dictionary, under the word “*The*,” states, “There is no article in Marat’ha, and *the* is consequently *inherent* in all nouns, as

राज्यानेवाघमारला ‘the king killed the tiger!’” Again, on the article “*A—An*,” he observes, “there is no article in the Marat’ha language, and the place of *a* therefore, when *definite*, is supplied by the numeral *one*—as एक शिपाई बोलावा ‘call a (one) sepoy;’ when *in-*

definite it is *inherent* in all nouns—as, गायेपेक्षात्मैसदुधफोरदत्ये ‘A buffalo gives more milk than a cow,’” or ‘*the* buffalo and *the* cow,’ generically, the context shewing, in all such cases, whether it should be definite or indefinite. A single word more would be superfluous.

4. अद्वितीयजात, composed of अद्वितीय and जात, and agreeing as an adjective with (or forming a compound with) पुत्र “a son.” (No. 5.) The former of these words is a compound of अ, “a privative particle prefixed to words and equivalent to *dis*, *un*, *less*, *without*” (Colonel Vans Kennedy), and द्वितीय, “num. second,” (*Idem.*). Consequently, it literally means, “not second,” or “without a second,” or, as Dr. Carey defines it, “single, only, unrivalled.” The Colonel’s version, namely, “adualistic,” is therefore bombastic, absurd, and false, and, I fear, could only have been intended for the purpose of bringing the Mahratta version into contempt. His assertion that it “is used only in two very peculiar senses [or rather applications] in Sanscrit” (which, however, I greatly doubt), will not prove that it is not used in various senses in Mahratta, or that it is inapplicable here. Though omitted by the Colonel, in his Dictionary, it is inserted, as we have seen, in that of Dr. Carey; and it is certain, that its cognate अद्वय is used in

the sense of "single" (Morton) in Bengali, and **الوہیت** in Hindoo-
staniee, in the sense of "unequalled;" while in Mahratta, its opposite
(which is its uncompounded form) **द्वितीय**, "second," is given even by
the Colonel, as well as **द्वि** *two*, and **द्विज**, "twice-born, i.e. a Brah-
man, whose investiture with the sacred string constitutes his second birth."
(Vans Kennedy.) With respect to **अजित** "born, produced, engen-
dered" (Wilson), being "a pure Sanscrit word unknown in this sense to
the Mahratta language," it may be true with regard to the *second* style,
and be considered as proved if the Colonel's Dictionary be admitted as
decisive authority; but, though it is not found in that work, it is passing
strange that the derivative of its root **जन**—**जन्मणे**, "to bring forth,
to be born" (Vans Kennedy), as well as **जन्म** "birth" (*Idem.*), should
exist there. The word itself is found in Bengali, **জন্ম**, "born, pro-
duced, begotten, arising from, natural" (Morton), and in various other
Indian dialects. The objection that "there is a *noun* (in Mahratta), spelt
in precisely the same manner, that signifies a *caste, kind, quality*," will
apply with equal force to the Sanscrit; and **μωγενης** being rendered, in the
fourteenth verse, by **उत्पन्न**, "produce, creation" (Vans Kennedy), in
connection with **अद्वितीय**, "*only*," would effectually prevent any
misconception arising from ambiguity of terms. It is curious to remark
how conveniently the Colonel has changed his position relative to this word.
Before, his objection was, that **अद्वितीय** was not equivalent to
μωγενης, 'the only begotten,' particularly because it does not express the
filiation of the Son from the Father." Having shewn, in my former work,
that this charge arose from his heedlessly taking the single word *only*, and
overlooking the words with which it was compounded, namely **जात** and
उत्पन्न, and consequently that these compounds fully "expressed the
filiation of the Son from the Father," (Defence of the Mahratta Version,
p. 72); he now, with equal justice and success, objects against the words
that they are either unused or would be misunderstood!

5. **पुत्र** "n.m. a son, a child" (Vans Kennedy), the nominative to
the following words (Nos. 7, 8), and which the Colonel states "ought not
to have been in the nominative, but in the instrumental case **पुत्राने**."
The rule for this construction, which he has correctly laid down, perfectly
agrees with that given by Dr. Carey. (Grammar, pp. 148, 149.) But
there is no rule without an exception; and to that rule our venerable Orien-
talist makes the following exception: "the agent of a verb in the preter
tense cannot be in the instrumental case if the action be suspended upon
the performance of a prior action expressed by an active participle, because
the verb, though accounted active, is really passive when thus governed.

४. यिश्च पितराचे घरी येउन् पितराची सासू
 येरुने पीडिता शयनी पाहिली, 'Jesus, having come
 to ~~Paul's~~ house, saw his wife's mother lying ill of a fever.' The
 agent of this sentence cannot be यिश्चने, because of the subordinate
 sentence पितराचे घरी येउन्; but if that be omitted, the agent
 must be in the third case." Under this exception, I apprehend, the pre-
 sent case falls. The agent cannot be पुत्राने, because of the subordi-
 nate sentence पिताचे वक्षस्थलस्थ, "abiding in the bosom of the
 Father," the making God known being suspended upon this prior action,
 and स्थ being equivalent to an active participle. So much for the bad
 grammar, and the "facility" with which it is proved. -

6. त्यहांस, the demonstrative or personal pronoun, third person plural,
 common, in the accusative or dative case, but used honorifically for the
 singular *him*, and agreeing with its antecedent ईश्वरास, *God*, in the
 first member of the sentence. The reader will perceive that the impossibi-
 lity, as the Colonel states, "to understand to what antecedent the sixth
 word refers," is purely imaginary; and that the difficulty "to determine
 whether it is to be considered as the dative or the accusative case," is simply
 ridiculous, since he states in a note, "that nouns denoting animated beings,
 and the pronouns their substitutes, have in Marat'ha no accusative case, as
 when governed by a verb they ought always to appear in the dative; and
 thus the dative in Marat'ha serves for both the dative and accusative of
 European languages!" His exception, which follows, that "in conver-
 sation, however, this rule is not always observed, and the nominative is
 then used for the accusative," is obviously nothing to the purpose.

७. प्रकाश, noun, masculine, singular, nominative, forming a com-
 pound verb with the following word; which, with the preceding word, the
 Colonel says, "can afford no other meaning than made them light: a
 mode of expression which would be perfectly unintelligible to every
 Marat'ha"! This is perhaps as extraordinary a specimen of literal
 translation as was ever seen, and is precisely as if a Greek student, instead
 of rendering *ἀπαγγέλλω* "declared," translated it etymologically by
 "brought forth," and then laughed at its uncouthness. The fact is, that
 प्रकाश is a most beautiful and appropriate term, being applied to the
 declaring or publishing of any thing in Sanscrit, Bengali, Mahratia,
 and almost every other Indian dialect. Wilson, in his Sanscrit Dictionary,
 correctly defines it: "1, sunshine, lustre, light; 2, expansion, diffusion,
 manifestation; the word being equally applicable to physical or moral sub-
 jects, as the blowing of a flower, diffusion of celebrity, the publicity of

an event, or the manifestation of a truth," &c. The Rev. W. Morton, in conformity with this definition, explains it to mean in Bengali, "Manifestation, discovery, disclosure, publication, revelation, appearance, light, lustre, illumination, expansion, opening, diffusion, perspicuity; open, manifest, expanded, blown;" and Colonel Vans Kennedy himself, in his Mahratta Dictionary, defines it, "light, lustre; *notoriety*; *publicity*;" while for *publicity* he gives the very word in question! The proper sense,

then, afforded by the phrase **त्यहांस प्रकाश केलआहे** is not "made them light," but "revealed (or manifested) him," which correctly agrees with the original *ἐφάνηκεν*, in which there is an ellipsis of "him."

8. **केलआहे** verb active, third person of the perfect tense, indicative mood, from **करण**, to do, make, agreeing with its nominative **पुत्र** (No. 5), and forming a compound with the preceding word. (See Dr. Carey's Grammar, p. 69.)

Having, I trust, successfully vindicated this passage from the obloquy cast upon it by Colonel Vans Kennedy, I would beg leave, in reply to a few observations with which he has favoured me in a note, to refer the reader to my Defence of the Mahratta version. From that work he will ascertain "upon what grounds," whether "successful" or not, I defended the periphrasis for "a lamb," (pp. 57-59) and the employment of **शरीर**, "body," (pp. 33-35), and will perceive, in the latter case, that "however unknown to Mr. Greenfield such niceties of language," as are pointed out by the Colonel, may be, no "refined or metaphysical sense" can apply to the passage under consideration.

I pass by the remarks of Colonel Vans Kennedy upon "Mr. Greenfield's having undertaken a task for which he is by no means qualified," and his assumption of the accuracy of his criticisms because they had remained unanswered at Calcutta; but he must allow me to doubt the accuracy of his assertion respecting "the missionaries who have come to this side of India, whether English, Scotch, or American, having all found this version to be so unintelligible to the Marat'has, that they have been unable to derive from it any assistance whatever." I cannot learn that such a fact is at all "known to the missionary societies;" and the Colonel appears, according to his own account, to know so little about their doings, that upon such subjects he must excuse me if I deem him very insufficient authority.

The Colonel, in order, I suppose, to redeem his pledge, that "if the truth" of his criticisms were "questioned," he was "quite ready to produce still more convincing proofs of this version being deficient in every requisite for conveying to the natives a faithful and intelligible translation of the Scriptures," next adduces a solitary example from Rom. v. 18.

This he gives in the Nagari character, in the following manner : यास्तव
²जस ³एके ⁴जणाचे ⁵पत्नाने ⁶समस्त ⁷लोकांची ⁸शास्ति

१ २ ३ ४ ५ ६ ७ ८ ९ १० ११ १२ १३ १४ १५
 देण्यापावतो विचार साला तसच एके जनाचे धर्माने
 १६ १७ १८ १९ २०
 जीवनाप निदीषीमरण्यापावतो फुकट दान अवश्य -

, which he thus renders; "Therefore, as by the falling of one man it was determined until giving punishment of all the worlds, so by the virtue of one man until life-appearance dying-without-sin there was gratuitously a gift for all!"

Upon this extraordinary version, he observes, "the reader will not, of course, expect me to make sense of nonsense; but I have rendered the above words into English literally, and I must leave it to Mr. Greenfield to prove the accuracy of so censurable an attempt at translation as this. I shall merely observe, that पतन, in the sense here intended, is neither a Sanscrit nor a Marat'ha word, as it is the participle of a verb which signifies to fall, literally, and never figuratively, as in English.

लोकांची is evidently meant for men, the Hindustani log; but in Marat'ha and Sanscrit लोक has no other signification than world.

देण्यापावतो and मरण्यापावतो is a mode of construction, as here used, from which no meaning can be extracted; for पावतो is a preposition which has no other significations than until, as far as, up to. The collocation alone, however, of the above words, produces such complete nonsense, that had this version been revised, any person, however little acquainted with the Marat'ha, must have immediately perceived that the translation could not be correct, even according to the principles of European languages; for not one of the words is placed in regimine with another, as they all stand isolated and unconnected, in utter defiance of the rules of not only the Marat'ha, but of all grammar," &c.

Although "the reader would not, of course, expect" the Colonel "to make sense of nonsense," yet a suspicion might enter his mind whether he may not have made nonsense of sense; and consequently it might become a question whether the nonsense is to be ascribed to the Mahratta version of Dr. Carey, or to the English re-translation of Colonel Vans Kennedy. He may unhesitatingly conclude the latter to be "nonsense," absolute, downright nonsense; but of the former, unless he be a Mahratta scholar, he has no means of judging, except from that re-translation and the unsupported assertions of that gentleman. Some may perhaps be of opinion that no other proof need be required, and may deem the testimony of such a man (the author of a Mahratta Dictionary and a resident in the country) amply sufficient to determine the point. But it is well to bear in mind the excellent monition *audi alteram partem*; and as we have already seen that my

antagonist is by no means infallible, and sometimes asserts what he does not succeed in proving, I would beg the reader to suspend his judgment till I have laid before him the whole case, when I trust I shall satisfactorily "prove the accuracy of" this in no way "censurable attempt at translation." It will, however, be necessary to lay before the reader a faithful transcript of the original, as it stands in the Mahratta Testament, in the *Mor* or broken character, together with the same in the Nagari, as I more than "suspect" that the Colonel, with all his advantages, has been "incapable of reading" at least some words in that character. To these I subjoin the pronunciation in Roman characters, and a verbal translation.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
यास्तव नम्र छत्रे जणाचे परानाने समस्त ज्ञानांचो शास्त्री
10 11 12 13 14 15
छण्यापापटो पीवान साम दास्य छत्रे नणाचे धर्माने
16 17 18 19 20
नोपननूप नोछोपोप्रणयापापटो पुमठ धान अघ्याप्रतो
21
धेरा

In the Nagari character : यास्तव जस एके जणाचे पतनाने
6 7 8 9 10 11
समस्त लोकांची शास्ति देण्यापावेतो विचार झाला
12 13 14 15 16 17
तसच एके जणाचे धर्माने जीवनरूप निर्दोषीकरण्या
17 18 19 20 21
पावेतो फुकट दान अवध्याप्रति होत : in Roman characters,

and literally : *yāstava jasa ēkē janāchē patanānē samasta lokāngchī*
Therefore, as one man's fall-by all men's
shāsti : dēnyāpāvēto vichāra j'hāla tasach ēkē janāchē
punishment the-giving-unto judgment was, so one man's
dharmānē jīvanarūpa nirdoshīkaranyāpāvēto phukata dāna
righteousness-by life-like innocent-making-unto the-free gift
avaghyāpriti hota.

all-to was. That is, according to the English idiom and colloca-
tion of words, "Therefore, as by-the-fall of one man judgment was
unto-the-punishment of all men, so by-the-righteousness of one man
the-free gift was to-all unto-justification of-(or respecting-)life."

The reader, I think, will acknowledge that this is at least *sense*; and if I should succeed in convincing him that it is *the sense* of the Mahratta, he may rationally conclude, that Dr. Carey has not greatly failed in fulfilling

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this arduous duty of translator. In order to prove this point, it will be necessary to examine the positions of my antagonist, and to account for the great difference between our respective versions. This I shall endeavour to accomplish by an adduction of the most satisfactory evidence, and also by a grammatical analysis of each word, in order that the statement of the Colonel, that "not one of the words is placed in *regiment* with another, as they all stand isolated and unconnected," &c., may be completely estimated.

1. यास्तिव, "conj. Therefore, on this account." Colonel Vans Kennedy.

2. जस, "adv. As." *Idem* in *As*, this word not occurring in the Mahratta part.

3, and 13. एके, "num. One," (*Idem.*) and designated by the same gentleman in the English part under "One," as "a. r.," by which is meant an adjective of the common gender. It qualifies each of the words by which it is followed, and consequently agrees with them in gender, though not in case; for adjectives have no inflection of case in Mahratta, unless put absolutely, or instead of a substantive, but the adjective generally forms a compound word with its substantive. See Dr. Carey's Grammar, p. 34.

4, and 14. जणाचे, "man's," or "of a man," the genitive case singular of जण or जन, "n. m. a man, an individual." (Vans Kennedy.) It is governed by, and agrees with, in the form of the genitive, the nouns by which it is followed. See *supra*, p. 93.

5. पतनाने, "by the fall," the instrumental case singular of पतन, which case is formed by adding ने after a noun has been prepared for inflection. (See Dr. Carey's Grammar, pp. 13, 14, *et supra*, p. 95.) Respecting this word, Colonel Vans Kennedy asserts, that "in the sense here intended, it is neither a Sanscrit nor a Marat'ha word, as it is the participle of a verb which signifies to fall, *literally*, and never *figuratively*, as in English." Here, in the first place, I maintain that the word पतन is not a participle, but a verbal noun, or noun of action, one mode of forming which is by adding न to the root, or changing ण into न in Sanscrit, Bengali, and Mahratta. For evidence of the truth of this statement in the former languages, it may be sufficient to refer to the Grammars of Mr. Yates (p. 257), and Professor Haughton (p. 155); and the following examples, taken from the Dictionary of Colonel Vans Kennedy, will prove it with respect to the Mahratta: संपादन "acquirement," from संपादणे, "to acquire;" भजन, "adoration,"

from भजणे, "to adore;" न्हाण, "bathing," from नाहाणे, "to bathe;" मनत, "understanding, comprehension." from मन, "to understand;" यत, "exertion, assiduity," from यत, "to apply, be assiduous;" रुदन, "weeping," from रुद, "to weep," &c. &c. पतन, then, from पत, "to fall," is a verbal noun, signifying *the act of falling*; and it is used in this sense both in Hindustani and Mahratta. Thus Professor Shakespear correctly defines "پتن (r. पत) patan, s. n. the act of falling;" which perfectly agrees with that of Dr. Carey, "a fall, a falling, a lapse." Though I am not prepared to adduce any specific examples of the occurrence of the verb पत, "to fall," or पतन, "a fall," in a *figurative* sense, yet I have no doubt that such could be found, and I think it may fairly be inferred from the derivative पतित signifying "1, fallen in war, defeated, overthrown; 2, fallen, alighted; 3, fallen from virtue, wicked, abandoned," (Wilson); and from its synonym भ्रंश denoting "falling, declining, from a height, or from propriety." *Idem*.

6. समस्त, "a. c. all; entire; complete," (Vans Kennedy); and consequently, as being of the common gender, agreeing with its substantive, and forming with it a compound word.

7. लोकांची, "of men," the genitive plural of लोक; which genitive is in the feminine, and agrees with the following word शास्ति, by which it is governed. The word लोक Colonel Vans Kennedy affirms to be "the Hindustani *log*," and that, "in Marat'ha and Sanscrit it has no other signification than *world*." But what say the lexicographers? Mr. Wilson, in his *Sanscrit* Dictionary, defines it thus: "1, *man, mankind*; 2, a world, a division of the universe," &c. Professor Shakespear, in his *Hindustani* Dictionary, designates the word لُک, *log*, by the letter S. as corrupt Sanscrit, which it undoubtedly is, and adds, "See لُک, *loh*, people;" which word he defines, "1, *people*; 2, a world, region, country," &c. Finally, Colonel Vans Kennedy himself, in his *Mahratta* Dictionary, explains it in perfect accordance with these definitions, by "*men, people, world*;" and in the English part, for "Men," he only gives लोक, the very word in question; and for "People," the very same word; while for "World" he gives दुन्या, जगत and जग! Consequently, Dr. Carey was perfectly correct in using लोक in the sense of *man*, according to these authorities, not excepting the Colonel himself, and that gentleman, as usual, wrong.

8. शास्ति, n. feminine, nouns terminating in इ and ई being of that gender (see Dr. Carey's Grammar, p. 12); "punishment, chastisement, correction, discipline, vengeance." Rev. W. Morton, with whom Colonel Vans Kennedy here agrees. It is in the nominative case, as it forms a compound verb with the succeeding word देणे, to give, precisely in the way that multitudes of compounds are formed by a union with this verb करण, such as आशीर्वाददेण, to bless; लाचदेणे, to bribe, which are respectively composed of आशीर्वाद, a blessing, and लाच, a bribe, with देणे, to give.

9. देण्यापावेतो, "unto the giving," composed of देणे, to give, and the postposition पावेतो, "until, as far as, up to," or "unto," as Dr. Carey also defines it, देणे being inflected as a verbal noun, as all such infinitives really are. This construction, which is by no means unusual in Mahratta, the Colonel unjustly stigmatizes as "a mode of construction, as here used, from which no meaning can be extracted." His own rendering of "until giving" is a sufficient refutation of this assertion; and the construction of the words लोकांची शास्ति देण्यापावेतो is in perfect conformity with the following rule: "compound verbs active, viz. such as are formed by adding the verb करण [or देणे] to a substantive, govern an accusative case; but if the verb be considered as distinct, the noun which gives force and meaning to the verb is constructed with its object in the genitive case. Ex. ईश्वराची पूजा कर्तो, or ईश्वरास पूजा कर्तो, I worship God." Dr. Carey's Grammar, p. 151.

10. विचार, "n. m. Thought, consideration, investigation, enquiry, decision." Vans Kennedy. Yet, strange to say, the Colonel has taken it for the adjective, or participle, विचारित, investigated, judged, and rendered it "determined!" It is the nominative to the following word.

11. झाला, "was," verb substantive, third person singular masculine of the imperfect tense of होण, to be (see Carey, p. 94), and agrees with its nominative, the preceding word, in person, number, and gender. From the similarity between the स s and the श sh, in the Mor character, Colonel Vans Kennedy has erroneously written the word in the Nagari साला!* He certainly approximates to its sense by rendering the word "it

* This error, we are bound to say, in justice to Colonel Vans Kennedy, is our own. The characters in

was;" but this was probably only a shrewd guess, as it should undoubtedly have been rendered, as agreeing with its nominative विचार, "the judgment was."

12. तसच् adv. "so," or more literally, "even in that manner," being a compound of अस or असे, "thus," ते, "that," and च, "even," "an emphatic particle affixed to words." See the several words in Colonel Vans Kennedy, from whom these definitions are taken.

15. धर्मीने, "by the righteousness," the instrumental case singular of धर्म, "religious act or merit, duty, virtue, righteousness, justice, religion, piety, the nature or property of a thing," &c. Morton. It governs the preceding word जणाचे, of man, or man's, in the genitive case.

16. जीवनरूप, composed of जीवन, "life, existence," (Wilson) and रूप, "like, resembling, in composition, as पितृरूपः पुत्रः a son like his father." Idem. Though separately it denotes form, figure, appearance, &c., yet in composition it has always the force of an adjective; and here denotes the nature of that "justification" which belongs, or leads to life. Consequently, the re-translation of Colonel Vans Kennedy,—“life-appearance,” is untrue, and a gross burlesque on the Mahratta version.

17. निर्दोषीकरण्यापावेतो, "unto making innocent," i.e. justifying, a word composed of निर्दोषी, "m.f. n. faultless, without defect or blemish," from निर negative, and दोष defect," (Wilson); of करणे, "v. a. to do; to make; to act; to perform" (Vans Kennedy); and पावेतो, for which and the construction see above, No. 9. The Colonel, mistaking the Mor म k for म m, read and wrote, instead of करण to do, मरण to die;* and hence his preposterous version "dying without sin!" Another fine specimen of his capability of reading Mahratta "printed on coarse, dirty-looking, country paper, with bad ink, and still worse types!"

18. फुकट, "a. c. gratuitous; fruitless." (Vans Kennedy.) Being an adjective of the common gender, it agrees and forms a compound in his MS. were so indistinctly formed, that the झ ङ was mistaken for the स s by the compositor, and left uncorrected. We have verified this by reference to the MS., which is fortunately preserved.—Error.

* Of this error we are guiltless: the letter म is distinctly written in the MS., and cannot be confounded with क्क.—Error.

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with its substantive दान, the following word. How the Colonel came to render it as the *adverb* फुका, "adv. gratuitously; fruitlessly," (Vans Kennedy) I must leave him to determine.

19. दान, "n. n. a gift; charity." (Colonel Vans Kennedy.) As this word refers to "the gift of righteousness" in the preceding verse (verse 17), it cannot be rendered *indefinitely*, "a gift," as my antagonist has done, but *definitely*, "the gift." It is the nominative to the verb हीत, (No. 21).

20. अवध्याप्रति, "to all," composed of अवधा "adj. all," (Vans Kennedy) which becomes अवध्या in union with प्रति, "prep. to," (*Idem.*) and agrees with *men* understood.

21. होत, "was," verb substantive, third person singular, neuter, imperfect tense, indicative mood, of the imperfect verb आहे *I am*, (Dr. Carey's Grammar, p. 64), agreeing with its nominative दान (No. 19) in number, person, and gender.

It has thus, I trust, been proved, 1st, that, contrary to the assertion of my antagonist, *every word* is either "*in regimine*," being governed by or governing other words, or agreeing with or forming compounds with their neighbours, and therefore constructed according to the strictest grammatical rules; and 2dly, that the "*sense*" I attributed to the Mahratta text is the genuine sense of that version, and consequently that the "*non-sense*" is only and wholly to be ascribed to the re-translation of Colonel Vans Kennedy. From the evidence adduced, it has clearly appeared, that his preposterous re-translation (the very absurdity of which might have led him to suspect his accuracy) has sprung partly from his misreading the original Mahratta, having mistaken one letter for another; partly from his confounding the parts of speech—transforming substantives into adjectives, and adjectives into adverbs; and partly from his giving senses to words which neither the connection nor their usual meaning would warrant, and which meaning, though here denied by him, is proved not only by the most respectable lexicographers, but by his own authority in his Mahratta Dictionary. Whether these grievous errors and mis-statements have arisen from precipitancy, carelessness, or ignorance, I will not take upon me to determine, nor is it material for the adjustment of the present question. One thing I would beg the reader to bear in mind, that the evidence adduced against the unsupported assertions of Colonel Vans Kennedy is almost wholly independent of the writer, and that several of the cases are determined by our opponent himself being the judge. He is therefore reduced to the alternative of either repudiating his own authority, or of admitting his numerous delinquencies on this occasion. On which horn of this dilemma he may choose to be transfixed, I leave to his own determination.

Having thus disposed of the whole of the evidence adduced against the Mahratta version, I must be allowed to make short work with the remaining observations of my antagonist. His insinuation that the Serampore missionaries did not translate from the Greek, because they have supplied the ellipsis of the original in the above passage after the English version (in a similar way to that in which it is supplied in many other versions) is perfectly inconclusive, and comes with a very bad grace from the man who, on a former occasion, sneeringly charged them with "an affectation of following the Greek verbally," when the version *differed* from the English. He next reiterates the stale objections of the Abbé Dubois, and inquires how the Hindus are "to be brought to understand and believe in the dogmas of *original sin, remission and pardon of sins, expiation, atonement, justification, &c.*, or even the fundamental mystery of Christianity, a *trinity in unity*." In reply I would simply say, in the same manner, by the same means, and by the influence of the same Holy Spirit by which the nations of Greece and Rome, or our own Pagan ancestors, were brought "to understand and believe" them. Those "ideas" were as totally "unknown" to these nations, and in as "direct opposition to the ideas they had imbibed from their infancy," as among any of the various tribes of India, and the fact that hundreds of Hindus have already believed to the saving of their souls, is a triumphant reply to these unbelieving objections. I must leave the determination of the question whether

प्रायश्चित्तं denotes "atonement" or not, to the Rev. Mr. Morton, who has adopted it in his "Sanscrit Renderings," only observing that Colonel Vans Kennedy, in the English part of his Dictionary, gives it as equivalent to "expiation." The unintelligibility of the "Arabic" and "Romain" Scriptures, alleged by Colonel Vans Kennedy, I hesitate not to affirm, is wholly unfounded; and I possess the means, and may hereafter embrace the opportunity, of proving such to be the fact. Equally unfounded is the account given by my opponent of the mode in which the Serampore translators conducted their work; for a correct statement of which I would refer the reader to pp. 4-8 of my "Defence of the Mahratta Version." For a satisfactory refutation of the allegations of the *Quarterly Review*, cited by Colonel Vans Kennedy, against the competency of the translators, I have much pleasure in referring the reader to the able pamphlet of my friend T. P. Platt, Esq., Honorary Librarian of the British and Foreign Bible Society, entitled "Facts respecting certain Versions of Holy Scripture, &c." Finally, the circumstance of another version in Mahratta (as well as Goozarattee) having subsequently been published at Bombay, proves nothing against the accuracy of the preceding version, unless no other cause could be assigned for the publication. But as long as difference of character, local idioms, and various other causes shall continue to produce new translations, the existence of such versions can never fairly be urged, without positive evidence to that effect, against the intelligibility of a prior version.

In conclusion, and in addition to the testimony of Rung-nath, formerly
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chief moonshee in the Mahratta language to the Honourable East-India Company at Calcutta (see Defence of the Serampore Version, p. 13), I would beg leave to adduce an interesting fact, which in itself is a sufficient reply to all the objections against the Mahratta version. It is detailed in a letter from the Serampore missionaries to the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and published in the Report for 1815 (p. 337): "Of the utility of this Version," they observe, "we have increasing testimony; among which, a fact lately come to our knowledge, furnishes a remarkable instance. At Nagpoora, the capital of the Mahratta dominions, a gentleman, friendly to the Scriptures, gave a copy of the New Testament to a Brahmin, a man of high estimation. He received and read it, but discovered no peculiar regard to the Gospel till about a fortnight before his death, when he openly declared, that he gave up all hope in his own religion, and trusted only in the Lord Jesus Christ, who gave his life a ransom for sinners. His astonished family expostulated with him, and even manifested resentment; but all in vain: the dying man had obtained a view of the Friend of sinners, and he appeared to cleave to him to his last moments."

I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

WM. GREENFIELD.

CONSUMPTION OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES IN INDIA.

THE following is an extract of the evidence of Mr. R. D. Mangles before the Lords' Committee, 4th March 1830.

"Q. To what extent has the ryot become the purchaser of British manufactures?—A. Hardly at all, I should say.

"Q. To no greater extent than thirty years ago?—A. He consumes more, certainly, than at that period. I suppose that there is a good deal of cotton-twist used by the native weavers in making up the cotton cloth which the natives wear, but that has only come into use within three or four years.

"Q. Are they generally clothed in British cottons?—A. No; the British cottons are not used; they do not wear so well, I understand, as their own manufacture: but I have heard that the best cloths are those made in India by the hand from the English twist.

"Q. Who are, in India, the great purchasers of British cottons?—A. I should think the higher classes; but I have not made these subjects much a matter of inquiry, not having been employed in any branch of the service directly connected with them."

DESCRIPTION OF RUSSIAN ARMENIA.

FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.—By M. KLAPROTH.

THE province of Armenia, conquered by the Russians in their last war with Persia, consists of the two territories of Eriwan and Nakhchiwan; the city of Eriwan is its capital and the seat of government. The *mahhaleh*, or districts, are administered by naibs, or chiefs chosen by the inhabitants themselves. All questions, civil and criminal, are decided according to the laws of Russia; but the natives are allowed their former privilege, which they enjoyed under the Persian rule, of adjusting their differences amongst themselves. The nomade tribes of the province have two sultans; one, Peer Murad Sultan, governs the tribes which inhabit the banks of the river Abaran, the valley of Darachitchakh and the vicinity of Lake Gok-chai; the other, Aslan Sultan, reigns over the tribes who have their winter pasturage on the Araxes.

The province of Eriwan is bounded on the north by the cantons of Shurageli, Bambaki, Kazakh, and Shamshadilo, as well as the circle of which Ganjah, called by the Russians Elisavetpol, is the capital: a lofty chain of mountains separates it from those places. To the eastward, its frontier follows the course of the Great Arpa-chai, also called Arpa-chai of Sharoor. This river divides the territory of Eriwan from that of Nakhchiwan. To the south, the Araxes forms the frontier with Persia and the Turkish Pachalik of Bayazid, from which the province of Eriwan is separated likewise by mountains and by the Little or Western Arpa-chai, which serves also as a boundary on the side of the Pashalik of Kars. The province of Eriwan is situated between 39° and 42° long. E. of Greenwich, and 39° and 41° N. lat. From the Bambakhi frontier to the southernmost extremity of the country it is reckoned about eighty English miles; and from the east, that is from the frontier point of Daralaghez, to the west, eighty-two miles. A high chain of mountains extends along the northern frontier of the province; it has two general denominations, its principal peaks, from west to east, are the Garakhach, the Ala-ghoez, the Barat, the Maralji, the Dagh-nachakh, the Siwukh-bulak, the Jan-tap, the Kirkhitly, and the Oda-tap, which adjoins the canton of Daralaghez. About three miles from this village, a branch detaches itself from the northern chain, and runs towards the south-west, along Lake Gok-chai. This branch divides into two, beyond the village of Meidan. One of its arms takes a north-westerly direction, and follows the borders of the lake as far as the river Zanghi; whilst the other stretches to the south as far as that part of the Persian frontier where the Great Arpa-chai falls into the Araxes. From this point there occur, along the southern and a portion of the western frontier, the following mountains: Great and Little Ararat, Kellatokheng-ghedooghi, Kha-ghedooghi, Jeghenloo, Zorghedooghi, Gwioojug-ghedooghi, Aslani-ghedooghi, Abas-el-ghedooghi, Jibrael-ghedooghi, Ajamsyn-agma, Parly, Sharaw, Khash-khash, and Mount Karogly. The Garakhach, already mentioned, forms the north-west frontier.

Lake Gok-chai, or Sewanga, is situated in the north-west part of the province of Eriwan; it is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. Upon one of its islands is the convent of Sewanga, or Wo-wank. The lake is thirty-four English miles and a-half long and upwards of thirteen broad. Its water is sweet and never freezes, but the Turks who dwell in the neighbourhood assert that it is very unwholesome, and they neither use it for drinking nor for cooking their food. The Gok-chai, as well as the rivers which fall into it, such as the Balykchi, the Tokhloujoo, and the Aghrija, abounds in fish, of

which we shall have occasion to speak presently. The Tokhloujoo has its source on Mount Jan-tap, and the Aghrija on the heights of the Kirkity. The water of these rivers is good and wholesome.

The Araxes takes its rise in the Pashalik of Erzeroum, near the little town of Kolli, in the mountains which separate this pashalik from that of Bayazid. It falls into the Kur, opposite the village of Jevat, in Shirwan, and on the frontier of the provinces of Karabagh and Talysh. The Araxes forms the boundary between Persian and Russian Armenia, and Karabagh. This river receives at first, on the right, the southern Karasu, which comes from Ararat, then, on the left, the Little Arpa-chai, which runs along the western frontier of the province of Eriwan and of that of the canton of Shuragheli. Lower down, the Araxes is joined by the northern Karasu and the Abaran, which come from Mount Alaghoez, and the Great Arpa-chai: the sources of the latter are in the mountains on the north, not far from the deep valley of Daralaghez. Before it disembogues, this Arpa-chai divides into several arms, between which is situated the village of Sharoori, whence its other name.

The river Zanghi joins the Gok-chai to the Araxes: as it is not navigable, it is of no advantage to the country which it traverses. The other rivers of this province are the Korob-chai, the Adiyaman, the Kizil-wank-chui, and some others which do not deserve particular notice. All of them abound in fish, but are not deep, so that in summer they are fordable; even the Araxes may then be crossed in some places; its principal fords are opposite Echmiadzin and Eriwan.

The favourable position of this province, and the delightful climate it enjoys, are the causes of its prosperity and of its abounding in products which are rarely found together in any other country in the world. A dark and fertile soil prevails throughout most of the cantons between Eriwan and Lake Gok-chai, on the borders of the Zanghi. On the northern bank, the soil is mixed with an argillaceous earth. Marshes of unknown depth adjoin the mouths of the two rivers called Karasu (black water). The soil between the Araxes and Ararat is saline. Calcareous rocks, limestone, and sometimes unctuous earth, constitute the soil at the foot of the mountains.

It is computed that in the province of Eriwan there are more than 22,330 houses, which gives a population of 113,000 of both sexes. The proportion of the population to the whole extent of the country may be stated at eight persons to a square verst. If, however, we take into consideration the mountains, marshes, and other physical inconveniences of the country, and even the mode of life of the nomades, of which there are not more than about 16,000, we may reckon, without much risk of considerable error, that one-half of the superficies of this province are uninhabited.

The inhabitants of the province of Eriwan may be divided into two classes, permanent, who have fixed dwellings in the town of Eriwan and the villages, and who are employed in agriculture; and nomades, who wander about the country with their flocks. In the town of Eriwan there are 1,806 Mahomedan houses or families, 323 Armenian, and 402 families from Azarbaichan, but a small number of whom are Mahomedans, most of them being Armenians. The agricultural population of the province amounts to 16,450 families; about 4,000 being Mahomedans, 4,680 Armenians, 3,770 from Azarbaichan, and 4,000 from Bayazid, Kars, and Erzeroum. The nomades amount to 3,153 families; they are of four tribes, Kurds, Seljukide Turks, Kara-papaks, and Bohemians (Tsingani). The Kurds are Shyite and Sonnite Mahomedans. The Shyites are called Milli and Kirachorlu; these consist of 400 families, the

Alikhanlus 35, and the Poossiani 109. To the Sonnites belong the numerous tribes of the Silians, who in the late war between Russia and Persia took up their abode in this country. This tribe consists of 181 families of Biriuka, 224 Jalala, 3 Malana, 15 Irajins, 1 Sibyker, 1 Jiunik, 1 Charmanlu, 1 Arizanlu, 1 Geltoor, and 1 Khaissanlu. Consequently there are 544 Shyite families, and 429 Sonnites.

After the Seljukide Turks had got possession of the north-west part of Armenia, and had established themselves there for several generations, they extended themselves insensibly as far as the centre of Armenia, or the vicinity of Ararat. From them descended the following tribes: the Airiumlius, 654 families; the Zeidlius, 108; the Akhsalius, 119, and the Tashanlius, 10; in all 891 families.

The Kazakhs were in Armenia as early as the eleventh century; they established themselves in the district of Kazakhi and are divided into two principal tribes, the Chobonkars and the Kara-papakhs. The former are subdivided into seven branches,* consisting in the whole of 420 families. The latter consist of Kara-papakhs properly so called, 677 families, and five smaller branches,† consisting of 100 families. The two great tribes of Kazakhs include, therefore, 1,197 families.

The Tsingani, Bohemians or gipsies, are distributed into three tribes: the Karachis, who are Mahomedan Shyites, 42 families; the Mootriuns, who are Sonnites, 7; and the Boshas (Armenians), 46; in all 95 families.

In respect to moral qualities, the Shyites, Sonnites, and Armenian Christians differ considerably from each other. The Shyites are eloquent, and accompany their discourse, which is always sprightly, with expressive gestures. They are, at the same time, flatterers and have much cunning; honesty is not their prime virtue, and their covetousness makes them guilty of the basest actions, and frequently of falsehood. To this must be added an invincible propensity to theft. These vices render intercourse with them very dangerous, notwithstanding their apparent complaisance and exterior politeness. It is the same with the nomades belonging to this sect, with this single difference, that the latter observe strictly the laws of hospitality: their manners are more rude than those Shyites who have fixed habitations, but both are equally deceitful.

The Sonnites differ from the Shyites as well in their mode of dress as in exterior generally. They dress like the Turks, and are almost always very corpulent; whilst the Persians, who are for the most part Shyites, are thin. Their features are coarse; their motions are indicative of indolence, and their mode of speaking and of expressing themselves is by no means engaging. They practise hospitality but little, and are as greedy as the Shyites. They appear, however, at first sight, less submissive than the latter, and upon longer acquaintance they are found to be less tainted by perfidy than the followers of Ali. The most prominent traits in the character of both are irrepressible national pride, and a courage carried even to the boldest temerity. The Shyites as well as the Sonnites are very irascible, vindictive, debauched, and in the highest degree immoral.

Neither can much be said in favour of the Armenians. Oppressed, as they have been for some centuries, by the heaviest of despotisms, they have long lost their national character; they have exchanged their ancient virtues for the

* Booyuk-chobonkar, eighty-eight; Sarachlu, eighty-eight; Kerim-beklu, eighty-nine. Kafarlu, eighty-four; Demoorchallu, thirty; Shikaler, eighteen; and Karkoinlu, twenty-three families.

† Chakharlu, forty-two; Kalan, twenty-one; Jamkitt, five; Karabaglar, twenty-two; and Karnibamili, ten families.

bad qualities of their oppressors, and they may perhaps be said, at the present day, to possess them in a still higher degree. The desire of revenge incites them to make their late tyrants feel the harshness with which they treated them heretofore. Nevertheless, nature has endowed the Armenian with a considerable share of intelligence, and with some peculiar talents.

The occupations of the inhabitants of Russian Armenia are principally tanning of leather, soap-making, and the manufacture of silk and cotton stuffs. They either dispose of these articles in the country, or export them to Persia, Turkey, and Georgia. The transit trade is in favour of this province. The country people carry into the states just mentioned their salt, cotton, rice, tobacco, wheat, barley, hemp, flax-seed, and every kind of pulse. The nomade tribes traffic in cattle, and carry on the caravan-trade, and transport the products of the soil.

The province of Eriwan is divided into seven mahhaleh, or districts; namely, 1. Zanghibar and Kirk-boolak, in which is situated the town of Eriwan: without which the number of agricultural families is 1,880. 2. Garni-bazar and Wedi-bazar, with the village of Komarliu, as chief place, where the Sardar had constructed a residence for the naib, or chief of the mahhaleh: agricultural population, 2,750 families. 3. Sharoor, with the fortress of Enghija: fixed population, 1,600 families. 4. Darachitchakh, the chief place of which is the village of Radanil: 730 fixed families. 5. Karni-bazar and Abarani, with the monastery of Echmiadzini: 2,150 fixed families. 6. Sirdar-abad, Talyn, and Zentliu, with the fortress of Sardar-abad: 870 fixed families. 7. Zarmali, Koolpi, and Parchani, with the village of Kizil-zakir, where the naib formerly resided in a stone-house: 2,486 fixed families.

The town of Eriwan is situated on the rivers Zanghi and Kirk-boolak. The fortress has two high walls on the left bank of the Zanghi; they are constructed of clay, to which more solidity and strength is given by the addition of straw and small stones. The Zanghi forms the fourth face of the fortress; the other three are provided with ditches. The garrison is supplied with water by means of a channel protected by walls of clay, which are half in ruins, and by two subterranean conduits, greatly neglected, which are connected with the river. There are in the town 2,731 houses, and 14,000 inhabitants of both sexes. The two banks of the Zanghi are united at the fortress by a stone bridge; half-a-mile lower down is another stone bridge, and two miles and a half above the fortress is a ford.

Echmiadzini is the most celebrated Armenian monastery; it consists of three churches surrounded by a stone wall. The last patriarch, Ephraim, exerted himself to the utmost to adorn and augment the monastery. It has, at present, an oil-mill, a tile-kiln, extensive plantations of pulse and fruit-trees, a prodigiously large cave, in which is preserved a considerable quantity of wine, which accrues from the possessions of the monastery, an Armenian school, a store-house of corn, refectories for summer and winter, which are capable of containing 500 persons, a house of three stories with very convenient apartments, where a thousand travellers might be lodged, a bazar, stables, &c.

Sardar-abad is eleven miles and a half from Echmiadzini, on the left bank of the Great Humry, and some miles from the Araxes, the water of which is conveyed thither by two canals. Its lofty walls form an oblong square, or parallelogram; on the long sides are six and on the shorter sides four turrets. The whole is surrounded by a ditch supplied by subterranean canals. The fortress is two miles and a-half round, and contains about 700 inhabited houses. In the centre is the palace of the Sardar and a large garden.

To the agricultural population of the seven districts of this province already mentioned must be added 4,000 families from Bayazid, Kars, and Erzeroum, whose residence is not yet definitively fixed.

The nomades live in winter, with their flocks, in the valleys of the mountains, where each tribe has its dwellings. In spring they begin to ascend the mountains, and continue to ascend as it grows warmer; when it grows cold, they descend gradually lower. The *kishlaks*, or habitations and pasturages of these nomades are thus distributed amongst the different mahhaleh. One portion of the tribes of the Millis, Karachorlious, and Alakhanlious, in winter, occupy the eastern bank of Lake Gok-chai, and pasture their flocks in summer on the neighbouring mountains; another portion of the same tribes wanders in Upper Garni and Wedi-bazar. The tribe of Poossians inhabits in winter the villages of the Sharoor district, which bear that name, and keep their flocks in the higher part of the same district, on the Gok-chai and at Daralaghez. The Biriuks have their winter habitations in the district of Wedi-bazar, on the banks of the Araxes: their pasturages are at Ghezel-bazar and Karanlough, on the banks of the Agriji. The Jalals winter on the right bank of the Araxes, at the frontier of the Persian canton of Makin; in summer, they remain on the two Ararats. The other Kurd tribes are dispersed throughout the villages, where the men hire themselves out as herdsmen. One portion of the tribe of the Ariumlious inhabits and wanders in the districts of Darachitchakh and Parchani; another lives on the borders of the Gok-chai. The Zeidlious and the Aksakhlious have their villages and pasturages on the southern and eastern sides of the Alagoez. The Takhanlious are at Talyn, where they remain in summer on the heights. The Booyuk-chobonkars remain during winter in the village of Shortiu Mehmander, of the Zanghi-bazar district; in summer in that of Zagunchi, of the Sarachliu-garpi-bazar district, and on the Gokchai. The Kafarlious occupy the villages of Nowroozlu and Zirbagan of the same district; the Karakonlious the village of Joovtliuk. A part of the Kerimbeklious inhabits Karaburan, Akhkend and Tazakend, of the Sharoor district; the remainder the district of Garni-bazar beyond the Araxes. The Demurchaliou have the village of Dagna-kend, in Sharoor. The Sheikhlars are at Khorwarab, in Wedi-bazar. All these tribes, in summer, resort to the mountains situated to the south of the Gok-chai. The Karabaghliars likewise wander there with their flocks; in winter they remain in the village of Poorcho, of Garni-bazar. The Kelans occupy, winter and summer, the Jighin Jarjamaan mountains, in the upper part of Wedi-bazar. With respect to the Tsingani, or Bohemians, a part of the Karachis occupies the village of Chapakhanliu in Garni-bazar; the others inhabit, along with the Mutriouns, Boshakishlak, in Sharoor. In summer, they have distinct pasturages. The Boshas remain in Eriwan winter and summer.

To these tribes must be added those Chobonkars, Sonnite Kurds, and Tsingani, who do not follow agriculture. The two former are obliged to change their dwelling frequently and to seek new pasturages, on account of the great number of their oxen, horses, sheep, and goats. The peculiar occupation of the Tsingani is that of thieving; they also exhibit snakes and other rare animals, and make sieves.

The only circumstance which could force the nomades of this country to fix themselves in permanent habitations, would be a considerable increase of the population; in this case, the plains now desert would become cultivated, which would compel the wandering tribes to fix themselves in villages and attend to agriculture. The Chobonkars, however, are useful even as nomades,

for they furnish the government every year with a great number of beasts of burthen.

The breeding of cattle is the chief occupation of the people of this country, and the real source of their wealth. In the province of Eriwan about 2,500 nomade families pay scarcely any attention to agriculture, and subsist by their flocks and herds alone. Generally speaking, they have few buffaloes, but many kine, sheep, goats, and horses. It is calculated that they have commonly 12,000 oxen, 11,000 cows, 140,000 sheep, goats, and horses. The breeding of cattle is also necessary to that portion of the agricultural population which is fixed; for they are obliged to attach to their unwieldy ploughs no less than eight pairs of buffaloes or oxen. The Armenians principally make use of the former, whilst the Tartars prefer employing oxen in field labour. The number of agriculturists amounts to 19,000 families, who have 15,000 buffaloes, and as many cow-buffaloes, 42,000 oxen, 37,000 cows, 150,000 sheep and goats, and 14,000 horses. They keep likewise a good number of asses, it is said as many as 5,000, which serve them to transport their goods. Throughout the whole province there are but 400 camels with one hump; they belong chiefly to Mahomedans, and are seldom seen in the possession of Armenians. It may be computed, therefore, that in the whole province of Eriwan there are 30,000 buffaloes, 102,000 oxen, 290,000 sheep and goats, and 24,000 horses and asses. Assuming the length of life of each head of large cattle to be ten years, and of the smaller stock, five years, it will be found that the people of this country get every year 73,000 skins of different sizes, the prices of which are as follows: for buffalo hides, 12s. to 18s. each; for those of oxen, 6s. to 12s.; for sheep skins, 3d. to 5½d.

All these flocks and herds yield much cheese and butter. Every cow affords at least three *batmans** of butter a year; hence the total amount of this article may be estimated at 189,000 batmans. From each sheep is obtained two batmans of cheese, which gives a total of 290,000 batmans. The butter is of excellent quality, but it has always a very disagreeable taste from its being kept in *burdooks*, or tarred skins, or in wooden casks which are not kept clean. Moreover, they do not purify the milk sufficiently, so that the butter is commonly full of hairs. The cheese might be excellent, but as they make it very carelessly, it is always white, dry, and hard; it does not dissolve in the mouth, and is almost always too salt.

Another important product of the flocks is wool: the natives of this country, however, rarely shear their flocks twice a year; the reason is, that they are pastured all the year round, in summer on the mountains, and in winter in the low country, where they remain in the open air, there being nothing like a fold there; and during severe winters, which are not rare in the environs of Eriwan, the sheep would die of cold if they were deprived of the thick wool which covers them. The shearing-time is, therefore, commonly towards the end of June, and each sheep gives, one with another, three-eighths of a batman, or four pounds and a half Russian, of wool. According to this calculation, the annual supply of wool amounts to 1,320,000 pounds. Although the fleece of the sheep of this country is not of the very best quality, yet it is tolerably fine. The price of the batman of wool is from 2s. 5d. to 3s. 3½d. The greater part of this wool is used by the natives themselves; their women spin it, and weave it into a kind of cloth, only six *vershoks* broad. They also make carpets of it, bags, &c. The coarsest wool is employed for the

* A batman of Eriwan contains twelve Russian pounds, or 1,200 *nikals*. One hundred batmans are equal to a *khekar*.

manufacture of felt rugs, which are the only ornamental articles in the dwellings of the people.

There are two principal reasons which make the breed of cattle necessary to this country. In the first place, the lofty mountains, broken in all directions by a vast number of deep ravines occasioned by the torrents which fall in cascades, obstruct communication to such a degree that it may be said that there are no highways, except in some of the low districts. This want of roads renders it impracticable to transport goods except upon the backs of animals. For this purpose the ox is most useful; with a slow but sure step he traverses the most dangerous mountain with a load of from 240 to 320 pounds, and performs a journey of twenty to twenty-five English miles a day. And although the Armenians also use *arbas*, or clumsy two-wheeled cars, which carry as much as 2,000 pounds weight, they nevertheless pretty generally employ oxen for the conveyance of stores and other articles. Another advantage which the country derives from horned cattle is the dung. This article is not employed here to manure the land, which is sufficiently fertile of itself, and has no want of manure; but, on the contrary, the dung is mixed with straw, made into cakes, which are dried in the sun, and preserved till the winter for fuel. This operation belongs exclusively to the fair sex in that country; even the wife of the richest *mahk* may be seen employing her white hands in this disgusting manufacture. Dung thus prepared is called *tsizak*; it is a real article of necessity in a country so little wooded. It heats the fire-places, where the people bake their *chureks*, or flat loaves, and their *lavashis*, which are a kind of baked paste as thin as a sheet of paper. The whole process of cookery is performed with these cakes of dung, which do not impart any disagreeable taste or odour to the viands. They are also used for the ovens in which they bake their pots and vases of porcelain. The *tsizak* emits scarcely any flame, but gives a powerful heat like charcoal, wherefore it is likewise used in casting metals.

In the province of Eriwan there is more sterile than cultivable soil. The former occurs principally in the high mountains, where, for two-thirds of the year, the climate is inimical to vegetation; and there is also much on the banks of the Araxes, where saline earth abounds. These cantons are occupied by nomades, who live there in winter under a few tents, except those who have fixed *kishlaks* (winter dwellings), and who live in villages, pasturing their flocks in the neighbourhood of the Araxes. In the month of May, as soon as the first breath of spring makes the buds appear, the natives quit their subterranean dwellings, pack up expeditiously all their property, and laying it, as well as their *alachuks*, or tents, upon the backs of their camels, oxen, and cows, ascend, day after day, higher and higher up the mountains, whose summits are covered with perpetual snow, and where they luxuriate as in a paradise. This mode of life is, indeed, delightful in a country where the heat of summer is suffocating, and preserves the health of these nomades, who bear the unwholesome climate of the banks of the Araxes, in July and August, even worse than the Russians, though the latter are strangers in the country.

The nomades likewise derive considerable profit from transporting with their cattle the stores of the Russian government, and the merchandize of the caravans, which traverse their country at all seasons of the year.

The province of Eriwan, being intersected with a great number of rivers, abounds in fish. In the Araxes are taken bony siluri, in the rivers called Karasu very fat carp, and in the others, as well as in the canals, white barbel.

All the mountain streams are full of trout; but the abundance of these fish is exemplified in the rivers which fall into the Gok-chai. That is the place principally resorted to for this fishery, but twice as many trout are commonly taken as there is any need for. The rivers which most abound in fish are the Kobor-chai, the Adiyaman, and the Kizil-wank-chai. Each month a particular description of fish appears, all of which have separate denominations. The fish of Gok-chai are renowned throughout the Caucasian country. Caravans of 200 or 300 oxen come from Georgia to procure them. In order to facilitate the taking of the fish, the water is sometimes turned out of the river, and the fish are left dry. But it rarely happens that more than half are carried away; the rest are left to infect the air with an insupportable stench. The fishery of the Gok-chai is of vast importance to the Christian provinces beyond the Caucasus, the inhabitants of which are rigid observers of Lent. There are, moreover, in the province of Eriwan a peculiar species of large green frogs, which are eaten; land-tortoises weighing as much as fifteen pounds, and sea-spiders, which supply the want of crabs.

Hunting with birds of prey is much practised in this country. The birds are trained to the chase when young. The best sort is a species which bears the name of *tarlan*, and is found chiefly in the cantons of Durachitchak and Sudaghiani. They are employed in taking the wild poultry, inhabiting in vast numbers the rocky valleys, whence their constant cackle may be heard afar off; as well as small bustards, partridges, and quails, which live in flocks in the flat country; starlings, which are seen in vast numbers where sheep abound. Of birds of passage, there are legions of Arctic grebes, bustards, pelicans, swans, wild geese and ducks, which cover the shores of the lakes and rivers throughout the province. In marshy spots the heron occurs, and storks appear in the fields as well as the useful crane, which clears the soil of a multitude of noxious insects. Of birds of prey, there are eagles of immense size, goshawks, and different species of vultures, falcons, gerfaulcons, &c.

The banks of the two Karasus, the northernmost of which springs from the side of the Alagoez, and the southernmost from Ararat, and especially near their embouchures in the Araxes, are very marshy, and covered with thick reeds, in which whole troops of wild swine exist. These animals are so numerous that their devastations have obliged the inhabitants to remove to a distance, that their fields may be secure. In the neighbourhood of the Gok-chai, in the district of Zodi, at Darakhitchak, at Arbani in the valleys of the Alagoez, and in the rocky ravines of the Aghridagh chain, the number of deer is so prodigious that the herds on all the slopes scarcely attract notice. Flocks of the mountain-sheep (*argali*), the chamois, and the wild goat also occur. The Alagoez is tenanted by a peculiar species of the latter, denominated *jivir*. It is said that these animals are always attended by a certain bird, which gathers for them the dry leaves upon which they subsist in winter, and which derives its own nourishment from the animal's dung.

In autumn, after the first snow falls, the fields are crowded with an immense number of hares, which do much injury to the fruit-trees, as they then feed upon the bark. One of the chief amusements of the people is to hunt them with dogs. The skins are rejected as useless. In the deep marshes on the banks of the Araxes and of the eastern Arpa-chai, and at Darachitchak, beavers are found; but their skins are of such indifferent quality that they are seldom hunted.

In the thinly-peopled parts of Eriwan there are a good number of brown and red bears, hyænas, wolves of uncommon size, foxes, and pole-cats of a

whitish hue. Otters are likewise caught, and white squirrels resembling in colour those of Siberia. In winter the beasts of prey are so bold that they enter villages and sometimes towns.

Russian Armenia is not particularly rich in forests; yet the cantons of Abaran, Sudaghian, Darachitchak, the Guneis, or southern slopes of the Gok-chai, Daralagoez, the upper part of the valley of Garni and of the Wedi-chai, and the western part of the Great Ararat, produce wood enough, with the tizaks already mentioned, for firewood. The trees consist, for the most part, of birch, linden, oak, walnut, wild apple and pear, medlar, juniper, &c. There are no pines; these are obtained from the pashalik of Kara, and are floated in rafts down the Araxes. At the market of Eriwan pieces of timber from the forests of Darachitchak, ten arsheens long and two or three vershoks thick, sell for 1s. to 1s. 6d. each; but the price varies considerably. A load of firewood costs from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 9½d.; of coals, 6s. This trade is chiefly in the hands of the Karapapakh, Kurd, and Karachorlu nomades.

The whole plain on both banks of the Araxes, as well as all the uninhabited spots, is covered with different kinds of bushes, amongst which occur, generally in the highest places, the wild plum, the wild rose, the raspberry, the barberry, and the jasminc, which is used for making excellent pipes for smoking. In the low plains are found the vine, the herb called *ilghin*, used for making brooms, and the *cholgan*, the ashes of which yield potass. The natives use the latter, in the form of soap, to bleach their cotton fabrics. The saline and sterile plain, which extends from the northern foot of the two Ararats, and the sources of the Kara-su, to Akh-goeli and Burolan, and between the Araxes and the frontier of the canton of Makin, produces a shrub, four or five feet high, the leaves of which resemble the vine. The natives gravely assert that it formerly bore grapes, which were those of which the patriarch Noah made the first wine, which he drank immoderately. Awaking the following day with a dreadful head-ache, he cursed this vine, which henceforward bore no grapes.

The dye-plants found in this country are the saw-wort and wild madder. The culture of good madder has commenced, and there is every reason to expect that it will flourish as well as in Daghestan, and other Caucasian countries. Another plant is worthy of notice, which greatly resembles liquorice; it grows abundantly in warm and stony places; it does not rise more than a foot above the soil, in thick roundish tufts covered with long spines; on its principal branches lumps of gum form, of the size of an egg, which might be successfully employed as a substitute for gum arabic in silk-manufacture.

The lofty mountains which traverse and enclose the province of Eriwan contain every production of the mineral kingdom; but their treasures have scarcely yet been explored, by reason of the country having been hitherto ruled in a barbarous manner by stupid Musulmans, incapable of appreciating the gifts which nature does not place immediately before their eyes. The first of these products now known is the sal gem of Koolpi, which supplies the chief revenue of the province. At the north-eastern foot of the high peak named Takaltu, and between it and the Araxes, is a rounded hill of an ashen grey colour; it is about five English miles in circuit, yields no plant, and is rent by deep ravines. This hill contains an inexhaustible mine of sal gem, known throughout the Caucasian countries under the name of the mine of Koolpi. On its western side is the Armenian village of Koolpi, vulgarly pronounced Gogp or Kogp, the inhabitants of which are wholly employed in extracting the salt. The quarries are all on the side of the village, and are

not carried very deep in the mountain, but are cut in the form of galleries supported by pillars of salt. One shaft is carried deeper than the rest, but it is filled with water, and consequently abandoned for the present. The miners detach with a spade flat pieces of the salt, commonly three-quarters of an arsheen long, six vershoks broad, and four thick. They generally weigh about seventy-two Russian pounds. The labourer begins by detaching such a mass on each side of the rock around him, he then strikes the masses in different directions with a hammer, which occasions them to separate. A good miner can detach in this way from twenty-five to thirty-two masses of salt a day, four of which are a bullock's load, and thirty-two may be put upon an *arba*, or Tartar car. In the time of the Sardars of Eriwan, the *arba* of salt cost upon the spot, with all expenses, about 12s., and a bullock's load, 3s. According to this, the product of all the mines would not exceed £2,100 annually. There is no doubt, however, that this revenue might be greatly increased, as appears from two modes of calculation, one of which assumes that the quantity of salt necessary for the consumption of the population of Eriwan, and of the places whither the article is sent, is 60,000 loads; the other makes the amount of salt dug out annually, by the villagers of Koolpi, 88,200 loads: the mean is 74,000 loads.

Salt is likewise found at the north-west extremity of Great Ararat, a short distance from the village of Tat-burun; a lake there, about 500 paces in circumference, is covered in summer with a crust of white salt more than two inches thick. A slightly bitter taste which this salt has makes the people prefer that of Koolpi.

Saltpetre is found in Eriwan, on the banks of the Araxes and the Kara-su. On Great Ararat, near the village of Akhury, the soil is highly impregnated with alum. On the summit of the Alaghoez and its most elevated rocks, covered with eternal snow, sulphur runs in the form of stalactites, which the people in the vicinity detach and bring down by musket-shot. This sulphur is often as transparent as yellow amber. There is another species, less esteemed, which does not run, but is found in masses in the soil.

In the canton of Darachitchak, within the principal chain of the mountains of Bambaki, and near the sources of the river Mis-khanah, are found mines of auriferous and argentiferous copper. Under the Persian government, these mines were worked by Greeks; but the Sardar of Eriwan never dared to work them extensively, lest the Shah, hearing that there were mines of gold in his territory, should impose upon him an annual tribute of a larger amount than he then paid. The rocks in the neighbourhood of these mines contain veins of white and yellow marble, which is also met with in the district of Zait-bazar, near the village of Ulu-khanlu. At Darachitchak and near Koolpi are veins of very white and pure alabaster.

About five miles to the west from the ruins of the ancient town of Talyu, and on the road to Hajji Bairam, is a hollow filled with transparent pebbles of different colours, much resembling the topaze. Similar stones, but of a deeper hue, occur fourteen miles from Eriwan, along the heights which skirt the left bank of the Zanghi; they there form an entire mountain, which appears as if made of glass. In many places are found white stones covered with small grains; as they are easily vitrified, they are reduced to powder and used as sand for making glass.

In the valley of Wedi-bazar is a mountain composed of strata of a calcareous stone very smooth and white, which appears adapted for lithography. In the province of Eriwan are also three quarries from whence mill-stones are pro-

cured. The stones of one are of a yellowish colour, of another, a deep violet. At Lake Gok-chai, Mount Altun-takht is covered with pumice stone, and the borders of the lake with whetstones. In a valley of Mount Ker-oglu, at a part the access to which is extremely difficult, occurs a stone to which the natives give the name of *pirooza*, or turquoise. The impossibility of getting at the mine without the aid of machines disappointed all the efforts of the last Sardar of Eriwan to obtain specimens, owing to which the real nature of the stone is doubtful. According to the report of the chief of the Kara-papakh nomades, who inhabit the district of Darachitchak, there is a stratum of pit coal near the village of Randamal, built on the ancient site of the Armenian town of Hetsirory. Throughout Eriwan, argillaceous earth occurs of various qualities and colours; one sort, which is very white and fine, and might be used in making porcelaine, is found a little below the Armenian village of Poroken.

RUSSIAN SATIRE.

"THE Russians," observes our informant, who has travelled in their country, "have an ingenious mode of criticizing their public men. I met with the following satire, which was written about forty years ago, with a view of exposing the military talents of Prince P. to disadvantageous contrast with those of Count R. :

'Saint Nicholas was solacing himself in sleep, amongst the celestial host, when a great noise was heard in heaven.

'And the saint awoke, and calling to the angel Gabriel, said, Gabriel, Gabriel, what is the matter?

'The angel replied, Thy Russians are at war with the Turks.

'Who commands my Russians? inquired the saint.

'Count R., said Gabriel.

'I am content, rejoined Saint Nicholas; and composed himself to sleep.

'And lo! a greater noise was heard in heaven.

'And Saint Nicholas awoke, and called aloud, Gabriel, Gabriel, what is the matter now?

'Thy Russians and the Turks are again at war.

'Who now commands my Russians? asked the saint.

'Prince P., replied the angel.

'Prince P. ! exclaimed the saint. Zounds, Gabriel, then give me my boots, for I must go myself! "

AMERICA CONQUERED BY THE MONGOLS!

VARIOUS have been the hypotheses suggested to explain the enigma of the peopling of that great portion of the terrestrial globe, the existence of which was not known in Europe till the close of the fifteenth century. As there is a total absence of all historical data upon this question, to guide the inquirer, every hypothesis must be founded upon conjectures, more or less corroborated by physical traits of resemblance between the races inhabiting America and those of other countries; for the former, when discovered by Europeans, had made too slight a progress in civilization, and were too imperfectly acquainted with the inventions of social life, to afford the means of comparing institutions, manners, governments, literature, or useful arts.

The peculiar features, which discriminate the various races of North and South America respectively, seem clearly traceable to a cause independent of climate and other physical circumstances, which vary the aspect of the aboriginal natives of one and the same country, in widely different latitudes, and to demonstrate that the origin of the American tribes was not in all cases identical. The close approximation of the American continent to that of Asia, the earliest peopled portion of the earth, in the north, easily reconciles us to the supposition that the inhabitants of the one passed over to the other; but it is scarcely credible that the race who inhabited those frozen regions, where the two continents are in near contact, was the stock from which sprung the subjects of the populous empires in the southern portion of America, which had attained something approaching to civilization and splendour, when crushed by invaders from Europe.

We do not recollect to have met with any theory which assigned the peopling of South America to the emigration of the Malays thither; but, if we were forced to adopt some hypothesis, this appears, if not plausible and probable, to have fewer objections to encounter than any other.

The active and enterprising Malay race, who appear to have originated, not as vulgarly supposed, in the peninsula of Malacca, but in the great islands of Borneo and Sumatra, in the centre of the latter of which there existed a powerful and flourishing Malay government as late as the eleventh or twelfth century, have spread themselves throughout the islands of the Eastern Archipelago; and there is now ample ground for assuming it as an admitted fact, that the clusters of islands in the Pacific Ocean, and even the continent of Australasia, were peopled by Malays. This fact, which has long been considered probable from consimilarity of person, is now almost demonstrated by affinity of language, the Polynesian tongues, in particular, generally speaking, being dialects, more or less diversified and corrupted, of the Malay language, most of them retaining all its softness and delicacy. From repeated experiments, it has been ascertained that of one hundred Malay words, one-half are Polynesian. The structure of the Malay language has all the simplicity of the island dialects; it is without complexity or artificial arrangement; it has no inflexion, gender,

tense, or mood: the same word is often used as noun, adjective, verb, or adverb, its quality being determined by position. The genuine Malay governments are likewise of the rudest construction, and exhibit an analogy with those in the Pacific Ocean, which, although possibly the result of accident, is not a circumstance of trifling weight, or to be overlooked, when taken in conjunction with other facts.

That these people should make such long voyages is not surprising, when we consider that they are undoubtedly the most enterprising and fearless native navigators in the Eastern seas, and that many of their prahus are remarkably fine vessels. That they have visited the northern coast of New Holland is notorious. When the expedition to this part of Australasia first landed at Port Essington, with a view of forming the settlement at Melville Island, which was afterwards abandoned, evident traces were perceived of the visits of the Malays in that quarter; and it even entered into the speculations of those who projected the settlement, that traders of that race might be attracted thither, and that a commercial emporium might be formed there as at Singapore.

Under these circumstances, there is no improbability whatever in supposing that the Malays peopled the Sandwich and Society Islands; and if so, since the former are distant from the coast of Mexico only about one-half the distance at which the Sandwich Islands are situated from Borneo, and the Society Islands are about equidistant from Australasia and the coast of Peru, it seems no violent theory to conceive that those empires were really founded by Malays, the less so, as the description of the persons and dispositions of the Americans, given by their Spanish conquerors, corresponds remarkably with the Malay character in all essential points. The bronze complexion, the regular features, the long black hair, are not less remarkable points of analogy between the native Americans within the tropics, and the Malays, than the vindictive and cruel disposition, when provoked, which is attributed to both.

Whatever be the value of this conjecture, for we offer it as nothing more, it is at least somewhat more rational than the hypothesis that Peru and Mexico were conquered in the thirteenth century by *Mongols accompanied with elephants*: a discovery which has been made by Mr. John Ranking, and which he has announced in a work* of about 500 pages, containing what he fancies to be *proofs* of this extraordinary fact.

As our critical duties require, before passing judgment upon a book submitted to us, we have not only read Mr. Ranking's work, but read it attentively from beginning to end; and having done so, we can only express our utter astonishment that a person capable of appreciating the nature of evidence of any kind, could ever have imposed upon himself so far as to imagine he had adduced *one single fact* in support of his theory. The whole work consists of a mass of trifling circumstances, some extremely frivolous and

* Historical Researches on the Conquest of Peru, Mexico, Bogota, Natches, and Talomeco, in the Thirteenth Century, by the Mongols, accompanied with Elephants; and the local Agreement of History and Tradition with the Remains of Elephants and Mastodontes found in the New World. By JOHN RANKING, author of "Researches on the Wars and Sports of the Mongols and Romans." London, 1827: Supplement, 1831. Longman and Co.

puerile, verbal resemblances, analogies of customs stated upon the credit of such writers as Sir John Mandeville, Marco Polo, and other oracles of little higher authority, and which, even if uncontrovertible, would leave Mr. Ranking just at the same distance from his ultimate point as when he set out.

Although we might content ourselves with this summary sentence upon the work, without the fear of its being impugned by any indifferent person who should examine it, we shall, nevertheless, give the reader a little insight into Mr. Ranking's method of induction, and into the nature of the proofs upon which he relies to convince the world that the Mongols, a race unacquainted with nautical science, could and did convey an army and *elephants* from the shores of China or Japan, 7,000 or 8,000 miles across a trackless ocean, to an unknown country, of which their own records, as far as they have been examined, make no mention whatsoever.

He begins by saying that, "in the Introduction to the Researches on the Wars and Sports of the Mongols and Romans, the writer~~s~~ hinted at having met with some indications of a connexion between Asia and America, long before the discovery of the New World by Columbus. From that time he has kept this object in view; and such has been the *success of his further inquiries*, that he now ventures *confidently to affirm*, that Peru, Mexico, and other countries in America, were conquered by the Mongols, *accompanied with elephants*, in the thirteenth century;" and elsewhere, he says, that "there is strong reason to conclude that the progress of the Mongols in America reached Rhode Island."

His process of proof is as follows. He shows from Du Halde, Marco Polo, &c., that the Tartars, after their conquest of China, invaded Japan, in which operation they suffered many reverses, in short, were miserably defeated. "From the confusion in the histories of China," he assumes it to be probable, that "the number of the invading troops was very considerably above a hundred thousand;" and then he says, "we shall see, *from the construction of the ships* (Chinese junks!), how *possible* it is that a great number of them might reach the shores of America."

This happy conclusion from "the confusion in the Chinese histories," and the great likelihood that many thousand Mongols could be wafted safely over the Pacific in *Chinese junks*, from "the construction" of those vessels, constitute positively the whole of the evidence that a wild American tradition, recorded by Garcilasso de la Vega, without date, commemorates the safe arrival of the Mongols on the coast of Peru!

As Mr. Ranking has drawn so important a conclusion from the exceeding commodiousness of Chinese junks, as transports for the conveyance of troops and elephants some thousand miles, we may just mention to him that, in the evidence lately taken before the Parliamentary Committee, we find Mr. Marjoribanks stating that these vessels are cumbrous, insecure, and unseaworthy; that Mr. Davidson declared that property is so unsafe in them, that, even with an European master on board, he would not risk his goods in one, and that, out of every five junks which sail from China to a distant port, one is lost; and lastly, that Mr. Crawford, albeit a warm

friend to junks, confesses that they are clumsy and awkward in the extreme ; that their crews are entirely unacquainted with navigation, and that they manage to complete their short voyages "only at the height of the monsoon, when a fair and steady seven or eight-knot breeze carries them directly from port to port." We cannot suppose that the junks were more safe and commodious in the thirteenth than in the nineteenth century.

The counterpart of his proof is the tradition to which we have alluded, and which is thus reported by Garcilasso de la Vega.

I shall relate what Pedro de Cieza de Leon *told me* that he *had heard* in the province where the *giants* arrived. They affirm, said he, in all Peru, that certain giants came ashore on this coast, at the Cape, now called Cape St. Helens, which is near the town of Puerto Viejo. Those who have preserved this tradition from father to son, say that these giants came by sea, in a kind of *rush boats*, made like large barks ; that they were so enormously tall, that from the knee downward they were as high as common men ; that they had long hair, which hung loose upon their shoulders ; that their eyes were as large as plates, and that other parts of their bodies were big in proportion ; that they had *no beard* ; that some went naked, others were covered with the skins of wild beasts, and that they had no women with them. After having landed at the Cape, they established themselves at a spot pointed out to them by the inhabitants, and dug very deep wells through the rock, and which to this day supply excellent water. These giants lived by rapine, and desolated the whole country. They say, that they were such gluttons, that one would eat as much meat as fifty of the native inhabitants, and that for part of their nourishment, they caught a quantity of fish with nets. They massacred the men of the neighbouring parts without mercy, and killed the women by their brutal violations. The wretched Indians often tried to devise some means to rid themselves of these troublesome visitors, but they never had either sufficient force or courage to attack them. Secure from apprehension, these new monsters thus tyrannized for a long while, committing the most infamous enormities. Divine justice sent fire from heaven with a great noise, and an angel armed with a flaming sword, by whom they were *destroyed* at one blow. To serve as an eternal monument of the vengeance of God, their bones and skulls were not consumed by the fire, but are found at the very place, of an enormous size. I have heard Spaniards say, that they have seen bits of their teeth, by which they judged that a tooth weighed more than half a pound. As for the rest, it is not known from what place they came, nor by what route they arrived.

If there was any thing in this absurd story which could by possibility apply to the arrival of a large body of Mongols *with elephants* (to which no allusion is here made), it might be worth while to consider what degree of credit was due to "the Inca," as he is called, whose authority Dr. Robertson repudiates upon very sufficient grounds. But if the story, reduced to the standard of credibility, were accepted as true, it is almost an insult to the understanding to call this a *proof* of the fact sought to be established ; yet it is the only direct one offered ! The rest of Mr. Ranking's evidence is derived from extracts from De la Vega's History of the Incas, from whence he garbles a few forced and pretended analogies between the terms, customs, &c. of the Mexicans and Peruvians, and those

of the Tartars, wheresoever they can be found, for Mr. Ranking does not confine himself to Mongolia, or to the ancient seats of the Mongol, Manchoo, or Tartar tribes, but takes the entire range of Asia,—China, Japan, Hindostan, Siam, Pegu, Tibet, Assam, and even Siberia! His authorities, moreover, are almost always the least satisfactory he could adduce, and most of them are such as an oriental antiquary would never dream of consulting, and which, of course, lead him sometimes into the most ridiculous mistakes. Mr. Ranking tells us that he has resided upwards of twenty years in Hindostan and Russia: yet he evinces not the slightest knowledge of oriental languages or oriental history, properly so called, which is an indispensable qualification for the task he has undertaken.

As we have pronounced some of Mr. Ranking's proofs frivolous and puerile, we shall specify an example of each, and then dismiss a book, which, we must say, it was a lamentable waste of time to compose, and will teach a reader nothing but error.

Manco Capac, the first Inca of Peru, Mr. Ranking boldly identifies with a Mongol prince of the house of Genghiz Khan; upon no other ground, however, than similarity of name! *Manco* (or, as he chooses to write it, *Mango*, though he admits the Peruvians had not the letter *g* in their tongue), he says, is a word which has no meaning in the language of Peru. The rest we will give in Mr. Ranking's *ipsissimis verbis*, as a beautiful specimen of his mode of induction:—

Mango is a Mongol name. Mango was grandson of Genghis Khan, and brother of Kublai; and his name is thus spelt by Du Halde, vol. ii. p. 251; by Maundevile, p. 275. Mango was grand khan till 1257, when he was killed at the siege of Ho-cheu in China (Sir W. Jones, vol. i. p. 101. Marco Polo, note 381. De la Croix, p. 399), and was succeeded by his brother Kublai. He conquered and ravaged Thibet (M. Polo, p. 412; and Purchas, vol. iii. pp. 49, 78). His name is spelt *Mangu* by Polo, p. 172. *Mangou* by De la Croix. Marco Polo, p. 200, writes *Mongu*. These are the *Mongol* modes of spelling.* The Chinese pronounce the *g* hard; for *Bengal*, they write *Pen-ko-la*. (Modern Univ. Hist., vol. ii. p. 387). The Peruvians have not the letter *g* in their tongue (Vega, vol. ii. p. 164). These are sufficient reasons for Vega and others writing *Manco*. The Japanese annals relate, that "the Tartar general *Mooko* appeared on the coast of Japan, with 4,000 ships and 240,000 men." (Kæmpfer, p. 187.) We find the name spelt *Mongko* in a note in Du Halde, ii. 251. The grand khan Kublai had twenty-five sons by his concubine, all of whom were placed in the rank of nobles, and were continually employed in the military profession. (Polo, p. 286.) Thus it appears *highly probable* that the first Inca of Peru was a son of the Emperor Kublai.† Marco Polo, p. 281, describes Kublai "of the middle stature, his limbs well-formed, and his whole figure of a just proportion. His complexion is fair, and occasionally suffused with red, like the bright tint of the rose, which adds much grace to his countenance; his eyes are black and handsome; his nose well shaped and prominent." The reader is referred to the portrait of *Mango Capac*,‡ in this volume, that he

* We should rather have supposed them to be the French and Italian modes of spelling.

† Elsewhere he says: "the opinion of the writer is, that Mango Capac, the first Inca of Peru, was a son of the Grand Khan Kublai, and that Montezuma's ancestor was a Mongol grandee from Tangut, very possibly Assam."

‡ Trumpery portraits of all the Incas, from Mango Capac to Atahualpa, are inserted in Mr. Ranking's book, and he deduces a serious argument from their head-dress!

may compare it with this description of Kublai! There is certainly nothing in it to weaken the conjecture that the Inca was a son of Kublai; and Mango was the name of Kublai's brother.

All this we call trifling and frivolous, and stronger examples might be cited. Of the puerilities, we subjoin the following instance among many.

The reader will remember that Garcoilasso de la Vega, in his account of the arrival of the giants, stated that they came in "rush boats." Mr. Ranking, finding that, translated into *French*, "rush boats" would be *bateaux de jonc*, is struck with the similarity of the word *jonc* to *junk*, and says "the reader is referred to the description of Chinese and Japanese vessels in Ch. I., and he will then not fail to remark what an important word *junk* is in the mass of proofs of the identity of the Mongols and the Incas!" It is vain to attempt to give a syllogistic form to this argument, a parallel to which must be sought in the nursery or in Bedlam. We may just remark that our author, being desirous of ascertaining the meaning of the word *junk*, refers to *Todd's Johnson's English Dictionary*, where, he says, it is defined, "probably an Indian word, applied to large and small ships!" A dictionary of the Chinese tongue would have been a better authority, and there Mr. Ranking would have learned that the term *junk* is an European corruption of *chuen*.

It is always with sincere regret and reluctance that we pronounce a condemnatory sentence upon the labours of any writer; but until the office of a critic really merges in that of an author's herald or encomiast,—a revolution which certain *pseudo* critics seem impatient to bring about,—we shall esteem it to be our duty to the public, although it be as little pleasing to ourselves as to the objects of our censure, when a work is forced upon our notice, which, like the one before us, is utterly useless, if not worse than useless, honestly to say so.

EXPORT OF COTTON YARN.

THE policy of encouraging the exportation of cotton yarn, which is the state of nearly one-fourth of our boasted amount of cotton *manufactures* shipped by the free-traders to India, may be doubtful after the following statement recently made in a petition to the House of Commons by the operative cotton weavers of Whittle-le-woods, and its vicinity, in the county of Lancaster, which sets forth that they are in a lamentable state of poverty and distress, working from fourteen to sixteen hours a day for 8d. or 10d., and "in thousands of instances, a man with his wife and four to six children are compelled to subsist upon that small pittance." The causes of these distresses they allege to be the necessity of our manufactures being on a level (as regards wages) with foreign manufacturers; and the export of cotton yarn. The state of the weavers (they say) was comfortable, previous to 1803, "when a part of the raw material (the cotton yarns), about 5,000,000 lbs. per annum, on which the petitioners were employed, being exported to the continent, gave the first shock to their wages; and in proportion as these 5,000,000 lbs. have increased to upwards of 60,000,000 lbs., so have the wages of the petitioners been reduced, until they are not only brought down to famine prices, but at certain periods of the year thousands can get no work at all." They ask a protecting duty on the exportation of cotton yarn.

THE ORIENTALISMS OF THE GREEK WRITERS.

No. III.—THE DRAMATIC POETS.

GREEK poetry underwent a change, both in its spirit and expression, during the long period which elapsed between the production of the Homeric epos and the day when Æschylus arose, the morning star of the Lyric drama, in the dark and cloudy atmosphere of Grecian literature. It would not be uninteresting to trace the various and gradual modifications of thought and manners, which the intercourse with Persia more especially might be supposed to have introduced. Æschylus was a warrior and a poet, and his association with the habits of that most splendid and luxuriant of the oriental nations may be traced in the occasional glimpses, which his writings afford, of imagery at once wild and magnificent, impressing the mind with a kind of religious awe by reason of their very dimness and uncertainty. It may be remarked of the Eastern poets generally, that their images are rarely, if ever, founded upon analogy; and the same thing may be said with equal truth of the poetry of Æschylus. We may explain what is meant by our application of *analogy* to a figurative mode of speech very briefly. We are indebted to Aristotle, in his *Rhetoric*, for the first mention of it. Every metaphor or simile, then, properly founded upon analogy, ought to be equally true and just in the converse; thus, *youth has been called the Spring of life*. Now let us alter the words, and say, *the Spring is the youth of the year*, and the appropriateness of the expression is preserved. We shall discover more traces of this analogy in the remains of Sophocles and Euripides, than in the sublime fragments of the author of the *Agamemnon*. The intimate relation, which subsisted between the cities of Greece and the colonies of Asia Minor, cannot be denied to have influenced considerably both the mental feelings and the moral polity of the whole of Greece. The organization of an Athenian family cannot well be more distinctly described than by a picture of an Asiatic household of the present day, which may be considered synonymous to it in the greater number of its customs. The silence, the seclusion, the unremitted restraint, and the voluptuous indolence, which characterize the existence of an Asiatic woman in the nineteenth century, are not less truly illustrative of the habits of a Grecian lady in the bold and stirring times of Æschylus, or the more polished age of Sophocles and his successors. Let us go back to Homer for a moment.

"I am persuaded," observes the learned author of the *Origin of the Laws* (Goguet), "that we ought to refer to the manners of the inhabitants of Asia Minor all the descriptions which the poet makes of the dresses and the toilettes of the goddesses. He would probably paint on these occasions what the women of his country practised, and I think that Homer was born and passed his life in Asia Minor." Allusion was made in our second paper to the epithet *rosy-fingered*, as applied to the morning. In the following very exquisite description of the toilet of Juno, when about to issue forth with the girdle of Venus, in the hope of regaining the alienated affections

of her husband, we are presented with a picture, somewhat coloured indeed by the poet's imagination, of a beautiful Asiatic girl.

First she laved all o'er
Her beauteous body with ambrosial lymph,
Then polished it with richest oil divine
Of boundless fragrance; oil that in the courts
Eternal only shaken, through the skies
Breathed odours, and through all the distant earth.
Her whole fair body with these sweets bedewed,
She passed the comb through her ambrosial hair,
And braided her bright locks, profusely poured
From her immortal brows; with golden studs
She made her gorgeous mantle fast before,
Ethereal texture, labour of the hands
Of Pallas beautified with various art,
And braced it with a zone fringed all around
A hundred-fold; her pendants, triple-gemmed,
Of liquid lustre, in her ears she hung,
And covering all her glories with a veil,
Sun-bright, new-woven, bound to her fair feet
Her small and shapely sandals. Thus attired
In all her ornaments, she issued forth.

The traveller in many parts of Greece and Asia, even at the present day, is sometimes gratified with the sight of a creature bearing no small resemblance, divested of the supernatural charm, to the Olympian goddess. M. Chateaubriand, while at Athens, was waited on by a Greek woman in the perfect costume of the antique. I would briefly notice the reference in the preceding lines to the peculiar manners of the East. Juno, an immortal, and so far unrestricted by the laws of man, is represented covering her glories with a veil, itself the production of the goddess of wisdom.

The reader will perhaps observe a peculiar aptitude in this allusion to the usual occupation of the Greek and Asiatic women. M. Guys had the pleasure of realizing that beautiful picture, in the fifth *Æneid*, of a woman embroidering at night. An embroideress lived in a house close by, and he could see the young girls sitting round the lamp, which was lighted in the dark of the morning, and relieving their toil with songs. A certain degree of sanctity seems to be attached to the veil by some inhabitants of the East. I remember a singular instance mentioned by Mr. Elphinstone. If a woman send her veil to an Afghaun beseeching his assistance, it is immediately granted. In the course of the notes upon the dramatic poets, frequent opportunities will occur of explaining to the reader the singular ideas of the Greek as to female education and employment. The Afghaun of the present day considers the cultivation of any talent by a woman as disgraceful and unworthy, and it is thought improper that she should write, for fear of her entering into any secret correspondence. A similar sentiment prevailed among the old Greeks, who, like the Jews, never, unless some by particular privilege or law, intermarried with strangers, or people of another city, and so transmitted their manners unchanged from father to son. Love, in

the modern interpretation of the word, was unknown among the Greeks, and in one or two instances only was it used by the poet to throw an interest upon the events of the drama. The allurements of personal beauty and the gratifications of sense alone were unable to awaken any of that glorious feeling in the mind of Pericles, and he forsook therefore the innocence and insipidity of his cloistered countrywomen for the animated and intellectual conversation and acquirements of the banned Aspasia. But the accomplished Athenian, with all her beauty and all her genius, was considered as one who had put herself out of the female community, by her devotion to other studies than those which were allotted to her sex. In Athens, even while Praxiteles was moulding the clay into loveliness which should never die, and Sophocles and a holy band of poets were giving unto their fellow citizens legends for all time,—even then, intellect to a woman, if cultivated and enriched, only proved a birth-right of misery, and her acquirements were nothing but a patrimony of sorrow and contempt. We find that 800 years before this splendid season of poetry and art, the same conventional rules of modesty subsisted. Homer portrays the mother of Hector, in her agony at the spectacle of the Trojan chieftain dragged at the chariot-wheels of Achilles, “casting aside her lucid veil.” He introduces the incident as a picturesque and lively mark of her extreme anguish and alarm. The exposure of a female face was then, as it is generally now, a great indignity. La Roque (*Voyage de l’Arabie*), speaking of the women of Mocha, says, that when they happen to meet a man, they range themselves on one side of the houses in perfect silence; and Mr. Hughes saw the Desdar Aga turn his back upon his own daughter, a girl of exquisite beauty, as she walked up the steps of the Propylæa without a veil. We discover a similar feeling of superstitious jealousy, if the word may be applied, among the people of the Sandwich Isles, where chastity, in its purer sense, is unknown; yet a woman is punished with death for tasting food cooked by a fire which had been kindled by a man, or for smoking a pipe which a man had lighted.* And Bosman, an early Dutch traveller, in his remarks upon the inhabitants of Guinea, observes, that if any person happen to touch, even by accident, the body of any one of the king’s wives, he forfeits his liberty, and is doomed to perpetual slavery.

We purpose devoting the remainder of this article to a few miscellaneous notes upon one or two passages which occur to us in the Greek drama.

There is an allusion, in a fragment of Sophocles, to the fascination of the eye so fearfully believed in by the old Greeks. The superstition is still prevalent in Europe and Asia. When Mr. Alcock expressed a wish to see the silk-worms at Brussa, he was informed that if exposed to his examination they would all die. The Turks, too, seldom allow a horse to go upon a journey without a string of glass beads round its neck, as a charm against the evil eye, to which, in their opinion, both man and beast are alike subject. If a head or two of garlic be mixed with them (Mr. Macfarlane tells us, in his “Constantinople in 1828”), the charm is quite irresistible.

The reader of the *Agamemnon* of Æschylus will recollect the lines

* See Freycinet’s *Voyage round the World*.

descriptive of the feigned joy of Clytemnestra, when she prepared to testify her delight at the return of Agamemnon by strewing his pathway with rich garments. Mr. Morier, in his *Second Journey to Persia*, affords a very pleasing illustration of this passage. When the prince of Shiraz went to Kalaat Poshan, to be invested with the dress of honour which was sent to him by the king on the occasion of a festival, the whole of his road, about three miles, was strewn with roses and watered, and at very frequent intervals glass vases filled with sugar were broken under his horse's feet. We learn from Quintus Curtius that flowers were scattered before Alexander on his entrance into Babylon: Several instances of this ceremony in the Sacred Writings will arise to every one.

TRADE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA.

MR. H. H. WILSON, in his "Review of the External Commerce of Bengal from 1813-14 to 1827-28,"* of which we gave, in a former number,† a slight notice, prefixes to his tables compiled from official sources, an examination of their details, which afford an exact view of the state of the commerce of Bengal with England (as well as with the rest of the world), since the last renewal of the charter, and the means of appreciating the value of the argument drawn from the apparent augmentation of the exports to India subsequent to that period. As such works as these are studiously shunned by the anti-charter writers, we shall render a service to truth by extracting his remarks upon the trade with Great Britain, for the benefit of honest and impartial inquirers.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

The trade with Great Britain is naturally the first object of enquiry, not only for the many interesting questions affecting that country which it involves, but for the large proportion which it bears to the whole of the external commerce of Bengal, the official value of the imports and exports from and to Great Britain in 1827-28 being a sum equal to one-half of the total amount.‡

The trade with Great Britain, during the period under review, has undergone great vicissitudes, and has received some important modifications, part of which are likely to be permanent. The history of its vicissitudes is simple enough: the opening of the trade in 1813-14 was supposed to promise considerable advantages to all who embarked in it, and speculation was pushed beyond the limits of prudence: the mistake remedied itself, and a reaction has since been going on, which, perhaps, reached, if it did not exceed, the opposite extreme in 1826-27. In the last year, 1827-28, the course has again turned, but with an impetus which threatens to be ruinous, and must, therefore, once more relax.

In 1813-14 the official value of the imports of the private trade was fifty-four lacs of rupees: four years afterwards, or in 1817-18, they were nearly

* Calcutta, 1830.

† N.S. vol. lii. p. 312.

‡ Total Imports	Rs. 4,15,27,880	
Exports	6,36,36,684	
		10,54,67,194
British Imports	Rs. 1,80,65,576	
Exports	3,45,25,979	
		5,26,51,355

four times that amount, being little short of two crores. In 1818-19 their value was in part enhanced by the accession of the Company's imports; but as those amounted to but thirty-two lacs, there still remained two crores and a half on private account, or nearly five times the value of the imports of 1813-14. The supply, however, had now largely exceeded the demand, and during the two following years the value of the imports was proportionately reduced; the merchandize, particularly in the year 1819-20, which, after the Company's goods were separated from the total, was valued at about sixty-six lacs only, or but thirteen lacs more than in 1813-14. This repression in the import of merchandize was followed by a return to a higher rate of value in goods imported; but as at the same time the amount of bullion fell off almost to nothing, the total value of the import trade continued upon the whole to diminish, amounting, in the last year of our review, to but one crore and ninety lacs. The Company's imports being deducted from this sum, leaves the value of the private trade one crore and eighty-seven lacs, or between three and four times what it was in 1813-14.

The augmentation in the value of the imports of the private-trade from Great Britain has been accompanied by the diminution of the Honourable Company's imports, to an extent that may be regarded as their total extinction; their value being, in 1827-28, but three and a half lacs. The amount of the Company's imports in merchandize alone has not, for many years, been considerable, being in the first year of our series, no more than thirty-two lacs of rupees; in 1821-22 they were about twenty-six lacs, but since then have averaged less than ten lacs, until they have fallen to the value above stated. There have, however, at different periods, been large importations of bullion, raising the imports, as in 1819-20, to the value of more than a crore of rupees.

There is also another head of imports which is excluded from the statements of the Company's trade, but probably on insufficient grounds,—the military stores. If these were imported by private merchants, they would undoubtedly take their place amongst the imports of the private-trade, and the circumstance of their being paid for by the Government would leave them still their character of commercial commodities. Their being imported by the Company does not alter this character; they are still consumable articles brought to India, which must be procured some way or other, and for which an equivalent must be remitted in some shape or other to Great Britain. They are fairly included, therefore, amongst the items of the import trade to Bengal, to which country it matters not who the importers may be, whether individual or associated traders.

Adding these, then, to the Company's imports, the latter will continue, during the latest years of the series, to follow much the same scale as in the earliest. Through the greater proportion of the period, the annual value of the military stores rarely amounts to ten lacs of rupees, but in the four last years the amount is much enhanced; and in the last year exceeds thirty-two lacs of rupees; making, with the other imports, a total fully equal to that of any preceding year during the term of our inquiry.

The export trade has suffered little fluctuation comparatively, and has been, if more limited, more steadily progressive. In 1813-14 the amount of private trade exports was one crore and nineteen lacs; in 1827-28 it was one crore and thirty-six: an increase of about fourteen per cent. The Company's exports have increased in a much larger proportion, as officially rated, the amount being in 1813-14 ninety-nine lacs and a half, and in the latter, two crores and

nine lacs, or more than double. In the Company's goods, the real and official value are the same, and the increase is not so much in the quantity as in the cost of the articles exported. If the invoice prices of indigo and silk had been unaltered throughout the whole period, the totals would have been much nearer alike, as is the case with the private trade, where the valuations are the same throughout, and the prices arbitrary. Ninety-one lacs of rupees in 1813-14, express 91,000 maunds of indigo; and ninety lacs, official rate, in 1826-27, express much the same quantity. The value of the export trade, however, requires similar adjustments to be made as in the general survey to be approximately estimated.

According to the principles of correction there adopted, the value of the private indigo in 1827-28 will be two crores and twenty-two lacs, and that of the raw silk four lacs and sixty thousand: the rest of the exports will be forty-six lacs, and the total two crores and seventy-nine lacs. This sum would be in the ratio of about 2³/₁₀ths to 1, as compared with the private exports of 1813-14. To the official value of the latter, however, similar adjustments must be applied, and this will make their real value one crore and seventy-seven lacs, or about one crore less than their value in the more recent year.

The total export of 1827-8 is nearly five crores, and that of 1813-14 is two crores and seventy-seven lacs, or more than half: their relative value in the London market, will be nearly as 4 to 3, or rather more than 30 per cent. in advance.* It is to be recollected, however, that the year 1827-28 is a most favourable year, and a less advantageous comparison would have been afforded by any other year of the entire series.

The total amount of the two years may be now stated, including every thing.

1813-14.		1827-28:	
Imports :		Imports :	
C.'s Merch.	32,12,346	C.'s Merch.	3,48,312
Mil. Stores,	4,57,300	Mil. Stores,	32,51,882
	<u>33,69,646</u>		<u>36,00,194</u>
Pr. Merch.	53,76,775	Pr. Merch.	1,86,53,444
Treasure,	32,750	Treasure,	73,620
	<u>54,09,525</u>		<u>1,87,27,064</u>
	87,79,171		2,23,27,258
Exports :		Exports :	
Company's Merch.	99,49,143	C.'s Merch.	1,75,37,150
Private do. corrd.	1,77,27,100	Treasure,	34,58,720
	<u>2,76,76,243</u>		<u>2,09,95,870</u>
	3,64,55,414	Private M.	2,72,77,334
		Treasure,	7,06,979
			<u>2,79,84,313</u>
			4,89,80,183
			7,13,07,441
1827-28.		1813-14.	
* Exports P. Merchandise	1,28,63,130	P. Export Trade	1,19,63,405
Deduct Indigo	63,82,288	Deduct Indigo	91,38,531
Silk	3,15,392		<u>28,31,874</u>
	<u>86,97,850</u>	Add 10 per cent.	2,83,187
	41,85,280		31,15,061
Add 10 per cent.	4,18,538	Add Indigo at 180	1,46,12,049
	<u>46,03,808</u>		1,77,27,100
Add Indigo	2,22,12,084	Company's Exports	88,49,143
Silk	4,00,543		<u>2,76,76,243</u>
	<u>2,26,73,526</u>		
Treasure	7,06,979		
	<u>2,78,84,313</u>		
Company's Exports	2,08,95,870		
	<u>4,89,80,183</u>		

Rupees.
1813-14..2,77,00,000 @ 2s. 6d. = £3,463,500.
1827-28..4,89,00,000 @ 1 10s = £4,594,375.

According to this valuation, therefore, the total increase of the trade between Great Britain and Bengal, upon the most favourable scale of comparison that can be adopted, is a little less than double, or about 96 per cent. We may add a few observations on the principal items of which it consists.

IMPORTS.

Bullion.—The principal supply of this article from Great Britain comes in the shape of Spanish dollars. A small quantity of the national currency is brought out by individuals, but of too trifling an amount to affect the market. At particular seasons, silver bullion in bars has been sent in considerable quantities, sometimes by mercantile houses, but more usually and extensively by the Company. Gold has rarely been an article of import from any European state, although its rate to silver is higher in India than in Europe. Upon the alteration in the standard of the Bengal coins in 1818, the proportion was established as 1 to 15—sixteen rupees being made equivalent to one mohur of the following weights and standards:

	Weight.	Fine Gold.	Alloy.
Mohur	Troy grs. 204,710	187,651	17,059
Rupee	191,916	175,923	15,993

The fine metal and alloy being in both coins in like proportion, or $\frac{1}{15}$ ths of the former to $\frac{1}{15}$ th of the latter. But the market price has very seldom been restricted to this proportion, and the actual value of the gold mohur has for many years exceeded sixteen rupees. It may be averaged at 16 rs. 8 annas, which will make the proportion as 1 to 15,468. The preference, however, given by the natives to pure gold raises this proportion still higher on coins of high denominations, such as the old gold mohur, the standard of which was $99\frac{1}{2}$ fine gold, and $\frac{1}{2}$ alloy, or, as compared with English standard, 1 carat, $3\frac{1}{2}$ grs. better. The pure contents of the old gold mohur were troy grs. 189,462. The price of this, for some years, has averaged a rupee and a half more than the old, or eighteen rupees, and gives a proportion of gold to silver of nearly 1 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. This great enhancement of the value of gold has suggested the necessity of altering the standard proportion; but it is of little importance, as the standard measure of value in Bengal is silver, and in point of fact the gold is left to find its own value in the market.

Judging, however, by the mint rates, an erroneous conclusion might be drawn of the import value of British gold; and the Calcutta mint price of the sovereign, or 9 rs. 7 ans. 2 pic, holds out little inducement to its importation; but the difference is more apparent than real, with exception of two per cent. the mint duty; for the sovereign being paid with gold mohurs, their value is to be calculated by the market price of those mohurs, or Rs. 16-8 to 17-8 a-piece, instead of only sixteen rupees. The standard of the sovereign is the same as that of the mohur, and the importer receives, therefore, weight for weight, subject to the deduction above mentioned of two per cent. 100 oz. sovereigns will yield 98 oz. new mohurs, or £389. 7s. 6d. is equivalent to Rs. 3,791. 7 ans. at 16-8 to the mohur, which gives a rupee in return for 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or about its intrinsic value. But in proportion as the price exceeds 16-8, some advantage may be expected; whilst, if the sovereigns be coined into old gold mohurs, the produce of 100 oz. will be Rs. 4,096. 10. 5., at eighteen rupees the mohur, or a return of one rupee for 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The importation of British coin, however, is prevented by the restrictive laws in force at home, and that of gold bullion is not attended at all times with sufficient profit to render it desirable.

It is not necessary to dwell any further on this branch of the trade, and it

will not be requisite to devote much more attention to the importation of silver bullion from the United Kingdom.

The usual valuation of the chief article, or dollars, in England, is by weight 866 oz. to 1,000 dollars, and 8 dwts. worse than English standard. The ordinary market price is 4s. 9d. per ounce, and at this rate 1,000 dollars are in value 4,113s. 6d. The average out-turn of 1,000 dollars at the Calcutta mint is something less in weight, but something better in standard, or from 5½ dwts. to 6 dwts. worse than Bengal standard, or 7½ to 8 worse than English. The result may be calculated at Rs. 210. 11 ans. per 100 dollars, from which the mint duty being deducted, the net produce will be Rs. 206. 8 ans. or Rs. 2,065 per 1,000 dollars, yielding a return of a rupee for something less than 2s.

At this rate, therefore, the import of dollars is not attended with any profit, and the object of the importer can only be to escape loss. At times, indeed, the market price of dollars is considerably above the mint price, and rises to 209 or 210 rupees per 100; but this is occasional and temporary, and depends upon a demand for bullion in the western provinces. It has often happened that the market is below the mint price, and that 100 dollars will not realize more than 205 to 206 rupees. Besides Spanish dollars, although confounded with them in the invoices, the dollars of the Independent States of South America have of late years found their way in considerable quantities to Bengal, from Great Britain and other countries. These are the dollars of the republics of Mexico, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia. They do not, in general, differ very materially from Spanish dollars in value; but they are of less uniform fineness, and have been found to vary from 4 dwts. to 11 dwts. worse than the Bengal standard.

The bullion import from Great Britain could only have been carried to any extent in the absence of profitable articles of investment, and speedily gave way before the introduction of merchandize. It may be considered at an end, as the last four years have brought little more than £25,000; a remarkable contrast to the import of some of the preceding years of the series; as for example, in 1819-20, when it amounted to about a million and a half.

Metals.—Metals have always formed a principal article of the import trade. With the exception of iron, which is partially and imperfectly wrought, no ores have been found in the country, at least so as to be profitably brought to market. Ores of copper do exist in the south of India, and also in the north, perhaps, and in other directions. Lead mines are likewise worked in Rajpootana, but the produce has been hitherto trifling. Further research may bring other metallic deposits to light, but the want of skill to work them, and the expense of conveyance, those hitherto found being inconveniently situated, will long prevent the indigenous metals from competing with foreign importations. Copper is in very extensive demand in India for a variety of purposes, and particularly for the fabrication of brass drinking cups and other domestic utensils. Every native has his brass lota, or water cup, and katora, or saucer; and must have platters for baking cakes, and caldrons for boiling rice. The sheathing of vessels and the copper currency also expends a quantity of this metal, which, accordingly, is the principal import of its class. The importation from Great Britain has, however, fallen off of late years, owing to copper being brought largely from other countries. It amounted in official value, in 1820-21 and 21-22, to twenty-four lacs of rupees; but in 1825-26 and 26-27 declined to four and to eight lacs. The quantity imported was 49,388 maunds,

and the invoice value was, therefore, about 40 rupees per maund. The sale prices of sheet copper ranged from 40 to 48 rupees.

Spelter is intimately connected with the preceding in its application and demand, being required for the same purpose—the fabrication of brass vessels. Until imported from Europe, its place was occupied by tutenague, which it has driven out of the market by its greater cheapness. It has, however, been imported much beyond the demand, and large quantities are lying on hand. In 1827-8, 162,319 maunds were imported from Great Britain, valued at 10,48,229 rupees, and averaging, therefore, nearly 6 rs. 8 ans. per maund. The selling price may be averaged at 8 rupees.

Iron has maintained a tolerably uniform level for some years, averaging in value about 6 lacs, but the quantity has been in excess, and during the year 1827-8 the sale prices were commonly 25 per cent. below the invoice prices.

Wines, &c.—The next great article of import is wine, spirits, and malt liquors.

Clarets.—The augmented intercourse with France has materially affected this branch of the trade with Great Britain; and English claret, which was imported in 1813-14 to the value of six lacs and a half, is reduced to little more than one; nor is its place assumed by French claret from the United Kingdom, as the importation of the latter is direct.

Madeira is another article which has almost disappeared from British imports. In the early part of the period it formed an important part of the cargoes of the outward-bound Indiamen, being taken on board at the island on the way out. In 1813-14 it is valued at above nine lacs; in 1827-8 it is little more than one lac; being, in fact, in no demand in India, and being chiefly purchased for occasional transmission to Europe.

Sherry has materially assisted, together with the use of French wines, to displace Madeira. It was unknown as an article of import in 1813-14, but in 1827-28 is valued at above two lacs of rupees from Great Britain. Its importation does not appear to have been in excess, as the price continued much the same throughout the year: 600 to 900 rupees a butt, and 18 to 25 rupees a dozen.

Spirits.—The consumption of any kind but brandy is trifling, but that has risen considerably in demand. The value of the import from Great Britain, however, has not much augmented, and the price has been reduced most materially by the importations from other countries. In 1813-14 the brandy imported from Great Britain was 26,647 gallons, the invoice value was about one lac and fifty thousand, or 5 rs. 10 ans. per gallon. In 1827-28 the quantity was 73,877 gallons, and the value much the same as the above, or rupees one lac fifty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy, being little more than 2 rs. 8 ans. a gallon. The selling price has fluctuated extensively, but from causes sufficiently intelligible: a very restricted import in 1826-27 had the effect of raising the price in the beginning of the year to four rupees a gallon. More liberal supplies then came in, and the price declined, and at the close of the season it was from 2 rs. 12 ans. to 3 per gallon.

Beer, &c.—This has always been an extensive article of import, and may be regarded as exclusively British. A small quantity is sometimes imported from North America and northern Europe, but it has never been able to obtain any demand. There are few articles, however, of greater fluctuation, as may be inferred from the following statement in round numbers of the quantities and values of various years.

	Hhds.	Rupees.	
1813-14	3,400	1,98,000	... per hogshead 58 Rs.
1816-17	8,800	4,87,000	... do. 55 do.
1819-20	2,300	1,45,000	... do. 63 do.
1823-24	11,400	5,87,000	... do. 51 do.
1826-27	2,600	1,87,000	... do. 79 do.
1827-28	6,000	3,48,000	... do. 58 do.

The invoice prices would therefore seem, with one exception, to have varied but little: and the great difference is in quantity. The importation of 1827-28 was perhaps something in excess, but that of the previous year was decidedly far below the demand. In May 1827 the sale price was from 220 to 240 rupees per hogshead. Very large importations shortly after took place, and reduced the price to 150; but even in May 1828 the prices continued high, or from 135 to 140 rupees per hogshead. The enhanced scale of importation however continued, and the prices have been since materially lowered, or from 40 to 50 rupees the hogshead during the latter part of 1829.

Woollens.—Broad cloths and other woollen fabrics have always entered largely into the imports from Great Britain, and they have greatly increased during the period under review. The amount of the private-trade goods of this description is small in the first years, but a considerable quantity was always imported by the Company. In 1819-20 the joint importation was nine lacs, in 1821-22 twenty-five lacs; but the trade was overdone in that year, and has since declined; so that in 1825-26 it was less than in the former of the above-mentioned periods. In 1827-28 the amount again rose to twenty-four lacs. A considerable portion of the woollens imported is re-exported to the eastward.

Cotton Piece Goods.—The import of these articles has been created since the opening of the trade, and has been carried to a ruinous extent. In 1822-23 the value was nearly sixty-six lacs, since which it fell to little more than half. It rose in the last year to forty-nine lacs. The various kinds of packages in which these goods are made up render it impossible to appreciate accurately the quantities imported, but they have no doubt increased in a more rapid ratio than the value. If we take pieces alone, the following are the quantities and prices in round numbers of the last five years:—

	Pieces.	Rupees.	Rs. As.
1823-24	3,15,000	37,16,000	per piece 11 8
1824-25	7,58,000	46,27,000	do. 6 0
1825-26	5,64,000	36,65,000	do. 6 10
1826-27	5,87,000	38,60,000	do. 6 8
1827-28	8,57,000	49,30,000	do. 5 10

As the estimates leave out the quantities reckoned by dozens and yards, the prices are something higher than they should be: they are sufficiently near, however, to show a great diminution of the invoice rate. The selling prices have fallen in a still greater proportion, and in the last year were commonly 25 to 30 per cent. below the invoice rates.*

* The following are the retail prices of some of the articles of this class.

	Rs. As.	R. A. P.
Book muslins, per yard	0 11	to 1 4 0
Muslin gingham, do.	0 4	to 0 6 0
Chintzes for dresses, do.	1 0	to 1 4 0
Jaconet, do.	0 11	to 1 0 0
Scotch cambric, do.	0 10	to 1 0 0
Quilling net, do.	0 2	to 0 2 6

Cotton Twist, &c.—This is another creation of the free trade, and, like the preceding, has not yet found its proper level. In the course of four years the amount has risen from 80,000 rupees to above eighteen lacs; but this last value is much in excess of the demand, and consequently heavy losses have been sustained upon the sale, averaging 35 per cent. upon the invoice cost.

Dress.—Articles of millinery, &c. are included under this head, and they have upon the whole increased; but they are supplied from other countries, particularly from France, and the augmentation is therefore only partial from Great Britain. Some of them have fallen off, particularly hats, the importation of which affords an amusing instance of the miscalculation of speculators in England. In 1818-19 the value of this import was 2,69,000 rupees, which at 20 shillings or 10 rupees to a hat, would give 26,900 hats. As the military are provided from the public stores, and the natives never wear hats, it may be doubted if the hat-wearers in Bengal exceed 3,000 persons; and, taking all classes, they scarcely average a consumption of more than a hat and a half per year. The demand, at this rate, would have been 4,500 hats, and the supply was consequently nearly equal to six years' consumption. That the extent of the demand is tolerably near the above is proved by the imports of the last two years, which scarcely exceed in value 20,000 rupees each.

Books and Stationery.—These have increased in value during the year 1827-8, as compared with 1826-7, but have maintained a tolerably even level for some years. Of late, however, American and French editions of English standard books have found their way to India, and threaten by their greater cheapness to supplant in some degree the direct supply.

Wares, as glass-ware, &c. have suffered great fluctuations: in 1826-27 they scarcely exceeded, and, in some articles, fell short of, the imports of 1813-14. In the last year of our series they rose again to about double that value. In 1817-18 their value was fully four times that of 1813-14, amounting to eighteen lacs of rupees. The glass-ware alone was valued at above eleven lacs.

It is unnecessary to particularize the other articles of import, as they are individually of comparatively little importance, although forming an aggregate of some account. They have followed the course of the general trade with Great Britain, having been supplied in excess in 1818-19, and having since declined. In one or two respects, as in cabinet-ware and carriages, they are less in the last than in the first year of our series; and this must continue to be the case, as the manufacturers of Calcutta compete successfully in skill and taste with those of Great Britain, and their work is better seasoned to the climate.

	R. A. P.
Long cloth, per piece	9 0 to 0 10 0
Cotton, 6 to 8 reals per rupee.	
Tape, narrow, per bundle of 11 yards.....	0 8 0
Do. broad 16 do.	1 0 0
Robbin, 5 bundles each 20 do.	1 0 0
Do. small, 20 do. 10 do.	1 0 0

(To be concluded next Month.)

**MEMOIR OF LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN MACDONALD,
F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. &c. &c.**

LIEUT. COL. MACDONALD was born on the 30th October 1759, in the Isle of Skye. His father was Allan Macdonald, Esq., of Kingsburgh, a captain in the 84th Regt. of Foot. Captain Macdonald married his cousin, the celebrated Flora Macdonald, of Milton, by whom he had seven children: the subject of the present memoir was the youngest son of this marriage, and Mrs. Major MacLeod is now the only surviving child.

At an early age he was sent to the Grammar School at Portree, and afterwards entered the High School of Edinburgh. He did not in after-life forget the scenes of his early youth, and some time previous to his death, invested a sum of money for the purpose of giving a medal to the dux, or leader, of the third class of the High School of Edinburgh, and another sum for the purchase of a book for the head-boy of the school at Portree: thus evincing his gratitude to those institutions in which he had imbibed the principles and improved the talents which carried him through life with credit to himself, utility to his country, and the approbation of all within the sphere of his action.

He was originally intended for the law, but being of an ardent and enterprising disposition, was anxious for a more active life, and coveted the profession of a soldier. In the year 1780, his wishes were gratified by his obtaining, through the influence of Sir John Macpherson, a cadetship in the service of the East-India Company, on the Bombay establishment.

He was at first attached to the infantry, but, in consequence of his knowledge of fortification, was transferred to the engineers. Finding, however, after a residence of little more than a year, that the pay and allowances were then barely sufficient even for a decent support, and wholly inadequate to enable him to administer to the wants of his relations at home, whom to the very last he deemed to have claims upon him, he obtained, in the year 1782, leave of absence, and, quitting Bombay with the determination never to return, proceeded to Calcutta.

Here, in the month of September in that year, he received the appointment of ensign in the corps of engineers on the Bengal establishment, through the interest of his cousin, Colonel Murray, and was ordered on duty to Bencoolen, where he arrived in November following. In 1783, he was made assistant engineer, and was directed by the Governor and Council to survey the Dutch settlements in the northern parts of Sumatra, which were to be immediately restored to the Prince of Orange. Though the season of the year was adverse to the undertaking, and notwithstanding he was at the time suffering from the effects of a severe illness, with which he had been attacked, yet so zealous was he in the discharge of his professional duties, that he performed this arduous undertaking, in a tropical climate, with the most consummate skill and scientific accuracy, in the short space of four months. So satisfied were the government with the assiduity and persevering attention with which he had completed the task, that they recommended him to the consideration of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, "as a young officer of great merit, and highly worthy of encouragement;" and the Governor General and Council in Bengal bestowed upon him, in the year 1784, although only an ensign, the brevet rank of captain, whilst employed on service in the island of Sumatra, as a special mark of their favour and approbation. Shortly afterwards, he was nominated, in addition to his other duties, commandant of artillery there, which situation he held until a successor was

appointed from Bengal. His acquaintance with the science of projectiles, which he had made his particular study, obtained him this appointment, which he was in every way well qualified to fill, as may be seen on reference to a small treatise he published in the year 1819, on that branch of military science.

In consequence of the frequent and great danger which his Majesty's ships, as well as those of the East-India Company, had experienced from the inaccuracy of the charts in use, Colonel Macdonald was employed, in 1786, by direction of the Governor General of Bengal, to survey the harbour and roadstead of Bencoolen; but before he had completed the survey of Poolo Bay and Rat Island, his services being required in Bengal, he was recalled to Calcutta by Lord Cornwallis, and ordered to return *via* Penang, for the purpose of surveying that valuable island, then just ceded to the British government by the king of Queedah. On his arrival there, he found General (then Captain) Kidd on that service, and he consequently proceeded on to Calcutta direct. Here, however, he did not long remain, his knowledge of the language, manners, and habits of the people recommending him to the Governor General as a fit person to be sent to Bencoolen; by whose directions he returned thither, in 1788, to superintend the military and civil works in operation there, and to complete the survey of the port and other parts of the west coast of Sumatra. He continued on this duty until the year 1796, when, having suffered much from his laborious professional avocations and the pestilential climate of the island, he retired to Europe on furlough, where he arrived in January 1797, after an absence of nearly seventeen years, the great part of which period he was exposed to the scorching influence of the sun in a place proverbial for its insalubrity.

Whilst at Bencoolen he took observations on the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle, some of which were published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society for the year 1796; and so anxious was he to obtain every possible information on this very interesting subject, that he proceeded in a small American vessel to St. Helena, where he remained some months, at a considerable expense, making similar observations at that island. The results of his labours were submitted to the Society, and were deemed by them worthy of being given to the scientific world. He had been in the habit, while in India, of corresponding (though then unknown) with the late Sir Joseph Banks, which he continued until the decease of that learned president; and immediately on his return to England he was elected a fellow of the Society.

Ever active in the duties of his profession, and alive to its interests, he accepted, with the permission of the East-India Company, the situation of captain in the Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Artillery, which had been offered to him at a season of alarm and danger, though he was far from being restored to health. In this situation, likewise, his exertions met with the approbation and gratitude of those for whom they were made, and when he resigned, in consequence of being appointed major in Lord Macdonald's Regiment of the Isles, the gentlemen under his command, whom he had been indefatigable in teaching their duty, presented him with a superb sword as a mark of their affection and esteem. While in command of this fine corps (composed of gentlemen of Edinburgh), which was armed with pikes, he wrote, under the patronage and with the approbation of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, a treatise on some practical and theoretical parts of artillery, for the use of this corps only. The work contains a new drag-rope exercise, and a pike exercise, simple in practice and readily acquired. In June 1800, he was made lieut. colonel of

the Royal Clansalpine Regiment, and proceeded with the regiment on duty to Ireland, where it continued until the peace of Amiens, when, being disbanded, he returned with his family to London.

No species of military knowledge can be reckoned of greater importance or more useful than that which puts the army in possession of the tactics, internal discipline, and elementary instruction, of an enemy. To oppose effectually the operation of any military system, it is indispensably necessary that its principles and modes of action should be developed, explained, and made generally known. Impressed with this conviction, the late Colonel Macdonald proceeded to France, visited her armies, and conversed with her officers, for the purpose of prosecuting on the spot inquiries into the state of French tactics, and of procuring every possible information on so interesting a subject. He found their tactics so extremely accurate, and so thoroughly and systematically founded on science, that he deemed it a duty he owed to his sovereign and to his country to give them publicity. He accordingly translated a work issued by authority of the French government, which he published, with a preface and notes, in 1803; the work has run through two editions.

At the beginning of the year 1804, Mr. Pitt having, in a very complimentary manner, selected him to be one of his field officers in the Cinque Port Volunteers, he left London in consequence, and removed with his family to Dover, in March 1804. He had not been there many hours before, unasked, he embarked in an open boat, and reconnoitred the harbour of Boulogne, with a view to obtain information as to the state of preparation for the threatened invasion of this country. The result of his observations upon this and various other occasions he communicated to the Prime Minister at his own desire, as well as to other leading personages, and so valuable was the information he afforded that he was induced, at great personal hazard, risk, and expense, in consequence of requests made to him, to visit often the French coast during the period he remained at Dover.

He continued at Dover until after the decease of Mr. Pitt, his patron, whose confidence he had obtained and with whom he was at all times on terms of intimacy, continually receiving from that distinguished statesman marks of his approbation and friendship. The Cinque Port Volunteers being greatly reduced in numbers, and not requiring a field officer of his rank, Lieut. Col. M. left the regiment and removed to Exeter, where he continued to reside until the time of his death.

The science of telegraphs, imperfectly practised and still less known in this country, attracted his notice immediately on his return to England from India. He attentively studied it, and offered an improved system, in 1806, to the Admiralty. In 1808 he published a small work on telegraphic communication; and in 1817 a larger one, explanatory of a new system of that species of communication, with a telegraphic dictionary, numerically arranged, attached to it, in order to mature and render general a science hitherto in its infancy. A second and improved edition of the dictionary was in-hand at the period of his death.

He had written several papers respecting the variation of the magnetic needle, and the supposed position of the magnetic poles, which he laid before the Royal Society; and he was preparing for publication a small work on the "Theory of Magnetic Variation." He conducted for several years the military department of a review of high repute, and was a frequent contributor to the *Asiatic Journal* and the *Gentleman's* and other magazines. The following are some of the works he had translated and published: Rules and Regulations

for the Field Exercise and Manœuvres of the French Infantry; An Essay on the Principle and Origin of Sovereign Power; The Experienced Officer, or General Wimpffen's Letters to his Son; Instructions for the Conduct of Infantry on actual Service; The Formation and Manœuvres of Infantry, by the Chevalier Duteil; all with prefaces and copious notes, containing observations adapted to the circumstances of the times.

He was likewise the author of several original works, all displaying talents and extensive acquirements. His knowledge of music was unusually refined, as appears by his Treatise explanatory of the principles constituting the practice and theory of the violoncello, and also that on the harmonic system of stringed instruments. The merits of these works have been acknowledged by the most eminent musical professors of the day.

In every situation, both at home and abroad, it was Lieut. Col. Macdonald's constant study to be of use to his country, and to leave behind him some monuments of his existence, and that he had not lived in vain.

As for rewards, he met with but few beyond honorary marks of distinction, and the self-approbation of having done his duty. A late Chairman of the East-India Company feelingly and justly remarked, "that he seemed to be one of those destined to labour for others more than for himself." He received from the King of the Netherlands a gold snuff-box, and the King of Prussia presented him with a gold medal.

A provincial paper, in speaking of Colonel Macdonald, observes, "the activity of his mind and the benevolence of his heart would not permit him to remain an indifferent spectator of events daily passing around him, and he was in consequence one of the first to step forward upon all occasions of national or local interest, as well as to assist in ameliorating individual or general calamity; scarcely a charitable institution exists in the city of Exeter and its neighbourhood without having his name as a contributor, and in the strictest sense he maintained with unblemished splendour the high character of a gentleman and a philosopher. The loss experienced by his death is great, and his name will be revered by all who knew his worth." This panegyric is no less true than honourable to the deceased.

He died at Exeter, on the 16th of August last, in the seventy-second year of his age, and his remains are deposited in the cathedral there. He was twice married: first, in India, to Mrs. Bogle, widow of L. Bogle, Esq., formerly a civil servant in the East-India Company's service; by whom he had two children, who died in their infancy; and next, in 1799, to Frances Maria, elder daughter of the late Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice in Bengal, by whom he had issue seven sons and two daughters, all of whom (except a son, who died very young) are living to deplore his loss and to emulate his virtues.

In his conduct through life he was ever actuated by a sense of true piety; he died, as he had lived, a Christian, in faith and practice, not merely in profession; and his relatives and friends humbly, but confidently, trust, that he is now reaping in the mansions of eternal bliss the rewards of a well-spent life on earth.

REMARKS ON THE PENAL CODE OF CHINA.

CONCLUSION.

THE seventh and last division of this code contains the laws relative to public works.

Public buildings and works are not to be undertaken by any officer without proper authority; if they are commenced without authority, the officers offending are punishable according to the scale provided in ordinary cases of pecuniary malversation: the wages of the labourers employed being computed at 7d. per day. A proviso is made in favour of officers in charge of public buildings or fortifications which fall down or become damaged, and require immediate repair. Unnecessary waste of materials or of labour, in public works, likewise entails upon the person occasioning such waste a punishment according to the same scale: the sum wasted being assumed to be purloined from the state. If through mismanagement, or want of due diligence, accidents happen through dilapidation of buildings, whereby a person is killed, the officer responsible is liable to a fine to the relations of the deceased, as in a case of homicide.

The following law is characteristic:—if any public officer performs or causes to be performed any public work or manufacture contrary to the established rule and custom, he shall be punished, at the least, with forty blows; and in the case of any such deviation, in the manufacture of military weapons, silks, stuffs, and valuable articles, fifty blows; and the expense incurred in reforming the articles, so as to make them serviceable, is to be considered as a sum purloined from the state, and the officer is to be punished according to the law of pecuniary malversation. If such improperly prepared or manufactured articles had been destined for the use of his majesty, the punishment is more severe, extending, in extreme cases, as far as perpetual banishment!

The misapplication of public stores, and the use of the public looms or manufactories for the private purposes of public officers, are punishable offences.

Any private individual, who shall manufacture for sale any silks, satins, gauzes, or similar stuffs, according to the prohibited pattern *lung* (dragon), or *fung-wang* (phoenix), is punishable with 100 blows, and the goods are forfeited to the state. The purchaser, the wearer, the working weaver, and embroiderer of such stuffs incur different degrees of punishment.

A failure of the determinate quantity of silks and stuffs and military weapons, annually manufactured at the public works, is visited upon the workmen who omit to provide their assigned proportion, and upon the superintending officers: and if the raw materials are not delivered to the workmen in sufficient quantities, at proper times, the superintending officer of the factory and the superintendant of supplies are alone punishable.

Governors of cities or other provincial subdivisions, who, instead of inhabiting the houses provided for them, reside in private houses belonging

to the inhabitants of districts under their authority, are liable to eighty blows for each offence.

Any person damaging the embankments of the rivers (although no mischief ensue) maintained at the expense of government, is punishable with 100 blows ; if the embankments are kept up at private expense, eighty blows. If the waters overflow in consequence of such damage, and an inundation take place destructive of property, the amount of damage is to be estimated and the offender is punished in proportion, according to the law concerning pecuniary malversation. The punishment is enhanced if the motive be revenge, and if the death of an individual is the consequence.

Neglect of embankments, whereby damage of property is sustained, whether they be public or private, is punishable by blows.

Encroachments upon public highways or thoroughfares are punishable with sixty blows, and the ground is to be restored to its former state.

Governors of cities, their assessors and deputies, are entrusted with the care and preservation of all bridges, roads, and highways ; and there is directed to be a special examination of the same yearly, in order to ascertain that they are in a firm and complete condition, the roads solid and even ; and when the regular communication is interrupted by reason of the want of necessary repairs, the responsible magistrate is liable to thirty blows.

We have now brought to a conclusion our analysis of this very peculiar code, in the execution of which object, we have been much more exact and minute than would have been necessary in an exposition of any European code, founded upon those principles of jurisprudence common to all the nations of the west, and traceable to the Roman and Canon law, which contain the germ even of our own. The Chinese system is, like the rest of their national institutions, perfectly peculiar. The basis is the patriarchal theory of government, and we have seen, in the course of our analysis, the eccentricities to which that theory has led the Chinese legislators.

A striking feature of the Chinese code is the apparent want of distinction between the civil and criminal branches, by the visitation of every sort of malfeasance with the bamboo, or banishment. The distinction is, indeed, affected, but it is purely an imaginary one, there being scarcely any species of injury which, in England, would be held of a civil nature, not treated in China as a public wrong, and expiated by corporal punishment.

The learned translator of the code suggests, indeed, that, in practice, the whipping and bambooing, are not so universal as would be imagined ; but travellers in China have remarked the frequency of these degrading inflictions, and the gravity with which men of rank, when they incur the bamboo, lie down and receive the application at the command of their superior in rank, who, in his turn, may be the victim of a similar infliction at the behest of one of still higher dignity.

One advantage, at least, attends this summary mode of dealing with wrongs, namely, the absence of imprisonment, as a mode of punishment,

which, in China especially, might lead to multiplied oppressions. We have seen that an insolvent debtor is whitewashed in China by means of that convenient *viaticum*, the bamboo.

At the same time, its general application, as a corrective, to all classes of misdemeanours, from some species of treason, to infusing, by inadvertence, an unusual ingredient in a dish of food for the emperor, or bringing it in a dish not quite clean, tends to confound in the mind the essential distinction between positive and conventional crimes.

The care and concern which the law discovers in whatever regards the sovereign, though ascribable to the fundamental principle of the code,—the emperor being regarded as “the father of his people,”—lay the foundation of the real despotism which exists in China, in spite of the humane, liberal, and equal laws, which are to be found in the code.

To a student of the manners and character of the Chinese, this code affords a very useful depository of authentic facts. There is probably no nation in existence whose character may be more successfully studied than the Chinese through the media of their very peculiar laws and their equally peculiar language.

MALAY HISTORY.

Mr. Dalton, in his account of Coti (Borneo), in the *Singapore Chronicle*, says:—“Many writers on various parts of the Malayan peninsula and Archipelago have commenced their works by informing us that in most places are to be seen Hindoo temples and pagodas similar to those on the continent of India, and naturally enough infer that at some remote period those countries must have been inhabited by Hindoo and Gentoo worshippers; they then attempt to trace the history of them, which they do by making enquiries on the spot, receiving for truth whatever may be told them by sultans and rajahs, few of whom can shew a connected written history of their country for the last one hundred and fifty years, or even half of that time. Twenty can be named, each contending for the prior claim of antiquity, and amongst others the illustrious sultan of Coti, Mahummud Sali Hooden, in whose bamboo capital I am now writing. As I believe the genealogical tree of the Coti sultan to be as well grafted as most of them, I will transcribe the account of it written in the Koran of the Kraja of Tongarron:—

Soon after the great prophet Mahomet ascended into heaven from Mecca, his second and favourite brother, whose name was likewise Mahomet, dreamed that the prophet appeared to him in the shape of a comet, inviting him forth to preach the true doctrine; he accordingly arose and embarked on board a ship with some chosen followers. They had no occasion for compass or sails, as the comet kept before the vessel, and the wind favoured them. After being on the ocean one year, during which period no land was seen, a country was descried in the west, over which the comet remained stationary; this was Coti. Mahomet landed at a place now called Cinculeram, when he fell asleep, and his brother again appeared before him, standing upon the mountain Baley Papang; with a loud voice he ordered a kingdom to be founded, and a capital built which should be considered second only to Mecca. The prophet disappeared after leaving the Koran written by a celestial hand. On awaking, Mahomet found himself in another part of the country, where he built the capital, calling it Tongarron, after the name of the ship which brought them safe. Here it was the Koran was first opened by Mahummud Sali Hooden, the first Sultan, who, after reigning forty-seven years, was taken up to heaven in a flash of lightning.”

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF GEORGIA.

BY THE GEORGIAN PRINCE ROYAL VAKHTANG. TRANSLATED BY M. KLAPROTH.

THE annals of Georgia recognize as the original ancestor of the Georgians, a certain *Karthlos*, who gave his name to the country; Georgia being called in the native tongue *Karthli*. This is not the place for a full explanation of this denomination: it appears probable that *Karthlos* was the chief and legislator of the Georgians, not the original ancestor. However the fact might be, *Karthlos* belongs to that scanty band of great men of antiquity, who created, as it were, a whole people. He did not bear the title of king, but he was not therefore the less esteemed and honoured by his countrymen, on account of his talents and virtues. From him the Georgians acquired the knowledge of the true God, whom all his children sincerely adored, although they manifested almost an equal degree of devotion at the tomb of *Karthlos*, insomuch that to swear by his shade was their most binding oath. Even at the present day, the people of Georgia are accustomed to swear by the manes of their departed parents.

Conformably to the wise institutions introduced by *Karthlos*, and whilst their country enjoyed profound tranquillity, the Georgians devoted themselves with ardour to agriculture, and reaped the fruits of their pleasing and profitable occupation. They obeyed the inspirations of their conscience alone, and the impulses of their then uncontaminated minds. They were happy, and could appreciate their felicity; they treated each other as brothers, and religiously respected the sacred laws of gratitude and friendship, as well as those of marriage, which *Karthlos* had introduced among them. In this manner they lived for centuries, in uninterrupted prosperity, the result of their unspotted manners and their excellent conduct; but, at length, they were incapable of avoiding a change of destiny, and became the victims of the weakness of human nature. Hence the worship of the one true God gave place in their minds to the love of idolatry. They began to adore the sun, the moon, and the stars, and became the prey of those very nations from which they had imbibed their superstitions. Woe to the people who withdraw themselves from the path which Providence has prescribed to them!

Some centuries after, Alexander the Macedonian, in his war against the Persians, arrived in Georgia; he conquered the country, exterminated all the foreign tribes who were established there, and required his new subjects to worship the true God, and merely to venerate the sun, moon, and other luminaries of heaven. After making these arrangements, he quitted the country, leaving a governor named Azon, with a small number of troops. This military chieftain soon violated the orders of his sovereign, by erecting two idols, named *Hatzi* and *Haïm*, and compelling the Georgians to worship them. This is the fate of nations whose virtues are destroyed by the vices of their neighbours.

At this period, Parnavaz, one of the descendants of *Karthlos*, and who had hitherto been concealed in Persia, arrived secretly in Georgia. It

is said that, by the mother's side, he was related to Darius Codomanus. He took up his residence, along with his mother and sisters, at Mtskhetha. Here he remained long unknown, for the lustre of his birth would have attracted the notice of every Georgian; and probably his poverty would not have protected him from the persecution of Azon, but for peculiarly fortunate circumstances. Parnavaz being almost entirely occupied in the chase, discovered a treasure concealed in the vicinity of the spot where Tiflis is now situated. The possession of wealth being now superadded to the consciousness of noble birth, ambitious hopes were awakened in his soul. He knew that Georgia belonged to him of right, as the descendant of Karthlos, who had bequeathed the government of the country to his family. Full of these thoughts, Parnavaz proceeded to Mingrelia. Kooji then reigned over the mountaineers adjoining that province. Parnavaz sought him, communicated to him his designs, formed a family alliance with him by giving him his youngest sister in marriage, and obtained from him a body of troops, which he daily augmented by means of the discovered treasure. At the head of this army he returned to his native country, vanquished Azon, and reigned in Georgia with the title of king, hitherto unknown there.

Having completely succeeded in his views, Parnavaz devoted his whole attention to ameliorating the condition of his subjects, and promoting their prosperity and glory. Attributing the success of his arms to the succour of the gods whom, as a pagan, he adored, he considered himself bound in duty to evince his gratitude by setting up their images richly decorated, and by a new mode of performing the divine rites. He was also the founder of the higher and lower nobility in Georgia, divided into princely families, and those of simple gentlemen. Such of the descendants of Karthlos as possessed in fee simple some town or fortress, with a considerable number of serfs, and who had rendered distinguished services to their country, were entitled princes. The gentlemen consisted of the less powerful proprietors, who possessed some large village or strong castle. Without these qualifications, no one could take the title of prince or gentleman.

Parnavaz divided Georgia into four military districts, from which the army was always kept up, amounting for some centuries, to about 70,000 men. A militia was also raised in like manner, to be called out only on extraordinary emergencies. The army consisted of four corps, namely, the advanced guard, composed of the troops of Akhaltsikha, and who became the rear guard in a retreat; the right wing, formed of Imerethians and the Apkhaz; the left wing, consisting of the inhabitants of Kakheti; and the centre, where the people of Karthli were placed. Each of the three former had a peculiar chief and banner. The centre, which was always commanded by the king himself, had two banners. When the army obtained a victory, each warrior cut off the head of an enemy he had killed, which he presented to the king, saying, "may God never interrupt thy victories!" and he thereupon received a suitable recompense. This custom is retained in Georgia at the present day. The defensive arms of the troops were a coat of mail, breast-plate, a piece of iron to defend the

hips, and a buckler. The offensive weapons were spear, mace, sword, javelin, dagger, bow and arrows. The standing army subsisted in Georgia until the partition of the country into different kingdoms, after which it was not practicable to provide pay for the troops, so that they could be called out only for a time, when circumstances required. The kings, however, always had about them a personal guard; that of the kings of Karthli was formed of the inhabitants of the valley in which the Aragwi flows; the kings of Kakheti had for body guards the people of Kizikhi, and subsequently Tooslis; in Imerethi, the royal guard consisted of Rachwelis.

Causes, criminal and civil, till the conversion of Georgia to Christianity, were determined by blood, iron, water, the sword, and the oath. The process termed *blood*, was the punishment imposed upon murderers: when any one had caused the death of another of equal rank, he was condemned to capital punishment, or perpetual imprisonment, besides being compelled to pay a large sum to the nearest relations of his victim; if, on the contrary, the person was of inferior rank to his assassin, the latter only paid a heavy fine and was exiled for some time. A person who drew a weapon against his superior, had his right hand cut off. The fine paid to the relations of a girl betrothed to one who, without legal cause, broke off the stipulated marriage, was also termed *blood*. The *sword* was commonly used to vindicate those who were accused of treason against their country or sacrilege. The accuser and the accused, after three days spent in prayer and sacrifices, armed for the combat and sallied into the field on horseback, attended by two witnesses unarmed. They attacked each other, and he who was unhorsed, was deemed the criminal or calumniator, and was punished with death or the loss of his eyes, hands, feet, &c., as well as all his goods. Those accused of theft were subjected to the trial by *iron* or *water*, in the following manner: a coulter, made red-hot, was placed in an elevated position, and the accused was obliged to take it with his hand covered with a linen or cotton cloth, and to carry it three paces before he threw it down. His hand was immediately bound up, and examined three days after; if it appeared uninjured, the accused was considered innocent; in the contrary event, his crime was held to be proved. In the trial by *water*, some iron instrument was thrown into boiling water, to be taken out by the hand of the accused, which was bound up and treated as in the other case. Those who were convicted of theft, were for the first and second offence condemned to pay a fine much exceeding the value of the stolen property; for the third offence, they were further deprived of sight, their hand was cut off, or they were sentenced to die, according to the magnitude of the theft. The *oath* was resorted to in cases where it was difficult to decide the right of possession, in thefts of little consequence; the two parties were then compelled to take an oath, as well as the witnesses.

Parnavaz purified and enriched the Georgian language. He also instituted *posts* at court, of which the following were the principal: the *Spasalar* (or commander-in-chief), who, in the absence of the king, presided at the council, and when he was present, occupied the seat next to him:

all other officers, civil and military, were placed under his inspection. The *Aristhawi* were the governors of the nine provinces into which Parnavaz had divided Georgia; their office was to collect the taxes in the districts under their orders, to decide suits in the name of the king, to assemble the troops, and to render an account of their government; they held the same rank as the Spasalar; they were chosen by the people from among the princes and gentlemen, and at first their office was not hereditary. The office of the *echibi* was to confer with the king on special and pressing occasions, when the latter had retired into his apartment, where the other councillors were not at liberty to come.

The successors of Parnavaz, down to King Mirian, performed nothing worthy of record. In the time of the latter, about A.D. 320, Saint Ninna came into Georgia, the inhabitants of which she instructed in the Christian faith; and in the sequel, Mirian and his subjects received baptism at the hands of Eustathius, the patriarch of Antioch. The Emperor Constantine the Great sent Mirian some valuable presents, consisting of a box made from the true cross, and other articles of that kind, and formed a friendship with him. Mirian destroyed throughout the country the remains of idol-worship, built superb temples for the true religion, and accomplished other works which testified the purity of his attachment to the Christian faith. A new form of worship was established, with pompous ceremonies. At this period, the year commenced in Georgia with the first day of February, which was a holiday for the people. The festivities were celebrated in the following manner:

At daybreak, the *archierei* (head of the church), accompanied by all the persons about the court, and the higher clergy, proceeded to the inner apartments of the monarch to congratulate the king and queen, and wish them a happy new year. He offered them a cross, an image, or some other valuable article, as well as a loaf of sugar, as the symbol of a sweet and agreeable life. After him, all the other functionaries, civil and military, were admitted to the royal presence, who offered their felicitations, with presents suitable to their offices. His master of the horse presented a horse richly caparisoned; the grand huntsman, falcons and birds of prey trained for the chase; the commander-in-chief and other officers offered arrows, and in modern times, musket balls, saying, "May God prolong thy reign, and pierce the heart of thine enemies with this arrow, or this ball!" The princes who were without employment at court, or in the army, presented to the king two poor horses, which were led away to a spot surrounded with a wall, and appropriated to this purpose, where they were killed in order to serve as bait to the wild animals, which assembled there, and afforded the court next day sport in the chase.

Since the introduction of fire-arms in Georgia, the Mass of the Resurrection has been celebrated at Easter with continued salvos of artillery and musketry. After divine service, the king used to give a breakfast to his courtiers, and the civil and military officers; after which, he mounted on horseback, and proceeded with his guests to the spot called *Kabagi*, where the courses were held at Tiflis. In the midst of the arena was a column,

on which the king caused to be placed a vase of gold or silver. The young princes and gentlemen, and sometimes the king himself and his sons, on coursers superbly caparisoned, galloped at full speed along the whole extent, and passing before the column, endeavoured to strike down the vase by their arrows. The successful archer presented the vase to the king, who gave it him back again, as a reward for his dexterity. After this course began the games of ball, termed *Choganí*. The young men distributed themselves into two parties, each selecting twelve of their number, every one of whom held a small dart, at the end of which was a sort of racket of silk closely reticulated. In the midst of the course a ball was hurled into the air, and the instant it fell to the ground the cavaliers rushed from all sides, with shouts, endeavouring to get possession of the ball by means of their darts. All those who took part in the game were bound to remain bent upon their horses during the whole time, without being able to raise the head. At the two ends of the lists were erected four posts, covered with gold and silver brocades, and valuable silks, which the king distributed among the victors. At the conclusion of these games all returned to the palace, where new pleasures awaited them. The dinner was accompanied by songs and exquisite music: if the clergy were present, church music only was performed. These sports were retained till the time of the last king but one, Irakli,* who abolished them with a view of directing the minds of his subjects to pursuits which might be of real utility to their country.

Marriage-ceremonies in Georgia differ but little from those of Europe. But hitherto marriages have been contracted by parents on behalf of their children, and the bridegroom commonly never saw his bride till he was on the point of espousing her. Sometimes it even happened that people without children agreed together to join in marriage any they might have, and a contract of this kind remained in force, unless some unforeseen occurrence presented an insurmountable obstacle. On the betrothing, the lady received from her intended a present according to his means, which was accompanied by sweet-meats, or loaves of sugar, placed upon a gold or silver salver. The parents of both parties then invited their families, friends, and acquaintance, and the intended bridegroom, accompanied by his friends, paid a visit to his future bride: at first he placed himself opposite to her, and then, drawing nearer, gave her a ring and a gilt apple. After supper, he exchanged his handkerchief for hers, and then departed. Next day, he received presents from his mother-in-law, for which etiquette required him to go and return thanks immediately. Soon after, a day was fixed for the nuptials, which lasted commonly for three days, during all which time the bridegroom was called by no other name than that of *king*. Accompanied by all his relations and friends, preceded by songs and music, he proceeded to the house of his bride, on whom was likewise bestowed the title of *queen*. Like the bridegroom, she was habited in white, bearing, amongst other ornaments, four plumes upon her head, and her face was covered with a thick veil. The bridegroom was announced to the bride by a messenger,

* The father of the writer of this Sketch.

to whom was presented some wine in a silver goblet, which was given to him in acknowledgement of the good news he brought, to which was added a piece of rich stuff or a shawl. The bride and bridegroom, adorned with crowns, remained then seated in silence beside each other. In a few minutes, one of the parents took their hands and joined them, adding an address to them on the state into which they were about to enter. When this speech was over, they went in procession to the church. The nuptial ceremonies closed with salvos of musketry or artillery, and the new-married pair returned to the house, where the mother of the bridegroom gave each a piece of sugar, as a symbol of a sweet and happy life. They then placed themselves upon a kind of throne, and received the congratulations of the guests, who made presents of gold and silver, each in proportion to his fortune. This custom originated with the ancient kings of Georgia, who, on their accession to the throne, received in this manner the congratulations of their subjects. The supper, which succeeded this ceremony, was provided by the father of the bridegroom. The men sat opposite the women, and every couple fronting each other. The women were not expected to eat till the guests had quitted the table. The men swallowed large bumpers of wine to the health of the *king* and *queen*; some of them rose and sung a song in praise of the new-married pair. The husband's father then came forward, and raised with his sword the veil of the young wife, and the long list of presents was then read. The new-married couple next day proceeded with their families and guests to the husband's house, where the same ceremonies took place, and continued for three days, and the bride was then divested of her veil.

In respect to funeral ceremonies, the relations of the deceased used to scourge themselves, and shave their heads; but these customs, introduced by rude and barbarous people, were soon abolished. We shall now give some details of the ceremonies observed on the demise of a crowned head. On these occasions, a throne was elevated in the palace, upon which was placed a cushion, bearing on one side the purple, and at the two ends the crown and sceptre of the deceased; on the other, the purple and the other insignia of the widowed queen, as well as the dress and arms of the king. Near the throne, on the side where the queen's insignia were placed, were seated the wives of the great lords, and on the other, the high functionaries of the state, in the following order: the first place was appropriated to the *Mdivane*, or ministers, near whom were thrown upon the ground the code of the laws open, and torn feathers. Next them came the masters of the ceremonies, with their staves of office, which they were accustomed to carry before the king, broken. These officers accompanied the corpse to the tomb. Without the palace was placed the horse which the king commonly rode, with the saddle reversed, and near the horse, seated on the ground, was the great master of the horse, his head uncovered, with a banner held by his side, the point downwards. The queen, accompanied by her children and the officers of her court, proceeded to the dead body, and having dressed it, delivered a suitable address to the relations, which were repeated by her attendants. She then quitted the palace, and went towards the

master of the horse, where she did the same. In three days the whole court and all the principal people put on deep mourning, and attended the interment of the deceased king. The new king, the queen dowager, and all the other members of the royal family, followed the corpse on foot; it was borne by the highest military and civil functionaries to the suburb of Mtskheta, where it was met by the clergy of that city, who conveyed it to the cathedral, which was hung, on this occasion, with black velvet, on which, in the cupola, was seen a cross of red velvet, denoting the condition of a future life. The ceremonies lasted for forty days. During an entire year, the court and all the functionaries abstained from any sort of amusements, suffering their beards to grow and subsisting upon lenten food. The burial of a queen was conducted in nearly the same manner, as was the case with the other members of the royal family: the princes and gentlemen had funerals proportioned to their rank and wealth.

I have described the ceremonies as they were in use in the time of king Mirian, because they were introduced by him, as the first Christian monarch of Georgia: they evince his religious devotion, as well as his other virtues and exalted qualities. It must also be mentioned that it was he who first established the practice, which, happily for Georgia, was often renewed, of transmitting the crown on the death of the presumptive heir, not to his son, but to his brother. Mirian himself set the first example, for, as he had no brother, and as Rev, the son who should have succeeded him, died in his own life-time, he excluded his grandson from the throne, and declared Bakar, his youngest son, his successor.

[The conclusion next month.]

ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE FROM CONSTANTINOPLE TO PARIS, &c.

BY MOHAMMED EFFENDI.

(Continued from p. 23.)

HAVING reached Toulouse, we left our boats and proceeded in a carriage towards our lodgings. Toulouse is a very large town, but is rather in a ruinous condition, and not being a commercial place, is not very populous. Nevertheless, it is a town of considerable importance. Two captains, with their ensign-bearers and soldiers, came out to meet us, and conducted us to our house, on the Garonne. Here we were detained three days, whilst they transferred our baggage from the canal boats to those of the river. Afterwards, moving from stage to stage, we had the good fortune to reach Bordeaux on Wednesday. Having again disembarked, we got into a carriage, and so entered the city. All the inhabitants came out to meet us, and conducted us in state to our house. Of all the cities we had seen, not one was to be compared with this, either with regard to edifices or the number of inhabitants. It is a beautiful town, on a most advantageous site, well-built, and thickly populated. The river Garonne is very wide before the town of Bordeaux, and resembles the port of Constantinople. Its entrance to the ocean being only twenty leagues distant, vessels mounting forty guns can anchor before the town. Whilst we were here, five or six hundred vessels of different sorts were lying at anchor, and in the summer-time there are frequently two thousand sail in the port. Here we had

the good fortune to behold with our own eyes the wonderful effects of the flux and reflux of the tide. During the reflux, the vessels lie on dry ground, but float again during the flux. This is a most wonderful fact, and one to which may be applied the proverb, "Those who have not beheld it with their own eyes cannot believe it."* The inhabitants who came to visit us, spoke so highly of the fortress, that they inspired us with a desire to see it; and we accordingly proceeded thither. This fortress is built outside the town, on the bank of the river. It is a pleasant building, most advantageously situated, and remarkably well-fortified. On the high ground is a garden tastefully laid out, and an arbour which commands a view of the whole town. We then walked about in the garden: it appeared that the Commandant was a great amateur of flowers. He had raised from seed several fine ranunculi, and at this time he had four double ones fully blown. We were next shown into a large room adorned with embroidery and paintings, representing celestial figures. The Marechal then rose, came forward to meet us, and expressed his attachment and friendship for us. They then presented us with coffee, refreshments, and sweetmeats, of which we tasted a little. The Marechal, on our taking our departure, begged we would excuse any deficiency in the attention which ought to be shown us.

On Tuesday morning we embarked, and proceeded to the town of Blaye. On our arrival at this place, they sent us, on behalf of the king, twelve horses, with their saddles, bridles, and a gentleman who was the king's groom. One of these horses was ornamented with trappings set with precious jewels. Besides this, they had sent a carriage, which was standing ready on the bank of the canal. These they offered to us, saying we might choose which we pleased. As it was cold and rainy, we entered the carriage and proceeded to our lodgings, accompanied by an escort. The persons who had come to conduct us to Paris were waiting for us at this town, with every thing requisite for our journey, which we commenced on the 17th of Rabi-al-Akher. On the road we saw a most delightful palace, built by Francis I. It still belongs to the king; and unless it be seen, it is impossible to form a correct idea of its magnificence. We saw in the park great numbers of deer, which also belong to the king, and no one besides him is allowed to hunt them. After leaving this place, we came to a large town called Orleans, which is about twenty-four leagues from Paris. As it is in a safe place, they have not repaired its fortifications, which are in a ruinous state.

The *Regiment de Champagne* belonging to the king was quartered in this town and attended us under arms. It was intended as an escort for us, and came out one league to meet us. The grandees also came out to pay their respects to us, as in other towns. On Wednesday we resumed our journey, and travelling with great expedition, reached Paris on Saturday, and took up our residence in a palace which had been prepared for us. Here we remained one week, during which time, night and day, such a concourse of men and women came to see us, that it is impossible to describe the scene. Persons of distinction of both sexes came to visit us, some incognito, others openly. In no wedding-house was ever such a crowd seen! In France, there is an officer who is called the *Introducteur*, whose duties are to meet ambassadors, to introduce them into the city with state, and to present them to the king. This person came to us on the second day, and presented many compliments to us on the part of the king. Two days after, he returned and said: "Our king

* A common Arabic proverb. من لم يربا لعين لم يصدق .

invites you to enter the city at mid-day on Sunday next. Lodgings have been prepared expressly for you, and troops under arms to salute you on your entrance. The first *marechal* was directed to conduct you, but as he is occupied in the education of the king, is old and infirm, and unable to mount on horseback, the third *marechal* of the state has been appointed in his place. If it please God, he will come to you on Sunday morning with his Majesty's carriage, in order that you may make your solemn entrance." The day after, this person's assistant came to superintend the preparations for this affair, and Mr. Coniard, one of the grooms of the king, came to assign the horses to each. After this, the *maréchal d'état* and the *introduceur* arrived in one of the king's carriages; and we testified our respect by going forward to meet them. They told us that the king had sent his own carriage for us, and that all the nobles of the court had also sent their carriages to do us honour. And in truth there were about one hundred carriages, most magnificently ornamented. The gentlemen then rose, and intimated that it was time to commence the procession, which was in the following order: First, a regiment of cavalry of the *gardes-du-corps*; then my attendants on horseback, some of which were dressed in cloaks and armed with muskets, and others were dressed in *kerakés*, with lances in their hands. After these came the bearded Agas, the Imam Effendi (priest), and the superintendant of the porters. These were followed by my son and the steward; then six led horses with flowing manes, and richly decorated saddles; then came the king's groom and the interpreter: I was mounted on a horse most splendidly adorned. The *marechal* was on my right hand, and the *introduceur* on my left. Behind us came another regiment of cavalry, and lastly the carriages in a line, according to the ranks of their owners. The streets of Paris are very wide, and five or six carriages can move abreast; nevertheless, in some of them, on account of the immense crowds, it was with difficulty that three persons on horseback could pass along. It is said, that the whole of the population of the city had that day come out to witness our entrance. The houses of Paris are of four or five stories, and the windows look into the street; and every window was crowded with men and women to see the procession. In this manner we arrived at the hotel which had been prepared for us, and here the troops defiled before the door. The *marechal* then took leave of us; whilst men and women began to flow in, some to visit us, others to stare at us. They were most anxious to see us eat, and we were told that the wife or the daughter of such an one begged permission to see us eat. We had given strict orders that no one should be admitted, but we were obliged to consent to their admission. As it was their season of abstinence (Lent), they would not eat themselves, but surrounded our table and stared at us. On account of the ladies we endured this with patience, because they are accustomed to look at people eating. It is the custom in France, that those who wish to see the king eating go to the palace and there obtain permission to be present. It is a curious fact, that they go to see the king rise from his bed, dress himself, &c. On this ground it was that they annoyed us with such ceremonies.

KATEBI.

(To be continued.)

BIOGRAPHY OF HAFIZ REHMUT KHAN.*

As the history of an individual, who "acted a distinguished part on the theatre of India for thirty years, and was personally engaged in almost every great action fought during that time," the biography of the well-known Hafiz ool-Moolk, Rehmud Khan, the fidelity of which is in a great measure guaranteed by its being the work of his son, is a valuable accession to the materials for Indian history.

With pardonable vanity and credulity, his biographer traces the descent of their common family from the Patriarch Abraham, through Saul and Benjamin, the *cadet* of Jacob. The immediate parent of Hafiz Rehmud was Shah Alum Khan, the son of Sheikh Moottee, an officiating priest, of Afghanistan.

In the early part of the eighteenth century, Shah Alum Khan proceeded to Hindostan, where he was assassinated by persons employed by a slave of his family. Hafiz Rehmud was four years old at the death of his father, which was at the beginning of the reign of the emperor Ferokhsere. In a few years, he settled himself at Kutheir, taking advantage of the tranquillity which prevailed after the return of Nadir Shah from Hindostan to send for his family from Afghanistan.

He soon became a party in the broils of that turbulent period, and distinguished himself by his valour and success, at the head of his Afghans, against the Pagan Hindoos; and at length, on the accession of Ahmed Shah, he succeeded Alee Mahomed Khan, as soubah of Kutheir, by the appointment of Alee Mahomed. The emperor, however, nominated another to that post, which involved Hafiz Rehmud in hostilities with his rival, who was killed in the action, and Hafiz was enabled by his success to enlarge his territories and extend his authority.

The Nuwah Vizier, Sufdur Jung, an enemy of Hafiz Rehmud, having invited the aid of the Mahrattas (A.H. 1164), a large army of those marauders crossed the Ganges to ravage Kutheir. Hafiz Rehmud Khan retired to a strong position at Chilkeea, at the foot of the Kumaon hills, where he kept the Mahrattas at bay, till the commander, Mulhar Rao, signed a treaty favourable to Hafiz Rehmud, and evacuated the country.

The same year, the two sons of Alee Mahomed Khan, taken by the Douranees, returned to Kutheir, and the eldest, Abdoolah, claimed the government, and vain attempts were made upon the life of Hafiz by these young men. Soon after, the old enemy of Hafiz, Sufdur Jung, was dismissed from the post of vizier, and immediately prepared for rebellion and battle with his successor, soliciting the aid of Hafiz Rehmud, who accordingly marched from Kutheir at the head of 40,000 men. Receiving, however, an order from the king to retire, he obeyed, but refused the king's offer of a bribe to join his cause.

The designs of Ahmed Shah Douranee upon Oude involved Hafiz

* The Life of Hafiz-ool-Moolk, Hafiz Rehmud Khan, written by his son, the Nuwab Moostajab Khan Buhadour, and entitled *Goolistan-i-Rehmud*. Abridged and translated from the Persian. By CHARLES ELLIOTT, Esq., of the Bengal civil service. London, 1831. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund.

Rehmut in long negotiations and intrigues. In A.H. 1173, the Mahrattas were again invited into Kutheir, but were compelled to recross the Ganges, and were afterwards defeated with great slaughter by the Shah and Hafiz Rehmut, who rose rapidly into distinction. Battles now succeeded each other rapidly; at length the Mahrattas were defeated by the Afghans in the great action, of Paniput: "the road to Delhi was strewn with dead bodies, more than could be numbered, and 25,000 were counted on the field of action."

The biographer touches slightly upon the transactions between Sooraj-ood-Dowla the Nuwab of Bengal, and the English, who, it is said, when the former marched to Calcutta, "would have left the country, had not their king's troops arrived at this critical juncture." In the action between Shooja-ood-Dowla and Col. Carnac, in May 1764, some of the troops of Hafiz Rehmut, commanded by his son, were arrayed against the English. After the action of October in that year, and the capture of the person of Shah Alum by the English, the Nuwab Vizier (Shooja-ood-Dowla) endeavoured in vain to prevail on Hafiz Rehmut to join his cause; and after his defeat in May 1765, the Nuwab's submission to the English was at the persuasion of Hafiz.

In the twentieth year of Hafiz Rehmut's government (A. D. 1766), we are told, "he gave orders that henceforth no duties should be levied on any article of merchandize throughout his dominions: his sirdars strongly objected to the measure, as depriving him of a large source of revenue, and consequently disabling him from keeping up such an army as the circumstances of the times required; but his object was to gain the affections of his subjects, and no persuasion could induce him to rescind the order." The enormities lavished upon the khan by his son are so frequent, that Mr. Elliott has judiciously retrenched many of them; some of them, he says, would scarcely admit of translation.

In A. D. 1772, the territory of Hafiz was again invaded by the Mahrattas, who extorted forty lacs, for which Hafiz gave his bond. At this time, he was involved, by the perfidious suggestions of his sirdars, in hostilities with his son, Enayit Khan, a brave young man, who died in 1773. In that year, he was again assailed by the Mahrattas (who had vainly endeavoured to win him over to their views), whom he routed in a general action. The treacherous Shooja-ood-Dowla, in addition to other acts of perfidy, seduced some of the sirdars of Hafiz from their duty, and soon after invaded his territories, accompanied by a British force under Col. Champion. On the 23d April 1774, the opposite armies came to action. Treachery was in his own; his sirdars deserted him, and whilst dealing death around him, Hafiz received a ball in the breast, which "removed him to a better world."

Here ends the biography of the Khan, which we have selected from the other details.

The work, which is well translated, is full of interest to a reader conversant with Indian history.

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST CASTE BY A BUDDHIST, FROM BRAHMANICAL AUTHORITIES.*

I, ASHU GOSHA, first invoking Manja Ghosha, the Guru of the world, with all my soul and all my strength, proceed to compose the book called *Vajra Suchi*, in accordance with the *Shastras* (Hindu or Brahmanical *Sastras*).

Allow then that your *Vedas* and *Smritis*, and works involving both *Dharma* and *Artha*, are good and valid, and that discourses at variance with them are invalid, still what you say, that the Brahman is the highest of the four castes, cannot be proved from those books.

Tell me, first of all, what is Brahmanhood? Is it life, or parentage, or body, or wisdom, or the way (*áchár*), or acts, i. e. morality (*karam*), or the *Vedas*?

If you say it is life (*jiva*), such an assertion cannot be reconciled with the *Vedas*; for, it is written in the *Vedas*, that "the sun and the moon, Indra, and other deities, were at first quadrupeds; and some other deities were first animals and afterwards became gods; even the vilest of the vile (*Swapak*) have become gods." From these words it is clear that Brahmanhood is not life (*jiva*), a position which is further proved from these words of the *Mahabharata*: "Seven hunters and ten deer, of the hill of Kalingal, a goose of the lake Mansaravara, and a *chakva* of Saradwipa, all these were born as Brahmins, in the *Kurukshetra* (near Dehli), and became very learned in the *Vedas*." It is also said by Manu, in his *Dharma Sastra*, "whatever Brahman learned in the four *Vedas*, with their *ang* and *upang*, shall take charity from a Sudra, shall for twelve births be an ass, and for sixty births a hog, and seventy births a dog." From these words it is clear that Brahmanhood is not life; for, if it were, how could such things be?

If, again, you say that Brahmanhood depends on parentage or birth (*jāti*); that is, that to be a Brahmin one must be born of Brahmin parents,—this notion is at variance with the known passage of the *Smriti*, that Achala Muni was born of an elephant, and Cesa Pingala of an owl, and Agastya Muni from the Agasti flower, and Cousika Muni from the *Cusa* grass, and Capila from a monkey, and Gautami Rishi from a creeper that entwined a Saul tree, and Drona Acharya from an earthen pot, and Taittiri Rishi from a partridge, and Parswa Rama from dust, and Sringa Rishi from a deer, and Vyasa Muni from a fisherwoman, and Koshika Muni from a female Sudra, and Viswa Mitra from a *Chandalni*, and Vasishtha Muni from a strumpet. Not one of them had a Brahmin mother, and yet all were notoriously called Brahmins; whence I infer, that the title is a distinction of popular origin, and cannot be traced to parentage from written authorities.

Should you again say, that whoever is born of a Brahmin father or mother is a Brahmin, then the child of a slave even may become a Brahmin; a consequence to which I have no objection, but which will not consort with your notions, I fancy.

Do you say, that he who is sprang of Brahmin parents is a Brahmin? Still I object that, since you must mean pure and true Brahmins, in such case the breed of Brahmins must be at an end; since the fathers of the present race of Brahmins are not, any of them, free from the suspicion of having

* From the *Transactions* of the Royal Asiatic Society: at the request of a correspondent.
Asiat. Jour. N. S. VOL. 6. No. 22.

wives, who notoriously commit adultery with Sudras. Now, if the real father be a Sudra, the son cannot be a Brahman, notwithstanding the Brahmanhood of his mother. From all which I infer, that Brahmanhood is not truly derivable from birth; and I draw fresh proofs of this from *Manava Dharma*, who affirms that the Brahman who eats flesh loses instantly his rank; and also, that by selling wax, or salt, or milk, he becomes a Sudra in three days; and further, that even such a Brahman as can fly like a bird, directly ceases to be a Brahman by meddling with the flesh-pots.

From all this is it not clear that Brahmanhood is not the same with birth? since, if that were the case, it could not be lost by any acts, however degrading. Knew you ever of a flying horse that by alighting on earth was turned into a pig?—'Tis impossible.

Say you that body (*Sarir*) is the Brahman? this too is false; for, if body be the Brahman, then first, when the Brahman's corpse is consumed by it, will be the murderer of a Brahman; and such also will be every one of the Brahman's relatives who consigned his body to the flames. Nor less will this other absurdity follow, that every one born of a Brahman, though his mother were a *Kshatriya* or *Vaisya*, would be a Brahman—being bone of the bone, and flesh of the flesh of his father: a monstrosity, you will allow, that was never heard of. Again, are not performing sacrifice and causing others to perform it, reading and causing to read, receiving and giving charity, and other holy acts, sprung from the body of the Brahman?

Is then the virtue of all these destroyed by the destruction of the body of a Brahman? Surely not, according to your own principles; and, if not, then Brahmanhood cannot consist in body.

Say you that wisdom * constitutes the Brahman? This too is incorrect. Why? Because, if it were true, many Sudras must have become Brahmans from the great wisdom they acquired. I myself know many Sudras who are masters of the four *Vedas*, and of philology, and of the *Mimansa*, and *Sanc'hya*, and *Vaisheshika* and *Jyotishika* philosophies; yet not one of them is or ever was called a Brahman. It is clearly proved, then, that Brahmanhood consists not in wisdom or learning. Then do you affirm that the *Achár* is Brahmanhood? This too is false; for if it were true, many Sudras would become Brahmans; since many *Nats* and *Bhatts*, and *Kaivertas*, and *Bhunds*, and others, are everywhere to be seen performing the severest and most laborious acts of piety. Yet not one of these, who are all so pre-eminent in their *Achár*, is ever called a Brahman: from which it is clear that *Achár* does not constitute the Brahman.

Say you that *Karam* makes the Brahman? I answer, no; for the argument used above applies here with even greater force, altogether annihilating the notion that acts constitute the Brahman. Do you declare that by reading the *Vedas* a man becomes a Brahman? This is palpably false; for it is notorious that the *Rakshasa* Ravan was deeply versed in all the four *Vedas*; and that, indeed, all the *Rakshasas* studied the *Vedas* in Ravan's time: yet you do not say that one of them thereby became a Brahman. It is therefore proved that no one becomes a Brahman by reading the *Vedas*.

What, then, is this creature called a Brahman? If neither reading the *Vedas*, nor *Sanskrit*, nor parentage, nor race (*Kula*), nor acts (*Karam*), confers Brahmanhood, what does or can? To my mind Brahmanhood is merely an immaculate quality, like the snowy whiteness of the *Kundh* flower. That

* Perhaps it should rather be translated *learning*. The word in the original is *jnyana*.

which removes sin is Brahmanhood. It consists of *Urâta*, and *Tapas*, and *Neyama*, and *Ripawas*, and *Dan*, and *Dâma*, and *Shâma*, and *Slanyema*. It is written in the *Vedas* that the gods hold that man to be a Brahman who is free from intemperance and egotism; and from *Sanga*, and *Parigraha*, and *Praga*, and *Dwesha*. Moreover, it is written in all the *Sastras*, that the signs of a Brahman are these: truth, penance, the command of the organs of sense, and mercy; as those of a *Chândala* are the vices opposed to those virtues. Another mark of the Brahman is a scrupulous abstinence from sexual commerce, whether he be born a god, or a man, or a beast. Yet further, Sukra Acharya has said, that the gods take no heed of caste, but deem him to be the Brahman who is a good man although he belong to the vilest. From all which I infer, that birth, and life, and body, and wisdom, and observance of religious rites (*achâr*), and acts (*karam*), are all of no avail towards becoming a Brahman.

Then again, that opinion of your sect, that *pravrajaya* is prohibited to the Sudra; and that for him service and obedience paid to Brahmans are instead of *pravrajaya*,—because, forsooth, in speaking of the four castes, the Sudra is mentioned last, and is therefore the vilest,—is absurd; for, if it were correct, Indra would be made out to be the lowest and meanest of beings, Indra being mentioned in the *Parni Sutra* after the dog, thus —“*Shua, Yua Maghwa*.” In truth, the order in which they are mentioned or written, cannot affect the relative rank and dignity of the beings spoken of.

What! is Parvati greater than Mahesa? or are the teeth superior in dignity to the lips, because we find the latter postponed to the former, for the mere sake of euphony, in some grammar sentence? Are the teeth older than the lips; or does your creed teach you to postpone Siva to his spouse? No; nor any more is it true that the Sudra is vile, and the Brahman high and mighty, because we are used to repeat the *Chatur Varâna* in a particular order. And if this proposition be untenable, your deduction from it, viz. that the vile Sudra must be content to regard his service and obedience to Brahmans as his only *pravrajaya*, falls likewise to the ground.

Know further, that it is written in the *Dharma Sastra* of Manu, that the Brahman who has drunk the milk of a *Sudarni*, or has been even breathed upon by a *Sudarni*, or has been born of such a female, is not restored to his rank by *prayâschitta*. In the same work it is further asserted, that if any Brahman eat and drink from the hands of a *Sudarni*, he becomes in life a Sudra, and after death a dog. Manu further says, that a Brahman who associates with female Sudras, or keeps a Sudra concubine, shall be rejected by gods and ancestors, and after death shall go to hell. From all these assertions of the *Manâva Dharma*, it is clear that Brahmanhood is nothing indefeasibly attached to any race or breed, but is merely a quality of good men. Further, it is written in the *Sastra* of Manu, that many Sudras became Brahmans by force of their piety; for example, Kathinu Muni, who was born of the sacrificial flame produced by the friction of wood, became a Brahman by dint of *Tapas*; and Vasishtha Muni, born of the courtesan Urvasi; and Vyasa Muni, born of a female of the fisherman's caste; and Rishiya Sringa Muni, born of a doe; and Vishva Mitra, born a *Chândalni*; and Nared Muni, born of a female spirit-seller; all these became Brahmans by virtue of their *Tapas*. Is it not clear, then, that Brahmanhood depends not on birth? It is also notorious that he who has conquered himself is a *Yati*; that he who performs penance is a *Tapasya*; and that he who observes the *Brahma charya* is a Brahman. It is

clear, then, that he whose life is pure, and his temper cheerful, is the true Brahman; and that lineage (*Kula*) has nothing to do with the matter. There are these *slokas* in the *Manava Dharma*: "Goodness of disposition and purity are the best of all things; lineage is not alone deserving of respect. If the race be royal and virtue be wanting to it, it is contemptible and useless." Kathina Muni and Vyasa Muni, and other sages, though born of Sudras, are famous among men as Brahmans; and many persons born in the lowest ranks have attained heaven by the practice of uniform good conduct (*sila*). To say, therefore, that the Brahman is of one particular race is idle and false.

Your doctrine, that the Brahman was produced from the mouth, the Kshatriya from the arms, the Vaisya from the thighs, and the Sudra from the feet, cannot be supported. Brahmans are not of one particular race. Many persons have lived who belonged to the *Kaivarta Kul* and the *Rajaka Kul*, and the *Chándal Kul*, and yet, while they existed in this world, performed the *Chura Karan*, and *Mung-bandan*, and *Dant-kashtha*, and other acts appropriated to Brahmans, and after their deaths became, and still are, famous under the Brahmans.

All that I have said about Brahmans you must know is equally applicable to Kshatriyas; and that the doctrine of the four castes is altogether false. All men are of one caste.

Wonderful! You affirm that all men proceeded from one, *i. e.* Brahma; how then can there be a fourfold insuperable diversity among them? If I have four sons by one wife, the four sons, having one father and mother, must be all essentially alike. Know, too, that distinctions of race among beings are broadly marked by differences of conformation and organization: thus, the foot of the elephant is very different from that of the horse; that of the tiger unlike that of the deer; and so of the rest: and by that single diagnosis we learn that those animals belong to very different races. But I never heard that the foot of a Kshatriya was different from that of a Brahman, or that of a Sudra. All men are formed alike, and are clearly of one race. Further, the generative organs, the colour, the figure, the ordure, the urine, the odour, and utterance, of the ox, the buffalo, the horse, the elephant, the ass, the monkey, the goat, the sheep, &c. furnish clear diagnostics whereby to separate these various races of animals: but in all those respects the Brahman resembles the Kshatriya, and is therefore of the same race or species with him. I have instanced among quadrupeds the diversities which separate diverse genera. I now proceed to give some more instances from among birds. Thus, the goose, the dove, the parrot, the peacock, &c. are known to be different by their diversities of figure, and colour, and plumage, and beak: but the Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya, and Sudra are alike without and within. How then can we say they are essentially distinct? Again, among trees the *Báta*, and *Bakula*, and *Palás*, and *Ashoka*, and *Tamal*, and *Nagkeswar*, and *Shirik*, and *Champa*, and others, are clearly contradistinguished by their stems, and leaves, and flowers, and fruits, and barks, and timber, and seeds, and juices, and odours; but Brahmans and Kshatriyas, and the rest, are alike in flesh, and skin, and blood, and bones, and figure, and excrements, and mode of birth. It is surely, then, clear that they are of one species or race.

Again, tell me, is a Brahman's sense of pleasure and pain different from that of a Kshatriya? Does not the one sustain life in the same way, and find death from the same causes as the other? Do they differ in intellectual faculties, in their actions, or the objects of those actions; in the manner of their

birth, or in their subjection to fear and hope? Not a whit. It is therefore clear that they are essentially the same. In the *Udambára* and *Panosa* trees the fruit is produced from the branches, the stem, the joints, and the roots. Is one fruit therefore different from another, so that we may call that produced from the top of the stem the Brahman fruit, and that from the roots the Sudra fruit? Surely not. Nor can men be of four distinct races, because they sprang from four different parts of one body. You say that the Brahman was produced from the mouth; whence was the Brahmani produced? From the mouth likewise? Grant it—and then you must marry the brother to the sister! a pretty business indeed! If such incest is to have place in this world of ours, all distinctions of right and wrong must be obliterated.

This consequence, flowing inevitably from your doctrine that the Brahman proceeded from the mouth, proves the falsity of that doctrine. The distinctions between Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, and Sudras, are founded merely on the observance of divers rites, and the practice of different professions; as is clearly proved by the conversation of Baisham Payana Rishi with Yudhisthira Raja, which was as follows: One day the son of Pandu, named Yudhisthira, who was the wise man of his age, joining his hands reverentially, asked Baisham Payana, whom do you call a Brahman, and what are the signs of Brahmanhood? Baisham answered, The first sign of a Brahman is, that he possesses long-suffering and the rest of the virtues, and never is guilty of violence and wrong doing; that he never eats flesh; and never hurts a sentient thing. The second sign is, that he never takes that which belongs to another without the owner's consent, even though he find it in the road. The third sign, that he masters all worldly affections and desires, and is absolutely indifferent to earthly considerations. The fourth, that whether he is born a man, or a god, or a beast, he never yields to sexual desires. The fifth, that he possesses the following five pure qualities, truth, mercy, command of the senses, universal benevolence, and penance.* Whoever possesses these five signs of Brahmanhood I acknowledge to be a Brahman; and, if he possess them not, he is a Sudra. Brahmanhood depends not on race (*Kuli*), or birth (*Jat*), nor on the performance of certain ceremonies. If a *Chandál* is virtuous, and possesses the signs above noted, he is a Brahman. Oh! Yudhisthira, formerly in this world of ours, there was but one caste. The division into four castes originated with diversity of rites and of avocations. All men were born of woman in like manner. All are subject to the same physical necessities, and have the same organs and senses. But he whose conduct is uniformly good is a Brahman; and if it be otherwise he is a Sudra; aye, lower than a Sudra. The Sudra who, on the other hand, possesses these virtues, is a Brahman.

Oh, Yudhisthira! If a Sudra be superior to the allurements of the five senses, to give him charity is a virtue that will be rewarded in heaven. Heed not his caste; but only mark his qualities. Whoever in this life ever does well, and is ever ready to benefit others, spending his days and nights in good acts, such an one is a Brahman; and whoever, relinquishing worldly ways, employs himself solely in the acquisition of *Moksha*, such an one also is a Brahman; and whoever refrains from destruction of life, and from worldly affections and evil acts, and is free from passion and backbiting, such an one also is a Brahman; and whoso possesses *Kshemay*, and *Daya*, and *Dama*, and

* The word in the original is *Tapas*, which we are accustomed to translate "penance," and I have followed the usage, though "asceticism" would be a better word. The proud *Tapasyi*, whom the very gods regard with dread, never dreams of contrition and repentance.

Dān, and *Satya*, and *Souchana*, and *Smṛiti*, and *Ghrina*, and *Vidya*, and *Vijnan*, &c. is a Brahman. Oh, Yudhisthira! if a person perform the *Brahmacharya* for one night, the merit of it is greater than that of a thousand sacrifices (*yajna*). And whoso has read all the *Vedas*, and performed all the *Tirthas*, and observed all the commands and prohibitions of the *Sastra*, such an one is a Brahman! and whoso has never injured a sentient thing by act, word, or thought, such a person shall instantly be absorbed (at his death) in *Brahma*.

Such were the words of Baisham Payana. Oh, my friend, my design in the above discourse is, that all ignorant Brahmins and others should acquire wisdom by studying it, and take to the right way. Let them, if they approve it, heed it; and if they approve it not, let them neglect its admonitions.

HINDU VILLAGE-PROPERTY.

Mr. T. C. ROBERTSON, of the judicial department of Bengal, and late commissioner in Ava, in his evidence before the Lords' Committee on East-India Affairs (12 March 1830), relates some curious facts respecting the joint village-properties of Upper India.

These village communities, he says, in the district of Cawnpore, are mostly headed by families of the Rajpoot caste. One man is often the senior and managing owner of the village, though, in many cases, he has several recorded partners and colleagues. These individuals obtain, by descent, or sometimes personal influence, a superiority in the village and the management of its affairs, and their families have certain privileges and portions of the produce. He mentions a remarkable instance of the manner in which the natives regard property of this kind, which occurred in 1818 or 1820. A village, some years before, had been put up to sale for a balance of 700 rupees due to government, and as no purchaser appeared, it was bought in by government for a nominal price—one rupee. The people then subscribed together, in small sums, as low as two or three rupees, to make up the 700 rupees, and they sent their agent to the collector's office to pay the money, and get the name of the managing owner replaced in his records. The man was accordingly reinstated in the management of the village, and in about a year afterwards, sold the estate, for about 2,000 rupees, to a Mr. Maxwell, an Indo-British gentleman, settled in that part of the country. The men, who had subscribed for the redemption of the estate, immediately brought a suit to cancel the deed of sale to Mr. Maxwell, on the ground that each had contributed his quota to reinstate the managing owner. Mr. Robertson, as judge, decided the suit in favour of the villagers, cancelling the sale. It was appealed to the court of Barcilly, which reversed the decision, on the ground that the managing owner had full power to do as he thought fit with the village; and Mr. Robertson was compelled to restore possession to Mr. Maxwell. The leading person among the villagers, who, in the mean time, had distinguished himself by the apprehension of some robbers, and had received a very handsome reward for the act from government, went at noon-day into the house of the man who had sold the village to Mr. Maxwell, dragged him out into the street, cut off his head, and then absconded across the Ganges into the Oude territories. The Sudder Court in Calcutta, regarding the managing owner as the mere representative of the community, subsequently reversed the decision of the court of Barcilly, and the villagers recovered possession.

M. REMUSAT ON BUDDHISM.

IN a memoir lately read before the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, M. Abel-Rémusat has exposed the errors contained in three papers of M. Deguignes, printed in the fortieth volume of the Academy's Transactions, on the Samanæan religion, and has availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded him of illustrating the subject of Buddhism. The profound and extensive knowledge of the languages and literature of the principal Buddhistic nations, possessed by M. Rémusat, stamps so high a value upon his opinions, that we are convinced an epitome of his memoir will be gratifying to every oriental scholar.

Of the essential and glaring errors committed by M. Deguignes upon this subject, a single specimen will suffice. He has positively confounded Buddhism and Brahmanism together; supposed Shakia-muni to be identical with Vyasa, the editor of the *Védas*, and the Samanæan books to be the same as the *Védas*: "it is certain," he adds, "that their doctrine is the same!" The limited acquaintance which western scholars possessed with Sanscrit literature, at the period when M. Deguignes writes, may excuse this error: but it is a fundamental one, and depreciates the results of his laborious and painful researches. "The intellectual state of India, at the period when Buddhism was established," observes M. Rémusat; "the division of the Hindus into the two sects; the revolution which drove the Samanæans beyond the limits of Hindustan; the effects of Buddhic proselytism in China, Tibet, Japan, and Tartary, and of that of the Brahmans in the islands of the eastern archipelago; in a word, whatever relates to the history of the two rival creeds, becomes necessarily inexplicable through this grave error." He then continues:—

"Mention is sometimes made of Brahmans in the traditions connected with the early ages of Buddhism: this is because, at first, the votaries of Shakia-muni were augmented from the ranks of the partizans of the caste-system. But castes were abandoned upon conversion to Samanæanism; for the perfect equality of all men, including even the saints, is a fundamental dogma amongst the Buddhists, who allow of no particular observance founded upon the birth or origin of each individual. This is a distinguishing feature of Buddhism.

"The *Védas* are occasionally cited in Buddhic works, but merely for the purpose of contradiction and refutation. The Chinese, who have translated most of the Buddhic books, scarcely know the *Védas* by name. When they have occasion to refer to them in their writings, which does not often happen, it is invariably accompanied by expressions denoting the little esteem which is entertained for those celebrated works. Their doctrine is always stigmatised as heretical (*wac taou*)."

With respect to the founder of Buddhism, M. Deguignes fixed his birth-place "in those parts of India which are to the north or west:" a position, as M. Rémusat remarks, so singularly vague, that it is not surprising that those who followed M. Deguignes, and had not the means or capacity to verify his facts by reference to original documents, should make Shakia-muni, at pleasure, a native of Bactriana, of Tartary, or of Ethiopia." M. Deguignes discovered, however, in an author whom he quotes, a precise and decisive statement on this point. Shakia, says Ma-twan-lin, was born in the kingdom of Kea-wae-wae. The form given to this name deceived the learned academician. The proper reading is Kea-wae-lo-wae, or Kea-pi-lo, which represents, as correctly as it was possible, the original Sanscrit name of Kapila. It is true, this restoration of the name would not then have elucidated the exact position

of the place, since it is only very recently that we have discovered, from analyzing the narrative of Fa-hsien,* that the country of Kapila was north of the Ganges, and that Shakia-muni was born in the neighbourhood of Lucknow.

"M. Deguignes continues to relate, after Ma-twan-lin, the acts attributed to Shakia-muni; he states that this personage attained such a degree of purity, that he received the name of *Fo*, or *Fo-to*, Indian terms signifying, according to the Chinese, 'most pure.' But this is not the sense of the characters by which Ma-twan-lin translates the Sanscrit word *Buddha*; and the error is the more important, because it involves the fundamental dogma of Buddhism. 'Shakia,' says Ma-twan-lin, 'quitted his house to study the doctrine; he regulated his actions and advanced in purity; he acquired all knowledge, and was called Fo (Buddha): this foreign word signifies *knowledge* or *pure intelligence*, or *the intelligent*.' Such, in fact, is the import of the term *buddha*, which expresses that degree of intelligence to which one is supposed to arrive when wholly resigned to meditation, and which comprehends all moral and intellectual perfection, assimilating or identifying the soul with the deity himself, by freeing it from all connexion with matter and the faculties which belong to it.

"'Buddha,' continues M. Deguignes, 'after having preached his doctrine forty-nine years, and obtained a vast number of disciples, retired to the town of Keou-she-na, ascended a tree, called Po-lo-chwae, where he remained for two months and fifteen days, and then entered Nipon or Niroopon. It is said he was changed into a great celestial dragon: *tsen-lung-jin-kwei*.' In these few lines there are more mistakes than might reasonably be expected in a translation by a scholar so well versed in Chinese authors. Ma-twan-lin, a passage from whom M. Deguignes professed to render here, does not say that Shakia-muni was changed into a great celestial dragon. The four words, which the translator has transcribed, signify that the devas, the nagas, men, and demons, all came to hear his doctrine. He then proceeded to the town of Keou-she-na, but ascended no tree called Po-lo-chwae. The last syllable is not read *chwae*, but *chwang*, and is no part of the name of a tree, but signifies 'two.' The meaning is, that Shakia placed himself between two trees of the species called in Sanscrit *solo* (*shorea robusta*); *po-lo* for *so-lo* being a mistake easily made in Chinese, by confounding two nearly similar characters. Shakia did not remain two months and fifteen days *upon* this tree; but he entered *nirvana* the *fifteenth* of the *second* month of the year. What is added respecting his disciples is not less inaccurate. Anan and Kaya received from the Japanese the surname of Soniya: but this surname has nothing to do with the Sunyâsi of the Brahmans; it is merely the Japanese transcription of the two Chinese characters *tsun-che*, 'honourable,' a title given to several of the Buddhist patriarchs. In the last place, Ma-twan-lin, cited in this place, does not say that some centuries after Shakia there appeared a Phoosa, named Lohan, who composed discourses to explain his doctrines, but that Bodhisatwas and Rahans, that is, saints of the second rank, and Arhans, or venerable personages, transmitted from one to another the books which had been collected by Ananda, Mahâkâya and 500 other immediate disciples of Shakia, and that they jointly expounded the sense.

"The Buddhists give the term *ching*, 'translation or revolution' (in Sanscrit *yâna*), to the moral agency which may be exerted over one's own understanding or that of other beings, whence result the different degrees of perfection to which each individual may attain. The following definition of these revolutions is given by the Buddhists.

* See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. v. p. 158.

"The first is that of the Buddhas (*Mahâyâna*), who, by their example, draw all beings into *nirvana*, extinction, ecstasy. The second is that of the Bodhisatwas, who, by means of the six moral perfections and the 10,000 virtuous actions which are the necessary fruit of them, assist beings in emancipating themselves from the enthrallment of the three worlds. The third is that of the Pratyakas, who by the study of the twelve successive states of the mind, recognize the true condition of the soul, which is the void or ecstasy. The fourth is that of the disciples *learned by the voice* (*Srâvakas*), which imply that they acquired great celebrity, that they heard the voice of Buddha, collected his instructions, acknowledged the four truths, and thereby escaped the imprisonment of the three worlds. The fifth and last, that of men and gods, which was also termed the *little revolution*, was effected in favour of those beings, who, by the practice of the five precepts and the ten virtues, although they did not succeed in quitting the three worlds, extricated themselves from the four embarrassments, namely, that of being reduced, by transmigration to the condition of Asuras, demons, brutes, or beings confined in the hells."

After noticing an error of M. Deguignes in translating a passage of Ma-twan-lin, respecting the seven Buddhas, M. Rémusat proceeds: "the six Buddhas, who preceded Shakia-muni, are not very often named in the works of Chinese Buddhists. The name of Adi-Buddha, which Mr. Hodgson has made us acquainted with, is not transcribed in the extracts from Chinese versions before us; but it would be wrong to conclude from thence that the fundamental idea of a Supreme God is new to the Samanæans of the eastern countries, and it would be still more incongruous with historical veracity to attribute the existence of it in the Nepalese books to the influence of Brahmanical opinions professed in that region concurrently with Buddhism. In all times and all places, the followers of Shakia-muni, who were capable of elevating their thoughts above the vulgar creeds, and of piercing the veil of fables and legends, acknowledged this first principle Buddha, of whom the other Buddhas and all beings besides, who compose the whole universe, are but emanations, and with whom a certain number of human beings have been enabled, by various means which religion prescribes, completely to assimilate and identify themselves; and if this fact has not hitherto been recognized, in examining the writings of Chinese Buddhists, it is because, on one hand, in eastern Samanæanism, the worship of saints has almost superseded the adoration of the gods; and, on the other, in those passages where we meet with the name of Buddha (*Fûh*), it has always been imagined that Shakia-muni was meant, or some of those persons who preceded him in the career of divinisation. But this error might have been avoided by reading more attentively the passages, where the name of Buddha cannot refer to a human being, though arrived at the highest degree of perfection: such as where the supreme Buddha is named with his two acolytes of the theistic triad, Dharma and Sanga, the *law* and the *bond* or *union*. It is thus that all the invocations attributed to the seven terrestrial Buddhas begin, and in which praise is offered to the triple being in these terms:—

Nan-woo Fûh-to-ya
Nan-woo Ta-ma-ya
Nan-woo Sang-kea-ya
An!

That is, restoring the Sanscrit words:

Namo Buddhâya
Namo Dharmâya
Namah Sangâya
Om!

"Adoration to Buddha; adoration to Dharma; adoration to Sanga; Om!" It is well known that the final monosyllable, the use of which is common to Brahmins and Buddhists, is the symbol of the triune being, whose three terms united in one sign are represented thereby: these are 'the Three Precious Ones,' that is, the three honourable, adorable, and venerable beings. It is always difficult, however, to determine the rank in a system of theology which should be held by the *law*, and especially the *priest* or *assembly of clergy*, to which saints and gods address invocations, and who are endowed (according to M. Schmidt) with 'sublime and inestimable principles of belief.' It is necessary to reconcile these apparently incoherent declarations, and to show how the same terms may at the same time denote the exalted abstractions which compose the idea of the supreme triad and material objects, such as the *law*, the *priests*, the *clergy*. According to the inner or secret doctrine, denominated the doctrine of the great revolution (*Mahâyâna*), Buddha, or intelligence, produced *Prajna*, knowledge, or *Dharma*, law. Both united compose *Sanga*, union, the bond of many. In the public doctrine, these three denominations are still Buddha or intelligence, law and union; but considered in their outward manifestation, the intelligence, in the Buddhas already appeared, the law in the revealed scripture, the union or multiplicity in the joining together of the faithful or the assembly of the priests. Hence it is that the latter enjoy, amongst all Buddhist people, the title of *Sanga*, 'united,' which, abridged by Chinese pronunciation, has formed the term *Süng*,* which the missionaries render *bonze*, but which signifies literally 'ecclesiastic.' These are the origin and meaning of this well-known term, the etymology of which, however, has not hitherto been investigated."

M. Rémusat illustrates his remarks by the insertion of two formularies of Buddhist invocations of the goddess Tse-shan, a local divinity of China, the characters of which are arranged in a peculiar manner, so that, in the columnar mode of writing in use amongst the Chinese, the three characters *süng*, *füh*, *fä*, denoting the triad, are not, as the others are, placed one before the other: where the three names end the sentence, a blank space is left, that the succeeding words may not immediately join them; a precaution unusual in respect to other Buddhist names, to whatever class of divinities they belong.†

In the plates given by Mr. Hodgson, explanatory of his sketch of Buddhism,‡ from drawings copied from the statues in the temple of Maha Buddha, at Patan in Nepal, the three figures of the persons of the triad are placed on a level, as the characters in the Chinese formularies, but they are arranged differently: in the theistic triad, Buddha (*Füh*) is in the centre, Dharma (*Fä*) on his right hand, and Sanga (*Süng*) on his left; in the atheistic triad, Dharma is in the centre, Buddha on his right, and Sanga on his left. Mr. Hodgson remarks § that "the Buddhas differ in their mode of classing the three persons. According to the Aishwarikas, the male Buddha, the symbol of generative power, is the first member; the female, Dharma, the type of productive power, is the second; and Sanga, their son, is the third, and represents *actual* creative power, or an *active* creator and ruler, deriving his origin from the union of the essences of Buddha and Dharma. In the triad of Swabhārikas, the female, Dharma (also called *Prajñā*), the type of productive power, is the first member;

* The word *Fon*, in Sanscrit, is written by Chinese lexicographers with three characters, *Süng-keo-yih*, probably because they took the dative case for the nominative. It is through error that the word *Süng-keo-sey* has been read for *Süng-keo-yih*. See Morrison, 1. 1. 157.

† The translation of these two formularies is controverted by Professor Neumann. The reader will find the translation of the latter in juxta-position with that of the learned president of the Société Asiatique, in our last vol. p. 232.

‡ Transactions R. A. S. vol. 11. p. 222.

§ *Ibid.* notes 1 and 2.

Upāya, or Buddha, the symbol of generative power, the second; and Sanga the third." He adds: "Sanga, according to all the schools, though a member, is an inferior member, of the triad."

"The collective name," continues M. Rémusat, "by which these three beings are commonly designated, is that of the Precious Ones, or Excellencies, *Paou* in Chinese, *Erdemi* in Mongol, an epithet vague enough to admit of various interpretation; but in the Tibetan language, the term, which it is agreed to render 'God,' is not that which denotes precious objects, as *gokl*, pearls and the like (as *Paou* in Chinese), but a compound of 'rare, precious, inestimable,' and 'superior, supreme, excellent.' This term has evidently a sense far more elevated than the *déva* of the Hindus, the *lha* of Tibet, the *tagri* of the Mongols, and the *ßen* (heaven) of the Chinese. All these words apply to beings regarded as of quite a secondary rank, superior only to men, and in no way approximating to purified intelligence, much less to the absolute or supreme intelligence. The word 'God,' therefore, appears most proper to render the term emphatically; and it is worthy of remark, that the Tibetans recognize a trinal unity, and that the Chinese Buddhists regard the three excellencies, Fñh, the law, and the union, as consubstantial, *tung-te*, and 'one nature in three substances,' *Suy-yew-san-te-sing-she-yth*."

After remarking that the word by which the Tibetans express the name of the first term of the triad, namely, *Sāṅga-rgyas*, which has been commonly, though erroneously, taken for a transcript of *Shakia*, implies (according to Schröter) pure intelligence, the holy *κατ' ἑξοχὴν*, Adi-Buddha, God; he continues: "I dwell upon this point, because it is the basis of the whole Samanæan theology, and has never yet been detected in the books of the Chinese. This is completely confirmed by what Mr. Hodgson has extracted from the Buddhist works at Catmandhu, whence it appears that there is no essential difference between the opinions of the sectaries of Nepal, Tibet, and China, respecting the principles of the esoteric doctrine. This important matter is, at the same time, very obscure, which explains why so many learned writers have so imperfectly elucidated it.

"M. Deguignes admits that in the Hindu mythology there are features which appear to have been borrowed from the Jews, and even from the Christians. 'The Hindus,' he observes, 'have borrowed from the Greeks, since we find in the Sanscrit language some Greek and Latin words; and he instances *kora* and *kendrak* (centre). This was the limit of the knowledge respecting India at the period when he wrote his Memoirs. The grand phenomenon of the relations existing between all the tongues derived from the Sanscrit stock was not even suspected, as little progress had been made in the history of the religious tenets and of the civilization of the Hindus. Thus, whilst some systematic writers made Hindustan the birth-place of the sciences, M. Deguignes thought he was in a condition to affirm that, about 1100 years B.C. its population consisted of 'barbarians and robbers.' Much knowledge of India has been acquired since that period, yet no critic would presume to hazard, with such a tone of confidence, either of these assertions.

"Ma-twan-lin, in a general exposition of the Buddhic doctrines, speaks briefly of the different periods during which the law, revealed to the earth, spread prior to its being wholly extinguished. 'Each Buddha,' he says, 'on entering *nirvana*, bequeaths a law, which is transmitted by tradition. There is the law *Ching*, the law *Seang*, the law *Mo*. These are three degrees differing from each other, like strong and weak wine. The number of years which elapse in each period is not alike. After the law *Mo*, all beings are weakened,

and as it were stupified; they obey not the doctrine of Buddha; all their actions incline to evil. Their life shortens insensibly, until in the space of some hundreds of thousands of years, it becomes so brief, that they are born in the morning and die at night. Then calamities happen through great fires, great floods, and great hurricanes. Every thing is destroyed, and is reproduced. Mankind is then restored to their primitive purity. This is called a little *kalpa*.' M. Deguignes develops more fully this triple period of the law. 'In the first,' he says, 'it was called *Ching-fā*, or first law. According to a work in which is given the history of these early times, this epoch began at the death of Fūh or Buddha, and lasted 500 years. The second is named *Seang-fā*, or the law of figures and images; it lasted 1,000 years. The third, named *Mo-f*, or latter law, is to last 3,000 years.' He then observes, that Buddha, according to the Chinese, having died 1043 B.C., and the first law having lasted 500 years, the date of the termination of the first period must be B.C. 543, which coincides with the date assigned by the Siamese and other oriental people for the birth of Buddha, and must be that of some great change in the Indian religion. Such a coincidence would be a fact of considerable importance to the chronology of Buddhism. We do not possess the *Ching-fā-she-poo*, the authority of which M. Deguignes has here invoked, and we cannot, therefore, affirm that he is wrong, in the duration he has assigned to the three periods; but both the durations and the names of the periods are differently given in other Buddhist books." According to these authorities, the first period would be 1,400 years; the second, 1,500 years according to one authority, 2,500 according to another; the third, 10,000 years, to which 20,000 have been added, making 30,000 years. Thus adopting the date computed by the Chinese, agreeably to M. Deguignes, of the death of Shakiamuni, of B.C. 1043, the first period would finish A.D. 357; the second, A.D. 2857, after which comes the third period, that of the declining (not the latter) law, which will last 30,000 years longer, or A.D. 32857. There is another calculation, which fixes *five* periods, of 500 years each, from the departure of Shakia-muni for *nirvana*; but as two of these periods are appropriated to the first law, its termination is brought down to B.C. 43. The second law likewise includes two periods, which expire A.D. 957. The third law runs on for 10,000 years, of which a period, or 500 years, has elapsed: this computation was made probably about the year 1457.

"It is obvious that there is nothing like chronology in these fantastic calculations, and that the coincidence of the close of the first period with the era of the Siamese, which M. Deguignes imagined, does not exist, at least in the original works before us. It is necessary that we should seek elsewhere the reasons of the discrepancy between the primitive traditions respecting the birth of the founder of Buddhism, faithfully preserved in Chinese translations made immediately from the Sanscrit, and the calculations relative to the same event, which have been adopted from the works of the Brahmans by the Buddhists of Ceylon and the farther peninsula of India."

The most valuable part of the memoirs of M. Deguignes, according to his learned commentator, is that which relates to the establishment of the Sarnan religion in China. The history he sketches contains few mistakes of importance, except where the doctrines of the religion were involved, which he had not sufficient information to enable him to understand, or where he had to deal with terms of Hindu origin. M. Rémusat corrects a few of his mistakes, in order that they may not be perpetuated by the celebrity of his name and authority. Thus, in professing to translate from the *Book of the*

Forty-two Paragraphs, the first Buddhist work brought to China and translated into Chinese. M. Deguignes says that Füh spoke of another philosopher, name Kea-yih, who taught the same doctrine as himself, and was likewise called Füh. But the name of Kea-yih, in Chinese translations, is applicable to two personages altogether distinct; one, the immediate predecessor of Shakiamuni, a Buddha as well as he, named in Sanscrit Kasyapa, who was born, when the life of man was 20,000 years, in Benares, with a body sixteen Chinese cubits high, and with a halo about him of twenty yojanas; the other Kea-yih, surnamed the Great, is Mahakaya, the first of the disciples of Shakia who succeeded him in the rank of *honourable*, or patriarch. He was a Brahman of Magadha, and after performing the last honour to his master, died in Mount Kukhuta-pada, B.C. 905.

"The difficulties encountered in endeavouring to give the sense of a Buddhist term, without knowing its origin in the sacred language of India, are no where seen so strongly as in the interpretation of the titles of books, when disfigured by Chinese pronunciation. This has often misled M. Deguignes. We have already seen that he imagined he recognized the name of Brahma in Po-lo-me, the Chinese transcription of the Sanscrit word *Parameta*, consecrated in the mystic doctrine to denote the arrival of the emancipated soul on the shore of beatitude. Elsewhere he translates *O-seaou-lo-wang* 'king O-seaou-lo,' whereas it is the king of the Assooras, or genii. *Maha-pan-jo*, he renders 'the Great Puon-jo,' whereas *pan-jo* is the transcript of the Sanscrit *prajna*. This book (the *Maha-pan-jo*, or *Kin-kang-pan-jo-king*) has been the occasion of a more important error, in which M. Deguignes has participated with most of the writers who have treated of Buddhism, many of the missionaries, and even Chinese literati. After speaking of the book of the *Prajna*, 'it contains,' he adds, 'the law of the *woo-wei*, or non-entity.' Then citing a passage of Ma-twan-lin, 'there has happened something very singular to the subject of this expression, which has given rise to different sects. Some have read *woo-wei*, 'non-entity,' others have separated the two words, *woo*, 'nothing,' and *wei*, 'to be,' &c. But the text of Ma-twan-lin furnishes a far more subtle distinction, which could not be discerned at the date of the memoirs. *Woo-wei* is the absolute, the pure being, without attributes, without relation, without action, perfection, mind, void, nothing, non-entity, in opposition to what comprehends all nature, visible and invisible. It is in speaking of this being that the two sects of Füh and Laou-tsze employ expressions which are obscure and even unintelligible, and which have provoked ridicule on the part of the literati, which is perhaps not ill applied to the vain efforts of the mind to grasp what eludes the understanding, but absurd, inasmuch as it misrepresents the opinions it persecutes. Our authors, who have quoted them without understanding them, have echoed from one to another that these sectaries deny the existence of the world; that they affirm that *nothing* made *all things*, and that *every thing* was *nought*; that non-entity was the sole existing cause, and that the law of Füh was a law of non-entity. There is not one of these reproaches which may not be applicable to mystics and quietists, framers of abstractions and dreamers of all countries. It may now be perceived in what sense these expressions ought to be accepted, which, so far from discovering the contradictions imputed to them, prove considerable elevation of thought amongst the sectaries who employ them, and an imagination racked by habits of meditation."

In assigning an appropriate place in the Buddhist pantheon to an important personage, the Poo-sa Kwan-she-yin, M. Rémusat enters into some curious

"It is well known," he remarks, "that the supreme intelligence (*Buddha*) having, by his thought (*prajna* or *dharma*), produced multiplicity (*samsa*), from this triad sprung five abstractions (*dhyana*) or intelligences of the first order (*Buddha*), which procreated each an intelligence of the second order or son (*bodhisattva*). From this denomination of *bodhisattva* the Chinese formed, by abbreviation, that of *poo-sa*, common not only to those five secondary intelligences, but to all the souls who have succeeded in attaining the same degree of perfection. Kwan-she-yin is placed in the first rank of these, but Padma-natrah is the name of another divinity of the same kind. The Sanscrit name of the former is Padma-pāni: to this personage is attributed the creation of animated beings, as the construction of the different parts of the universe is ascribed to Viswā-pāni, under the name of Manjoo-sri. Padma-pāni, by reason of his productive power, represents, amongst the agents of creation, the second term of the triad, or science (*prajna*); and in the outward doctrine, there are appropriated to him some of the signs which characterize a female divinity. He has received various names, among others that of Avalokiteswara, or 'the contemplated lord.' This name, badly analyzed by translators, has formed that of Kwan-she-yin, or 'the voice contemplating the age.' Thus what has been asserted respecting this word 'voice,' and what I myself stated on the subject,* rest only upon a Chinese blunder, and upon the circumstance that the word *iswara*, 'lord,' having been taken by the Indianists of China for *swara*, 'sound.' It is remarkable that this error should be the real origin of a title universally recognized in China, where scarcely any divinity is more honoured than Kwan-she-yin.

"Amongst the works consulted by M. Deguignes for his sketch of Buddhism in China, is the *Fuh-kwō-ke*, a narrative the analysis of which I have laid before the Academy,† with observations calculated to define the itinerary of the traveller. I have availed myself of the information respecting ancient India which we have obtained since the time of Deguignes, and I think I have succeeded in restoring to their primitive form all the geographical names, except two or three, whereby we are in a condition to comprehend exactly the state of the countries visited by Fan-hên.

"In giving an exposition, after Ma-twan-lin, of the matters treated of in the celebrated work entitled *Fu-yan*, or 'Beauties of the Law,' M. Deguignes points out some of the moral or psychological categories under which the Buddhist metaphysicians are accustomed to class the subjects of their studies;—the six roots, or senses; the six atoms, or sensible qualities; the six perceptions, the four elements, and lastly the twelve *ta-yang*, or great principles. 'No one,' he observes, 'will, probably, be unwilling to learn what these twelve principles are. Father Georgi has given an engraving of a tabular representation of the universe, in which are the sun, the moon, and the clouds, with the figure of the deity embracing all. Around is drawn a great circle, on which are depicted twelve symbols, which appear to be the twelve signs of the zodiac. This title is taken from the *Khagioor*, the chief book of the Tibetan religion. The names of the twelve symbols are the same as those of the twelve Chinese principles, as they are expressed in the Tibetan dictionary. Are these the twelve signs of the zodiac of the ancient Hindus?' He then gives the names of the twelve symbols, after Georgi, and afterwards those of the twelve *In-kwan*, agreeably to the Tibetan and Chinese dictionary, or Pentaglot vocabulary, which we unfortunately do not possess. But the conjectures of M. Deguignes are entirely groundless; there is no

* *Mélang. Annot.* t. i. p. 177.

† See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. v. p. 158.

reference to zodiac or stars, as he might have known had he attended to the Chinese title in the Pentaglot vocabulary, and which is *Yin-yang*, not *In-kwan*. This term expresses the relation between effect and cause, and denotes the destiny, fatality, bond, which exists between all acts the series of succession of which constitutes individuality. By the effect of the *Yin-yang*, it is said, the soul of one man passes into the body of another man. For instance: a poor woman, who lived some thousand years ago, in the time of the Buddha Vipasyi, having furnished a small quantity of gold and a pearl to repair a defect in the face of a statue of this Buddha, framed the wish of being, in the sequel, the wife of the gilder who did the repair. This wish was fulfilled: for ninety-kalpas, a period of the world, she was born again with a face of a gold-colour, and subsequently was born as the god Brahma. Her career as a god being completed, she became a Brahman in the country of Māgadhā, in whose family Mahā-kāya, the first disciple of Shakia, was born; from him came the name of *Kin-sik* (gold colour). Another example of these *yin-yang*, or individual dispositions, is as follows:—Fūh (Shakia-muni) related to his disciples how, in antecedent and prodigiously remote existences, he had merited, through his highly criminal deeds, severe punishments, and how, when he had even attained the dignity of Buddha, a portion of these just penalties, for ancient misdeeds, remained to be endured; which explained how it was that a being then so perfect could be subjected to such harsh trials. A female named Sun-to-le had inflicted many grievous wrongs upon Shakia Buddha; the latter acquainted his auditors with the reason of this in the following terms. ‘There lived formerly in the city of Benares a player, named Ching-yen (pure-eye). At the same time there lived a courtesan, named Loo-seang. The player took this female with him in his carriage out of the city, into a garden planted with trees, where they disported together. In this garden there was a Pratyaka Buddha* devoted to the practice of pious works. The player, waiting till this holy personage went into the city to beg for subsistence, killed the courtesan, buried the corpse in the Pratyaka Buddha’s hut, and laid to his charge the crime which he had himself committed. At the moment, however, when the saint was about to be put to death, the real criminal was seized with remorse, avowed his crime, and was consigned to execution by order of the king. The player,† added Shakia, ‘was myself; the courtesan was Sun-to-le. This is the reason why, after so long a lapse of time, I have endured endless pains in consequence of my crime; and even now, although I have become Buddha, the remainder of my punishment remains to be endured, in the wrongs and calumnies of the woman Sun-to-le.’

“Many anecdotes of the same kind corroborate, even in the person of Shakia, the inevitable influence of these *yin-yang*, or individual destinies; but besides these peculiar cases, there are enumerated twelve degrees or links of fatalities common to all mankind, which are denominated in Sanscrit the twelve *nidānas*, e. g. *avidyā*, ignorance, *samskāra*, action or passion, *viñyāna*, perception, *nāmarūpa*, name and shape (individuality), &c. It may be seen, in the extracts from the Hindu Buddhistic works,† what is the tie which subsists, in the opinion of the moralists or psychologists of India, between these successive acts, which are supposed to be linked to each other, as effect to cause. The soul is rendered subject to them; it is as it were enclosed within the circle they form, to such a degree that it cannot free itself from its relations

* A peculiar Buddha (in Chinese *Pe-che-fāh*), not a disciple, but a saint or intelligence who has attained a high degree of purity, although still retaining a distinct or individual existence. They are superior to the Arhans, and next to the Bodhisattvas.

† Mr. Colebrooke’s Memoir on the Philosophy of the Indian Sectaries, Trans. R. A. S. vol. II. p. 362.

with the beings which compose the external world. This is why their names are written on the circle which surrounds the representation of all the actions of human life, in the table taken from the *Kajoor*, and republished by Father Georgi. The symbols inserted are whimsically selected. Without the assistance of the names, we should have some difficulty in recognizing that of the ten organs of the senses, in a half-ruined house, that of sensation, under the form of an arrow in a man's eye, &c.

"The diplomatic and warlike, rather than religious, expedition made by the Chinese into the heart of India, in the seventh century, afforded M. Deguignes an opportunity to speak of the country called *Mo-kea-to*, and its capital, *Keu-soo-mo-poo-lo*, or *Po-cha-le-tse*. The latter word is wrong read; it should be written *Pa-to-le-tsze*, which affords an exact equivalent of the Sanscrit *Pātali-putra*.* It is also easy to restore the names of *Māgadha*, and *Cussumapoorā*, particularly when we read in Chinese authors that the latter signified 'city of flowers.'"

M. Rémusat points out a variety of other mistakes, respecting names, into which M. Deguignes very excusably fell, considering the little progress made in his time in Hindu literature. The Chinese *Fan* he universally renders "Indian," and when, on a single occasion, he examines its etymology, he evidently considers it to signify "prayers." M. Rémusat states that *Fan* is the term employed by the Chinese to designate *Brahma*. "Twenty years ago," he remarks, "when I suggested this explanation of the word *Fan*, I knew not whether the name itself belonged to the Sanscrit, and had not traced its etymology. I have since discovered that *Fan* is nothing but the first syllable of the Sanscrit name of the god *Brahma*. However singular this may appear, it is indubitable, since the entire name is written *Fan-ma* and *Fan-lan-ma*, and signifies, according to the Chinese, 'most pure,' or 'exempt from passion.'"

M. Rémusat, in concluding a memoir which abounds with proofs of great learning and sagacity, whilst he does ample justice to the "vast erudition" of his countryman, remarks that "his researches into the Samanæan religion should be read with great distrust, since they contain numerous erroneous notions, inaccurate statements, and disfigured names; and valuable as the memoirs were at the period when the author submitted them to the Academy, they now possess no authority, except in what concerns the history of Buddhism in China. To resort to them without the risk of being misled, demands a capacity of verifying their contents by reference to the original works.

* *Tze*, "son," in Chinese, represents correctly the Sanscrit final *putra*, which has the same meaning.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting held on the 9th March, the president, Sir C. Grey, in the chair, it was resolved, upon the motion of the secretary, seconded by Sir C. Grey, “that it shall be optional with members, who have subscribed for twenty years and upwards, to continue their pecuniary contributions.”

The secretary announced his intention of submitting, through the committee, the names of four foreign gentlemen for election, as honorary members of the Society. It was resolved, that the committee take into consideration also, and report at the next meeting, how far it may be expedient to extend admission to the Society to residents in India as non-subscribing members.

A paper, by the secretary, was then read, entitled “Notes on the Portion of the Dionysiaca of Nonnus relating to the Indians.”

In the ninth vol., page 93, of the *Researches*, the late Col. Wilford, quoting the *Dionysiaca* of Nonnus, asserts that they “are really the history of the Mahābhārata, or Great War. A certain Dionysius,” he continues, “wrote also a history of the Mahābhārata in Greek, which is lost; but from the few fragments remaining, it appears that it was nearly the same with that of Nonnus, and he entitled his work *Bassarica*. The Dionysiaca supply deficiencies in the *Mahābhārata* in Sanscrit, such as some emigrations from India, which it is highly probable took place in consequence of the bloody war.” Sir William Jones, observes Mr. Wilson, had a different notion of the Dionysiaca, although he also was disposed to draw a parallel between them and a Hindu poem—the *Rāmāyana*; expressing himself confident that an accurate comparison of the two poems would establish the identity of the Dionysiaca and the elder Rāma. The writer proceeds to examine the analogies traceable between the poem of Nonnus and the great Indian epics. That any affinity between Dionysius and Rāma is evinced by the Dionysiaca, as compared with the *Rāmāyana*, is an assertion, he thinks, which a comparison will scarcely justify. “There is no resemblance between the heroes nor in the course of events, and the whole identity resolves itself into whatever likeness Hanuman and his apes may be thought to bear to Pan and his satyrs. The opinion of Sir William Jones rested, therefore, on more unsatisfactory grounds than he suspected. With the *Mahābhārata* there is perhaps a rather less questionable analogy; but we can scarcely admit with Wilford, that the work of Nonnus is the history of the Great War, or that it supplies any deficiencies in the Sanscrit composition.” In order to set this in a clearer light, Mr. Wilson adverts briefly to the subjects of the two Indian epics, and gives a detail more at length of such portions of the Dionysiaca as relate to the events of which India is the site or theme.

“The *Rāmāyana* relates, as is well known, a leading event in the life of Rāma, king of Ayodhya, or Oude. Having been banished by his father Desaratha, he adopted the life of an ascetic in the forests, at the sources of the Godaveri, accompanied by his brother Lakshmana, and his wife Sita. The latter being stolen from him by Ravana, king of Lanca, Rāma, with the assistance of Sugriva, king of the monkeys, or foresters and mountaineers of Karnāta, invaded the capital of the ravisher, took it, killed Ravana in battle,

established Vebhishana, that monarch's brother, on the throne, and returned to Ayodhya, of which, his father being dead, he assumed the sovereignty.

"The *Mahābhārata* details the dissensions of the Pandava and Kaurava princes, who were cousins by birth, and rival competitors for the throne of Hastinapur. The latter were at first successful, and compelled the former to secrete themselves for a season, until they contracted an alliance with a powerful prince in Punjāb, when a part of the kingdom was transferred to them. Subsequently, this was lost by the Pandavas at dice, and they were again driven into exile, from which they emerged to assert their right in arms. All the princes of India took part with one or other of the contending kinsmen, and a series of battles took place in Kurukshetra, the modern Tahmesar, which ended in the destruction of Duryodhan and the other Kaurava princes, and the elevation of Yudhishtera, the elder of the Pandava brothers, to the supreme sovereignty over India. I shall now offer a sketch of that portion of the *Dionysiaca* which I have noticed above, premising, however, that I cannot pretend to have done more than cursorily inspect the work, and form a general idea of its details. Sir William Jones acknowledges he never read more than half of it, and those, to whom the composition is known, will probably be disposed to admit, that to have effected even so much, was a proof of no ordinary patience and assiduity. The general character of the poem is exceedingly Indian, being of extreme prolixity, and the course of the story being incessantly interrupted by mythological episodes, more curious often than instructive or interesting."

The hero of the poem of Nonnus (a Christian monk, and native of Egypt, who flourished in the fifth century) is Bacchus, or Dionysos, one of whose exploits is the conquest of India. In the thirteenth book, Jupiter sends his son Bacchus to direct him to force the impious Indians to drink wine and celebrate nocturnal orgies, or to expel them from Asia. The king of the Indians is named *Deriaden*, and in this, perhaps, an affinity may be found to the Kuru prince *Duryodhan*. From the thirteenth to the twentieth books it requires some ingenuity to find any thing decidedly Hindu. The distinguished personage *Morrheus*, may possibly, as conjectured by Wilford, be a corruption of *Maharaja*, (*Morici* as it was pronounced by the Greeks), being, according to Hesychius, the Indian term for king, and *mai* implying great. In the twenty-third book, the followers of Bacchus cross the Hydaspes by various means, amongst which is that of inflated skins, still common on the rivers of the Punjāb. In the beginning of the twenty-sixth book, *Deriaden*, after his repulse, again prepares for war, and in the enumeration of his forces, some of his troops are said to have come from the strong-hold of *Rodoes*, conjectured by Major Wilford to be *Rotas*, and from the *Parapomisan* mountains, the western portion of the *Imaus* or *Himalaya* chain. There also came the *Dards*, with whom we are familiar in Hindu history, as the *Daradas*, or mountaineers of the borders of Kashmir, and the people of *Patalinne*, with a saline soil, which place is readily identifiable with the Indo-Scythic town *Patalene*, at the mouth of the *Indus*. With these march the hairy-breasted *Dussœi Subiri*—the latter, possibly, the *Suviras*, or *Subiras* of the *Puranas*. We have also, along with various others (adverted to more particularly in the paper), the *Xuthri*, *Arieni*, *Za-ori*, *I-öri*, *Kaspein*, whom we know to be *Kashmirians*. We have also the *Sibœ*, the *Sivas* of *Pauranic* geography. According to Wilford, *Gaurades* is *Bengal*, and *O-eta*, furnishing superior elephants, he conjectures to be *Ayodhya* or *Oude*. All these forces obey *Deriaden*, who is the son of the *Hydaspes*, by the nymph *Astria*, a daughter of the sun by *Ceto* the *Naiad*. The Hindu

legend makes Duryodhan, not the son exactly, but the descendant, of the sun, through his daughter Tapatī, the naiad, or goddess, from whom the Tapti river derives its name. In the twenty-eighth book, a battle takes place between the forces of Bacchus and Deriaden. The Indians are described as armed with swords and shields, bows and arrows; and their chiefs wearing mail, and mounted on chariots, or riding on elephants. "In the thirteenth book, Morheus falls upon the satyrs, and wounds Eurymedon, the son of Vulcan, who comes to his succour, and involves the victor in a flame of fire. Hydaspes comes to his aid, and extinguishes the flame. This is undoubtedly Indian, and both in the *Mahābhārat* and *Rāmāyana* we have repeated introduction of the counteracting elements, fire and water, employed as weapons by the chief heroes." After a tremendous conflict, in which the gods, as in Homer, espouse different sides, Bacchus, finding that the Indians are not to be subdued by land, prepares to attack them by sea. With this view he orders the Arab Rhadamenes to build him a fleet. A few lines, at the beginning of the thirty-seventh book, correctly express Hindu sentiments. The Indians say Nonnus, burnt their dead with tearless eyes, considering that the deceased had escaped the bonds of life, and the spirit had returned to its circular revolution, to the goal from whence it first set out. In the thirty-ninth and fortieth books, the Rhadamenes, or Arabs, enter the Hydaspes with their fleet, which is encountered, under the walls of Deris, by the Indian flotilla, commanded by Deriaden and Morheus. A sanguinary conflict ensues, and the war is terminated by the triumph of Bacchus. On the whole, Mr Wilson observes, that it is clear the Dionysiacs have nothing in common with the *Rāmāyana*, and little more with the *Mahābhārata*; although they no doubt offer some analogies, in the names of persons and places.

"There can be no doubt that an active intercourse subsisted between India and Egypt in the early ages of Christianity, by way of the Red Sea, carried on by both Arab and Indian vessels. The ancient fictions, and, it may be added, laws of the Hindus, and the vestiges of their race, language, and religion, found in distant countries, particularly in the Eastern Archipelago, prove that there was a time when they were enterprising navigators, and that they were, as Nonnus asserts, accustomed to naval tactics. That they should visit Egypt, that some of them, probably many, were to be found at Alexandria, and other cities of that country, is therefore nothing unaccountable; and from them Nonnus, himself an Egyptian, might easily have collected much more valuable accession to his long and elaborate composition than those which it actually affords."—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

At the meeting of the Physical class of this Society, of which some notice was given last month, a paper was read on Artificial Hydraulic Cements, by Lieutenant W. Saunders, Madras Engineers.

Lieut. Saunders details the results of a series of experiments lately conducted by Colonel Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, on this important subject; he then proceeds to shew, from experiments lately made in Calcutta, that hydraulic mortars may be prepared with the utmost facility out of materials readily procurable all over India.

The principle of the fabrication consists in mixing intimately together, five parts to two of lime and blue clay, making them into small cubes and calcining them: when afterwards pounded fine, and worked up with a small portion of water, this mortar has the property of becoming perfectly hard under water. Several specimens were placed upon the table, and appeared nearly as hard as

pebbles. The natural kunkurs of this country require little or no previous preparation of clay: the kunkur, particularly, of the Salt-water Lake being of itself a perfect pouzzolana.

The thanks of the Society having been voted for these various contributions, the class proceeded to the inspection of the new compensation bars provided by the Hon. Company, for the measurement of base lines in the grand trigonometrical survey of India. They were placed along the apartment exactly as prepared for use, with the various apparatus mounted, to shew the construction, the adjustments, &c. Captain Everest, surveyor general and superintendent of the trigonometrical survey, entered into a complete and highly interesting explanation of the subject.

He first adverted to the great difficulty of performing, within certain limits of accuracy, that apparently simple operation of measuring a straight line; the number of linear units in use among different nations, all at variance though nominally derived from the same primitive sources, the human foot and the barleycorn; the very recent date of their actual lengths being compared, by Captain Kater's experiments, under the orders of Parliament. He traced the origin of the modern measurements of the earth to M. Rïcher's observation on the diminished length of the seconds-pendulum at Cayenne, in 1672, and the consequent investigation of the figure of the earth by Huygens and Newton, which stimulated the exertions of the philosophers of France, Italy, Sweden, and last of all, England, to the practical solution of this important problem, by the measurement of meridional arcs in different parts of the world. As the chief accuracy of the results of these depended on the base or portion of the line actually measured, every means were sought of attaining perfection in the instruments used for this purpose. Wooden rods were subject to warp and lengthen, from humidity; chains to wear at the joints, and vary with alternations of heat and cold; glass rods were troublesome and fragile. The French had at last the merit of introducing a compound bar of platina and brass, which, by the unequal expansion of the two metals, always pointed out its own correction for temperature; but Colonel Colby, of the Irish trigonometrical survey, the inventor of the present apparatus, has surpassed them by doing away with all correction whatever. The principle of his invention, as far as it is possible to explain it in so brief a notice, is as follows. Brass expands nearly half as much again with heat as steel; two bars of these metals, eight feet in length, are in practice therefore placed side by side, say one inch apart, and firmly united together in the centre; upon heating these, the brass bar will expand one part in three more than the other; if, therefore, their ends be united together by a moveable lever, protruding two inches beyond the steel bar (making the whole length of the lever three inches) then a point at the end of this lever will always remain fixed, because we have two similar triangles superposed, the sides of which are three and two inches respectively, and their variable bases (i.e. their expansion) also in the same ratio. There are similar levers at both ends of the double bars, so that the distance between the fine dots adjusted upon these remains invariable. There are seven pairs of bars, which are placed in extension along the line, and adjusted by means of a "boning" telescope: the ends of the bars are kept six inches apart to prevent the least jogging, and this distance is set off by means of double microscopes so fitted as to bisect the dots of two adjacent bars: these microscopes are also compensated, that their distance apart may be as invariable as that of the bars. It will be sufficient to give some idea of the perfection of this mode of measuring, by stating, that in an experimental

trial of the rods in Lord's Cricket Ground, a length of 587 feet, as twice measured, with a difference in result of only 3-40ths of an inch, which is equal to 7-10ths of an inch per mile. Former operations of the best Geodists have frequently varied upwards of ten inches in the mile.—*Id.*

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At a meeting of this Society, on the 6th March, a letter from Assistant Surgeon Spry (presented by the Medical Board), on the manufacture of Glauber's salt at Cawnpore, Mr. Preston's communication on ligature of the carotid artery, and Mr. Raleigh's report on fractures, were read, and gave rise to some interesting discussion.

Sulphate of soda, or Glauber salt, it appears, exists in a native state in different parts of this country. That prepared and reported on by Mr. Spry is derived from a mineral earth, well known to the natives by the name of *khare muttie*, the former word being the Arabic for alkali, and the latter Sanscrit for earth. The only use made of the salt, by the natives of Oude, is to give to their sheep, it being supposed to have the effect of fining the fleece. The face of the country whence it is brought is flat, and intersected by deep ravines. It abounds in the neighbourhood of Onao, about ten miles from the banks of the Ganges, and is in hard striated masses, mixed with sand. In rendering the salt free from impurities, little difficulty is experienced. The process adopted by the natives is both easy and simple. It consists in boiling the *khare muttie* in little more than its weight of water, the whites of eggs having been previously beaten up and mixed with it until a pellicle forms. It is then allowed to stand for about half an hour, that the impurities may subside; after which the supernatant liquor is set aside to crystallize. This process is repeated to free the crystals from any remaining impurities, and the salt is then laid apart for use. Two pounds of earth treated in this manner yields one pound of pure Glauber salt.

With reference to Mr. Preston's deviation from the usual mode of treating palsy, he states, that he conceived generally, that the operation of tying the carotid artery might be had recourse to with advantage in diseases of the brain, especially such as we have reason to believe depend upon congestion, inflammation, or irritation of that organ; as its principal effect would be to diminish the supply of blood, an object which we have more or less in view, in the treatment of cerebral affections, although it cannot always be accomplished by depletory measures. Venesection, and the application of leeches, often increase the determination to the head, partly by the disturbance they excite in the system, and partly by the reaction which frequently follows their employment. A more durable and more decided effect, it appeared to Mr. Preston, might be induced by this operation than by any mode of depletion, and he inclined to the opinion that it might entirely remove or greatly diminish congestion, and chronic inflammation of the brain, and its membranes, the cause, he believes, of many diseases, which the common mode of treatment too frequently fails of relieving. At length, a case came under Mr. Preston's care, which appearing hopeless, the disease being altogether unaffected by the remedies employed, and the strength beginning to sink; he determined on tying the common carotid artery, which he did accordingly, on the right side—bearing in mind the circumstance, that injury of either hemisphere of the brain affects the side of the body opposite the lesion, and here the paralytic affection was on the left side. The case is minutely reported on for about twenty days after the operation, but the paralysis, it seems, was not cured; though the man had somewhat improved, having recovered the power of articulating as distinctly as before the

attack, which did not exist before the operation; and being able to walk about with the help of a stick.

Mr. Raleigh's paper is in continuation of his report on the treatment of fractures according to the principles laid down, and with the apparatus recommended by Mr. Amesbury, in elucidation of which several cases are given. These strongly illustrate the great improvement in the treatment of fractures which Mr. Amesbury's plan has introduced, for in fractures of the leg, the limb being secured according to it, the patient, instead of lying on his back in bed, according to the old system, for many wearisome days, may sit up or walk about by the help of crutches. In disunited fractures of the upper part of the thigh bone, the efficacy of the fracture bed, in promoting and establishing union, without leaving any apparent deformity, is proved by these cases; and Mr. Raleigh concludes by repeating Mr. Amesbury's injunctions against the use of the several apparatuses, in cases to which they are not applicable, reminding those who make use of them, that in all cases of fracture above the middle of the thigh, the fracture-bed should be had recourse to. Mr. Raleigh's experience has convinced him of the necessity of attending to this injunction.—*Id.*

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta.—At the meeting of the 9th March, Sir Robert Colquhoun submitted three letters to his address from Dr. R. Tytler, with a statement of experiments performed with bazar rice upon goats in June and July 1829, and communicating other facts consequent on the feeding of various animals with rice; also forwarding ears of diseased barley plucked on the banks of the Jellinghy on the 4th February last. The paper in the first letter was then read, by which it appeared, that two healthy goats were fed for a time entirely upon coarse bazar rice and water, which, in the course of about twenty-four hours, gave rise to a bowel complaint that continued for two or three days. A gangrenous affection of a part of the body of each also supervened. Two friends of Dr. T. testified to the correctness of the results stated. Dr. Tytler also adverted to a series of facts illustrative of the bad effects of diseased gram. Rye, for instance, is affected with a particular disease named *ergot*, and the use of such diseased rye is attended with gangrenous ulcers in various parts of the body. In the year 1824, a dreadful ulcer affected the convicts in the hospitals of Bencoolen. Those men were fed upon *Bengal bazar rice*, of the same description with that given to the goats in the foregoing experiments. The use of the rice was stopped, under Dr. Tytler's directions, and the ulcers disappeared.—*Id.*

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—At a special general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at Bombay on the 3d March 1831, J. Wedderburn, Esq., vice-president, in the chair; the secretary, R. C. Money, Esq., having stated the purpose for which this special meeting was held, Mr. Wedderburn rose and addressed the meeting to the following effect.

As the arrival of the Earl of Clare may be immediately expected, it becomes necessary to take into consideration the most proper manner in which his Lordship can be solicited to do the Society the honour of favouring it with his support and patronage. As, however, the chair is at present so ably and respectably filled, I may anticipate that it cannot be the wish of the Society that the president should now vacate that situation in the same manner that Mr. Woodhouse resigned the presidentship in 1819, in order to make way for Mr. Elphinstone. Nor is it necessary, for by recurring to the system adopted

by the Asiatic Society at Calcutta from its first institution, and by the Literary Society at Madras, and by nominating a patron and vice-patrons, an office would be thus introduced not unsuitable to the dignity of the governor of this presidency. I beg leave, therefore, to move, that the Earl of Clare, on his arrival, be solicited to do the Society the honour of accepting the office of patron, and that, should his lordship comply with this solicitation, the judges and members of council, who are at present members of the Society, be then requested to become vice-patrons. By this arrangement, it will be evident the patron and vice-patrons will be relieved from the trouble of participating in the management of the affairs of the Society; while they will, at the same time, have every opportunity of promoting, by their influence, and their occasional attendance at its meetings, its success and usefulness. This arrangement also will leave the Society at greater liberty in electing as efficient office-bearers such members only as are in the habit of taking an interest in its affairs, or such as are distinguished by their literary qualifications.

This motion, having been seconded by Mr. Farish, was unanimously adopted.

It was then suggested by Lieut. Colonel Kennedy that, as it had been officially intimated that the Earl of Clare would probably hold a levee, immediately on his disembarkation, in the library of the Society, no better opportunity could occur for carrying the preceding resolution into effect, and that it would, therefore, be advisable to appoint now a deputation for that purpose. This suggestion having been seconded by Mr. Morris, the following gentlemen were appointed to wait upon Lord Clare, in order to convey to his lordship the request of the Society that he would do it the honour of accepting the office of patron.

The president; J. Wedderburn, Esq.; J. Farish, Esq.; J. A. Maxwell, Esq.; Major Dickenson; and the secretary.*

Lieut. Colonel Kennedy now rose, and moved that the two committees elected at the last anniversary meeting should be united into one general committee for the management of all the affairs of the Society; and that from and after the next anniversary meeting, one committee only be elected, to be denominated the committee of management, and to be composed of the president, vice-presidents, secretary, and ten of the members to be annually elected. Five members, including the secretary, to form a quorum for the transaction of business. The lieut. colonel observed, that he was induced to submit this proposition to the meeting for two reasons: the one was, the great difficulty that occurred in obtaining the attendance of the members when the committee consisted of only a small number; but the other was of much more importance, for he was convinced from the discussions that had taken place during the last two years, that a general wish existed amongst the members and subscribers, that the management of the affairs of the Society should be entrusted to a greater number of persons than that by which they had been previously conducted. Obvious objections, however, opposed the formation of a committee under the condition that two or more of the members should be replaced each year, for experience showed too clearly that such a rotation would inevitably deprive the Society of the assistance of those persons, who, from their acquaintance with its affairs and their interest in its concerns were best qualified to ensure its success and prosperity; but the object in view would probably be much more advantageously attained by adopting the present proposition, for, while the committee of management would consist principally of what might be called

* The secretary having been prevented from accompanying the deputation, his place was supplied by the Rev. Mr. Carr.

ermanent members, still, from the changes continually taking place in the society of Bombay, the introduction of new members into it must be of frequent recurrence.

This motion, having been seconded by Major Griffiths, was unanimously adopted.

The secretary then stated, that as the adoption of the two preceding resolutions would necessarily occasion a considerable change in the existing rules and regulations of the Society, this opportunity had been taken to carry into effect a general revision of them; and he, therefore, begged leave to submit to the meeting the result of this revision.

The revised rules and regulations having been read over and discussed, the secretary moved that the former rules and regulations be cancelled and annulled, and that the revised ones be substituted in their place.

This motion, having been seconded by Lieut. Colonel Kennedy, was unanimously adopted.

At the succeeding monthly meeting, held on the 30th March, Mr. Wedderburn announced that the deputation had waited upon the Right Hon. the Governor, who had been pleased to accept the office of patron, expressing his readiness to assist to the utmost of his power in promoting the objects for the attainment of which the Society had been instituted.

VARIETIES.

The Chinese Tea-tree in the Brazil.—The *Diario Fluminense* states, that the director of the botanical gardens will, with pleasure, not only furnish the seed of the tea-tree to all who ask for them, but forward the same to the different presidents of the maritime provinces, if requested. This plant is most successfully cultivated in S. Paul's, by Sr. Jose Arouche de Toledo, whose garden contains upwards of 31,000 plants, and who, with his accustomed kindness, will furnish seed, and even small plants, to the presidents of the centre provinces. "This worthy citizen of S. Paul's has, in many instances, been serviceable to Brazil; and, particularly for introducing the cultivation of the tea-plant in that province, from whence it can be so easily distributed in the adjoining provinces, has rendered him a creditor to the gratitude of his country. This gentleman's plantation being new, the harvest is of course small; but in that commenced in September 1820 and finished in May of the present year he housed 18 arrobes and 12 lbs. of tea of excellent quality. On being questioned as to the progress of the cultivation of the tea-plant in S. Paul's, he answered, 'I am not the only cultivator of tea; others of my countrymen have made the experiment. In the commencement,' he further remarked, 'I had to endure the sarcasm of many, who supposed that the tea-plant was created exclusively for China; but since they have seen that the plant will flourish in this climate, several have prepared from 8 lbs. to 2 arrobes, and this will progressively increase.' " The editor observes:—"It is indisputably to the interest of the government and of the nation that agriculture in all its branches should be supported and protected by salutary laws. In the first place, now that the cultivation of tea is in its infancy, would it not be judicious for the government to award an annual premium to the planter who produced the largest quantity of tea of his own growth? Should the tea of Brazil be of a quality sufficiently good for general use, which the experiments have warranted us to suppose, might not an extra duty be laid upon foreign tea, and, if necessary, equal to a prohibition? Would not all the money now sent to China

remain in the country? And this only supposing that the produce should be nearly equal to the consumption. When we call to mind, that seventy years ago, *coffee*, that principal fount of national wealth, was imported into Brazil, ought we doubt that *tea*, which has so augmented the riches of China, will, if supported and encouraged by the government also augment the wealth of Brazil? It would give us the greatest pleasure to have to announce to our readers that the government of Brazil was not only a protector of agriculture, by the awarding of premiums for the best agricultural productions; but also, that by salutary legislative measures, the Brazilian agriculturist had been relieved from the onus of export duties, and that every farmer would find in the Brazilian government a friend and a protector."

Temperance Societies.—The society established under the denomination of "The British and Foreign Temperance Society," the object of which is to stop entirely the use of ardent spirits, except as medicine, and to discourage the immoderate use of all fermented liquors, has put forth their first report, accompanied by an address, in which they urge the subject upon the attention of magistrates, medical professors, teachers, and especially the clergy. They point out the horrible train of mischiefs entailed upon society, more particularly on the lower orders, by the agency of drinking, and they cite the just remark of a professional writer, who refers to the extraordinary situation of "an enlightened community, professing the highest regard for morality and religion, making laws for the suppression and punishment of vice, and the promotion of virtue and good order; instituting societies to encourage industry, enlighten the ignorant, reclaim the vicious, bring back the wanderer, protect the orphan, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, bind up the broken-hearted, and restore domestic peace; at the same time creating and fostering those very means that carry idleness and ignorance, and vice and nakedness, and starvation and discord into all ranks of society; that make widows and orphans; that sow the seeds of disease and death among us; that strike, indeed, at the foundation of all that is good and great."

From the effects produced by the formation of Temperance Societies in America,—where, it appears, spirit-dealers and publicans give up their licenses, renounce their trade, and join the societies, whilst multitudes of the working-classes devote the sums they used to waste in strong drink to advance themselves and their families in life,—the best consequences may be expected to result from such associations in this country, provided they are conducted with discretion.

The following are the fundamental resolutions of the Society :

I. That the unhappy propensity to the use of distilled spirits is one of the chief causes of pauperism, disease, and crime in this kingdom.

II. That the exertions hitherto made for the discouragement of intemperance, have been found by experience to be insufficient.

III. That since the cure of intemperate habits, when once established, though by no means hopeless, has been ever found of extreme difficulty, the object of this Society can be attained by such means only as are calculated to prevent the formation of habits of intemperant drinking.

IV. That this Society shall accordingly consist of such persons as subscribe the following declaration :

"We, whose names are subscribed, do voluntarily agree to abstain entirely from the use of distilled spirits, except for medicinal purposes; and although the moderate use of other liquors is not excluded, yet as the promotion of Temperance in every form is the specific design of the Society, it is understood that excess in these necessarily excludes from membership."

V. That the Members of this Society shall promote the circulation of publications which shall have received the sanction of the Committee, and which shall be restricted to the diffusion of such information as may induce moderation in the use of fermented liquors, and the total disuse of distilled spirits, except, under professional advice, for medicinal purposes.

VI. That a contribution to the funds shall not be deemed necessary to membership; although it is strongly recommended to all to further the object of this Society by their benefactions.

Provincial Temperance Societies are recommended, and are forming throughout the country; but the Committee of the principal Society, established at Exeter Hall, although, "from the station they are placed, they see a vast field for useful labour extending before them," find their efforts obstructed by "want of funds adequate to any measures of national service."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Palestine, or the Holy Land; from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By the Rev. MICHAEL RUSSELL, I.L.D. Being vol. iv. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. With Map and Cuts. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd. London, Simpkin and Marshall, 1831.

By judiciously combining the local descriptions of the Holy Land given by travellers, ancient and modern, with its history as the celebrated abode of the Hebrew tribes, and with a succinct exposition of the antiquities, institutions, rise and fall of that remarkable people, Dr. Russell has produced a work which cannot fail to possess a high degree of interest in the eyes of all classes of readers. A very copious collection of materials is here condensed into a concise and perspicuous description of Palestine in all its aspects, historical, geographical, topographical, and even its natural history,—geology, meteorology, zoology, and vegetable productions,—is not neglected. We can pronounce this work a fit companion of the preceding volumes of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*, which is no trivial praise.

The Life of Sir Isaac Newton. By DAVID BREWSTER, LL.D., F.R.S. Being vol. xxiv. of *The Family Library*. London, 1831. Murray.

Rarely does it happen that the biography of a philosopher falls into hands capable of doing ample justice to his merits. A mere dry chronicle of the events in the life of Sir Isaac Newton would possess little interest; and to unfold the history and value of his stupendous discoveries; to teach the unphilosophical to appreciate the vastness of his intellect, without impairing and obscuring the portrait of Newton by general, vague, and indiscriminate eulogy; to vindicate his real claims to imperishable renown by an equal exposure of the calumnious detractions of some, and the inconsiderate and unmeaning panegyrics of others, is a task which requires a mind congenial to Newton's. Without disparagement to others, we may venture to say, that a fitter biographer, one possessed of more of these qualifications, could scarcely be found at the present day, than Dr. Brewster.

This is one of the most delightful as well as useful volumes, of its kind, which ever issued from the press. The subjects are most judiciously distributed and arranged; the discoveries of Newton, especially those relating to optics, are treated with luminous conciseness; and the biography of the philosopher has received new light from the indefatigable researches of Dr. Brewster, who seems to have spared no exertion to render his undertaking complete. He has investigated with singular industry and success the subject of the aberration of mind imputed to Newton by certain foreign writers, and has demonstrated the falsehood of the statement, as reported by them, and of the invidious inference insinuated rather than drawn from the alleged fact, that Newton became religious not till he had become insane.

Some of the letters of Newton, written while under the temporary influence of that nervous excitement or irritability, which was the ground of the remark of Huygens, "*Newtonum incidisse in phrenitum*," are curious. In a letter to Mr. Locke, dated "Cambridge, October 5, 1693," Sir Isaac states, in explanation of a former letter, written under the influence of that nervous irritability, that the preceding winter he

got an ill habit of sleeping too often by the fire, which had produced an epidemical distemper, "so that," he says, "when I wrote to you, I had not slept an hour a night, for a fortnight together, and for five days together, not a wink." He adds, "I remember I wrote to you, but what I said of your book I remember not." The letter referred to, which is dated "at the Bull, in Shoreditch, London, September 16th 1693," is as follows:—

"SIR; Being of opinion that you endeavoured to embroil me with women, and by other means, I was so much affected with it, as that when one told me you were sickly and would not live, I answered, 'twere better if you were dead. I desire you to forgive me this uncharitableness; for I am now satisfied that what you have done is just, and I beg your pardon for my having hard thoughts of you for it, and for representing that you struck at the root of morality, in a principle you laid in your book of ideas, and designed to pursue in another book, and that I took you for a Hobbit. I beg your pardon also for saying or thinking that there was a design to sell me an office, or to embroil me. I am your most humble and unfortunate servant, IS. NEWTON."

Here is an appearance of eccentricity, arising from disordered health, but no phrenzy. Dr. Brewster, however, has accumulated a variety of testimonies of the most satisfactory kind to shew that Huygens was misinformed, and that MM. La Place and Biot were totally deceived and misled. The question, in short, is set at rest.

A Treatise on the Origin, Progressive Improvement, and Present State of the Silk Manufacture. Being vol. xxii. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopaedia*. London, 1831. Longman and Co. Taylor.

The history and the details of silk and the silk manufacture are treated in this book with great minuteness and precision, and form a very curious work. It is divided into four parts—namely, an historical account of the rise and progress of the culture and manufacture of silk; an account of the culture of the mulberry tree, and the growth of the silk-worm; a treatise on the manufacture of the thread, and an account of the chemical, medical, and electrical properties of silk.

The author traces the origin of the silk culture and manufacture to the Chinese; but his authorities are not so satisfactory as they might be if he had not been contented with referring to old authors. It is remarkable that modern writers on Eastern topics should be satisfied with the testimony of authors who wrote when these topics were infinitely less illustrated than at the present day. The writer says: "it is now so generally admitted that the Seres of the ancients are the Chinese of the moderns, that it is unnecessary to enter into any discussion in proof of this belief." This fact is not, however, so generally admitted now, we believe, as when his authorities wrote. "*Ser*," he continues "is the name for silk in the Chinese language; this, by faulty pronunciation, not uncommon in their frontier provinces, acquired the final *r*, thus changing the word *ser* into *scr*, the very name adopted by the Greeks." All this sounds very well to a superficial reader, but it is wholly incorrect. The Chinese term for silk is *sz*; it could not acquire the final *r*, because the Chinese, in none of their provinces, can articulate the *r*. In Corea, where a different *spoken* language prevails, the term for silk is *str*, precisely the Greek *ene*; and if we are to adopt an hypothesis on the subject, we should say that the Chinese obtained silk, or the silk-worm, from Corea, or from Japan, where the mulberry tree grows in perfection, and where silk is made of a superior quality to the Chinese; and that the latter, in adopting the name of *sir*, necessarily dropped the final letter, which is unpronounceable by their organs. The word *scr*, however, may be originally Chinese, and bear only an accidental resemblance to *sir* and *ene*, since the intrinsic meaning of the character, when decomposed, is "very fine and delicate."

The Sunday Library, or the Protestant's Manual for the Sabbath Day. By the Rev. T. F. DIDDM, D.D. vol. v. London; Longman and Co.

WE agree with the editor of this Work, that the contents of this volume "will not be found inferior to those of any volume which has preceded it." They consist of sixteen sermons, two from each of the following eminent divines:—Bishop Newton, Dr. Hugh Blair, Dr. Chalmers (of Glasgow), M. A. Alison, Mr. A. Irvine, and Mr. Benson; and one sermon from each of the following:—Mr. Robert Hall, Dr.

Spry, Dean Chandler, and Mr. Webb le Bas. That by Mr. Hall on Modern Infidelity, "reprinted for the thousandth time," is a splendid exhibition of eloquence.

Narrative of the Ashantee War; with a View of the present State of the Colony of Sierra Leone. By MAJOR RICKETTS, late of the Royal African Colonial Corps. London, 1831. Simpkin and Marshall, Egerton, Ridgway.

THIS history of the disastrous transactions on the Gold Coast, subsequent to the appointment of the late Sir Charles Macarthy to the command of the British settlements in that quarter, in 1822, the tragical fate of that officer, with a sketch of the state of Sierra Leone, by "the only surviving officer who witnessed most of the events on the Gold Coast, who resided long in the country, and filled various official posts there, makes a valuable addition to our knowledge of British Africa."

The particulars of the Ashantee war are given at length. Major Ricketts was brigade major, and in attendance on Sir Charles Macarthy, when he fell a victim to Ashantee ferocity.

Le Traducteur; or, Historical, Dramatic, and Miscellaneous Selections from the best French Writers, on a plan calculated to render Reading and Translation peculiarly serviceable in acquiring the French Language. By P. F. MFRLET, Teacher of the French Language at the University of London. Second edition, considerably augmented and improved. London, 1831. Wilson, Taylor.

WE have looked through this volume, and can bear testimony to the justness of the praises bestowed upon it, as a most ingenious and useful expedient for familiarising the students of the French language with its grammatical and idiomatical niceties, blending the agreeable with the useful, and excluding every thought or expression of an immoral or irreligious tendency. It would be an elegant little present to youth.

Oliver and Boyd's Catechisms.

THESE are a series of little works, adapted to elementary instruction, entirely new, and upon a plan which combines conciseness, precision, and accuracy. The subjects already published are—History of England and Scotland, geography, zoology, grammar, English, Latin, and French; Christian instruction, English composition, drawing and perspective, and the works of creation. The catechetical form admits of many advantages, which are not overlooked in these excellent little treatises, which are illustrated, where necessary, with cuts. The price of each is only 9d. /

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

M. Abel-Rémusat has in preparation a comprehensive memoir on Buddhism, the chief object of which is to fix the point at which the inquiries of European scholars have arrived in respect to that peculiar religion, and to point out what is still necessary to be known, in order to make its principal dogmas clearly known. The first part will contain an analysis of Mr. Hodgson's dissertations on the subject of the Buddhism of Nepal, accompanied by a systematic table of the opinions of the Buddhists of that country on the points of theology and cosmogony; the second will be devoted to an examination of Mr. Schmidt's Memoirs, read before the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, on the Buddhism of the Mongols, with a sketch of their system, contrasted with that of the Hindoos. The third part will exhibit a comparison of the theistic Buddhism of the Nepalese with the pantheistic system of M. Schmidt, in connection with the Samanæan doctrines of the Chinese.

Among the annuals for 1832, there are already announced *Friendship's Offering*, the *Comic Offering*, edited by Miss Sheridan; the *Literary Souvenir*, edited by Mr. A. A. Watts; the *Keepsake*, the *Amethyst*, the *New Year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir*, and *Heath's Picturesque Annual*. A new candidate for popular patronage is likewise announced, namely, the *Continental Annual*.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

INDIA REVENUE.

Statement of the Revenues and Charges of India (exclusive of the Commercial Charges) in The Years 1809-10, 1817-18, and 1827-28.

(From Second Report of Commons' Committee on East-India Affairs.)

BENGAL.

	REVENUES.			CHARGES.		
	1809-10.	1817-18.	1827-28.	1809-10.	1817-18.	1827-28.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Mint	4,660	24,801	32,176	18,392	21,928	37,989
Post-office	44,900	52,703	91,833	36,696	40,940	89,075
Stamps	53,665	130,979	238,546	9,555	52,091	81,690
Judicial	100,022	69,043	65,442	587,979	661,040	677,877
Customs	245,415	478,773	367,355	26,289	54,540	65,794
Land Revenue in Lower { Provinces	3,301,402	3,498,246	3,862,258	443,861	464,672	664,517
Benares	570,486	624,354	778,533	155,845	174,126	232,360
Ceded Provinces in Oude ...	1,970,941	2,230,633	1,813,561	403,123	403,226	506,223
Conquered Provinces	1,378,318	1,724,234	2,398,104	766,419	702,731	836,825
Ceded territory or Nerbuddah	—	—	508,293	—	—	87,298
Ceded Prov. in Burmah ...	—	—	87,487	—	—	82,907
Ava Indemnification	—	—	186,010	—	—	—
Salt	1,771,471	1,867,197	2,382,277	423,609	487,712	808,322
Opium	822,343	873,598	2,051,621	83,128	89,250	658,254
Marine	19,294	46,950	38,486	94,441	130,321	117,745
Military Charges	—	—	—	3,448,434	4,429,542	4,484,299
Civil do.	—	—	—	600,739	742,536	1,102,824
Deccan Prize-money, cre- dited in former years ... }	—	—	—	—	—	600,905
Batta—Burmese War	—	—	—	—	—	91,231
Buildings	—	—	—	109,829	88,845	548,492
Total	£ 10,282,917	11,621,511	14,921,982	7,208,339	*8,537,500	11,774,627
Interest on Debts	£			1,605,302	1,598,876	1,712,258
	£			8,813,641	10,136,376	13,486,886

MADRAS.

Post-office	17,906	19,911	32,043	20,920	25,568	29,339
Mint	—	4,228	4,332	—	23,160	20,406
Judicial	—	20,300	13,845	—	268,317	250,214
Civil and Judicial Charges	—	—	—	530,745	358,959	334,137
Ancient Possessions	1,113,072	947,560	846,365	400,016	242,408	195,557
Carnatic	1,214,088	1,333,190	1,404,342	316,886	434,987	492,669
Tanjore	464,584	419,688	394,672	139,920	188,354	186,638
Ceded and Conquered ...	1,571,393	1,101,166	1,178,468	176,915	252,296	299,332
Stamp Duties	—	47,444	56,225	—	4,066	9,437
Nizam	662,841	642,310	584,369	59,396	104,076	132,911
Salt and Licences, ancient { Possessions	67,896	221,605	245,196	—	18,275	29,717
Marine	—	7,665	7,801	—	13,116	18,781
Dutch Settlements	11,123	—	—	8,622	—	—
Subsidies from Travancore, } Cochin, and Mysore ... }	209,674	319,674	392,365	—	—	—
Military Charges	—	—	—	3,146,493	3,450,992	3,897,520
Buildings	—	—	—	69,563	42,793	81,870
Total	£ 5,515,187	5,381,306	5,338,637	4,869,476	5,475,254	5,907,546
Interest on Debts	£			453,993	127,018	179,074
	£			5,323,469	5,602,272	6,186,620

* Owing to two errors in the original account, one of £8,000 another of £4, there is that difference between the above and the actual value, namely £8,004.

BOMBAY.

	REVENUES.			CHARGES.		
	1809-10.	1817-18.	1827-28.	1809-10.	1817-18.	1827-28.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Mint	*	4,897	5,440	*	2,001	3,637
Post-office	*	5,919	12,584	*	3,805	18,848
Stamps	—	†	5,161	Stated elsewhere.		
Judicial	*	644	7,134	†	56,673	103,221
Farms and Licences §	144,526	64,352	71,978	—	—	—
Customs and Duties §	149,800	151,476	180,429	†	17,740	25,605
Land Revenue, ancient Possessions	391,222	44,334	205,067	106,276	53,494	76,206
Ceded by Guicowar	†	266,340	382,797	†	41,987	147,170
Ceded by Mahrattas	†	735,336	1,633,719	†	65,703	776,218
Salt	†	—	19,936	—	—	—
Marine	*	29,147	18,383	129,845	106,042	212,862
Military Charges	—	—	—	1,278,113	1,399,064	2,051,810
Buildings, &c.	—	—	—	54,007	32,226	143,088
Total	£ 665,548	1,302,445	2,542,328	1,758,390	1,825,786	4,033,476
Interest on Debts	£			321,300	26,528	27,230
				£ 2,079,690	1,912,314	4,060,706

PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND MALACCA.

Land Revenues, House Rent, and Quit Rents }	70,372	56,585	45,079	—	—	—
Civil Charges	—	—	—	80,525	65,922	164,247
Marine ditto	—	—	—	19,271	6,611	10,961
Military ditto	—	—	—	15,895	12,659	24,062
Buildings	—	—	—	16,443	15,036	10,575
Total	£ 70,372	56,585	45,079	131,797	100,262	209,855

ST. HELENA.

Total	1,432	1,438	3,398	85,253	257,007	122,969
Grand Total	16,555,456	18,363,285	22,851,424	16,433,850	18,008,231	24,066,530

* With Customs.

† With Revenue.

‡ With Civil Charges.

§ In the two last periods, some of the receipts are stated under other heads.

Estimate of the Amount in which the Charges of India are expected to be diminished in future Years, as compared with 1828-29, by the various Reductions of Establishments, Military and Civil, which either have been actually effected, or are now in progress.

Military.

	In 1829-30.	In 1830-31.	In 1831-32.	In 1832-33.
Bengal	200,594	350,707	391,455	431,436
Madras	140,628	196,800	235,371	272,343
Bombay	46,462	95,614	138,813	184,601
Total Military	387,684	643,121	765,639	888,380

Civil and Marine.

Bengal	34,674	49,926	63,846	76,606
Madras	21,691	30,657	30,629	31,200
Bombay	13,072	17,269	19,519	21,768
Add: Military Pay of Officers holding Civil Appointments, taken in Diminution of Civil Allowances	—	11,600	11,600	11,600
£	73,437	108,852	125,594	141,174
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca ...	—	40,020	41,760	41,760
St. Helena	3,000	11,050	18,950	18,950
£	3,000	51,070	60,710	60,710
Add: Estimated Amount of Re- duction of Territorial Charges in England	140,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
Estimated Aggregate Diminu- tion of Charge	£ 601,121	1,063,043	1,211,943	1,350,264

Note.—The military reductions are estimated to produce their full financial effect in the year 1832-33.

Adjusted Statement of the Surplus or Deficit of the Territorial Revenues, in each Year since 1809-10.

	Surplus. £.		Deficit. £.		Surplus. £.		Deficit. £.
1809-10 ...	—	...	730,791	1819-20 ...	—	...	1,626,866
1810-11 ...	—	...	736,530	1820-21 ...	200,891	...	—
1811-12 ...	681,516	...	—	1821-22 ...	520,218	...	—
1812-13 ...	—	...	338,495	1822-23 ...	163,479	...	—
1813-14 ...	450,989	...	—	1823-24 ...	—	...	860,862
1814-15 ...	—	...	44,016	1824-25 ...	—	...	3,096,560
1815-16 ...	—	...	1,114,866	1825-26 ...	—	...	4,856,857
1816-17 ...	—	...	444,585	1826-27 ...	—	...	2,484,076
1817-18 ...	—	...	788,487	1827-28 ...	—	...	3,279,180
1818-19 ...	—	...	1,452,978				

Total 2,017,093 21,885,149
 Deduct Surplus 2,017,093

Estimate Pay-office Balance £19,867,056
 190,029

Net Deficit £20,037,085

Net deficit of the first five years ending 1813-14, £673,311, or average per annum £134,662. Average deficit of first five years since 1814-15, £774,986; of the second five years £320,628; of the last four years £3,429,168.

Note.—These results are obtained after computing the payments by the territorial to the commercial branch at the rate of exchange by the Board of Control. Supposing the territorial branch had had to effect its remittances by bills purchased in India, the deficiency would have been considerably beyond the amount stated. According to a computation made by the accountant-general of the Company, and laid before Parliament, the total benefit which the territory has derived, since 1814, from the use of the rates of exchange prescribed by the Board, instead of the mercantile rates, is £7,187,178.

FINANCES OF THE COMPANY.

Total Receipts and Payments of the Company from 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1829.

Territorial.			
Receipts.....	£8,516,331	Payments	£46,291,485
Territorial Receipts deficient	37,775,154		
	<u>£46,291,485</u>		<u>£46,291,485</u>

Commercial.

Receipts, viz.		Payments, viz.	
Company's ...	96,516,263	Company's ...	58,239,228
Private-Trade	46,599,450	Private-Trade	46,715,628
	<u>143,115,713</u>		<u>104,954,856</u>
Tea Duties.....	50,184,113	Tea Duties	50,357,075
			<u>£155,311,931</u>
		Surplus Commercial Re- ceipts.	<u>37,987,895</u>
	<u>£193,299,826</u>		<u>£193,299,826</u>

Territorial Receipts in England deficient..... £37,775,154
 Surplus Commercial Receipts in England 37,987,895

Difference £212,741

Accounted for as follows:—

Balance of Cash, 1st May 1814..... £695,860
 Ditto 1st May 1829..... 1,081,563

Balance more 1st May 1829 £385,703
 Deduct more paid than received for tea-duties, the
 Company owing less on that account in 1829 } 172,962
 than in 1814 }
212,741

THE CHINA TRADE AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THERE are a few subordinate topics, slenderly connected with the great East-India and China question, which we have hitherto considered not of sufficient importance to be brought under the notice of our readers. Since we find, however, that misrepresentation is busily at work even upon those topics, and that whatsoever is once asserted in this controversy, be it ever so audaciously false, if not formally contradicted, is assumed and argued upon as an admitted fact, we shall bestow, occasionally, some remarks upon these little interludes of the great farce, with which certain political jugglers are attempting to amuse the nation for their own individual profit. The subject of our first essay shall be the China trade of the Cape of Good Hope; and before it is concluded, we shall furnish substantial proof that the misrepresentations on this petty branch of the subject are not a whit behind, in audacity, those which disfigure the other parts of the case of the anti-charter party.

It will be necessary, in order that the reader may have a clear notion of the circumstances of the Cape, in regard to the eastern trade, to prefix a short history of the legislative regulations respecting that branch of its commerce, since the date of its capture in 1806.

By an order of Sir David Baird, dated 30th May 1806, soon after the capture of the settlement, the importation of Indian produce was permitted in British ships from any part of India or the eastward. In 1809, an act passed, which was to continue during the war, authorizing his Majesty to regulate the trade of the Cape; and by virtue of that act, an order in council issued, dated 12th April 1809, whereby the importation of goods the produce of countries to the eastward of the Cape was confined to the ships of the East-India Company, or such as were furnished with their license, and the re-exportation of such goods, except for sea-stores, was prohibited, without the license of the Company. This regulation was necessary to prevent the violation, not only of the Company's existing privileges, but of the revenue regulations at home. The restriction was, however, modified in 1811, when a trade between the Cape and Ceylon and New South Wales was sanctioned in articles the produce of those colonies, in ships, not exceeding three in one year, of 300 tons burthen each. In 1813, the East-India charter act passed, which contained no specific regulation respecting the trade of the Cape of Good Hope, which place continued to be, as before, the geographical boundary of the Company's exclusive commercial privileges. In the ancient charters, the eastern countries were described as those "beyond" the Cape, that settlement being then a foreign possession. By subsequent acts,* however, the Cape was declared to be *within* the limits of the charter, so far as regarded the country and circuitous trade, though it was to be still regarded as *without* those limits in respect to its own traffic with Europe: a position highly favourable to its commerce. Under these acts, and by orders in council dated 24th September 1814 and 19th September 1823, the merchants of the Cape

* 54 Geo. III. c. 34. 27 Geo. IV. cc. 1. 36.

enjoyed an unrestricted trade with India, and all countries to the eastward, except China, and could re-export to the United Kingdom the produce of those eastern countries, subject to no other restriction than that which applies to imports directly from India. Lastly, by the repeal of certain clauses of the act 4 Geo. IV. there is now no restriction even as to the tonnage of the vessels in which eastern goods can be imported from the Cape into Great Britain.

After this brief exposition of the progressive relaxations which have been made of the restrictions on the eastern trade of the Cape, we shall subjoin a statement of its amount.

The account, inserted in the appendix to the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry upon the trade of the Cape of Good Hope,* gives the following as a return of the estimated value of the exports and imports between the Cape and India, including the Mauritius:—

Years.		Exports from the Cape.	Imports into the Cape.
		Rix Dollars.	Rix Dollars.
1820	.....	163,483	1,134,772
1821	.....	187,385	1,338,521
1822	.....	167,009	1,567,709
1823	.....	150,429	1,000,993
1824	.....	192,164	1,040,168
1825†	.....	—	732,267
1826†	.....	148,466	836,493

From this statement, it would appear that the eastern trade of the Cape has diminished in about the same ratio as encouragement and facilities multiplied. Moreover, the rix-dollar was exchanged at 1s. 9d. in 1820, and at only 1s. 6d. in 1826. The commissioners assign reasons for the falling off in the eastern trade. "By reference to the table of imports from the year 1820 to 1826," they observe, "it will be found that the amount of importations from India began to decline in 1823," the very year in which all restrictions on the eastern trade were abolished; "this circumstance," they add, "is attributed to the successful competition of the British cotton manufactures with those of India, to a similar effect produced by importations of the silk manufactures of France, and to the expensive freight to which goods from India are subject, and which is stated to be equal to that which is paid upon the whole voyage to Europe." They elsewhere advert to other causes of the limited amount of the exports and eastern transit trade, namely, the insecurity of the harbours of the colony, and the nature of the productions of the Cape, which "does not offer that variety, from which a large cargo can be assorted, either for the European or Indian markets."

The commissioners regret their inability to give a longer retrospect of the return of exports and imports, owing to the want of materials in the office of the collector of the customs; we are enabled, however, to add a fuller

* Ordered to be printed 2d June 1829.

† The items of the exports for the year 1825 are not separated, and the exports and imports from Simon's Town are not included in 1825 and 1826.

statement of the trade between the Cape and Bengal, from the *Review of the External Commerce of Bengal*, by Mr. H. H. Wilson.

Years.	Imports from the Cape.		Exports to the Cape.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Produce.	Re-Exports.
	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.
1814-15	1,23,412	20,000	2,67,195	9,048
1815-16	15,537	—	2,61,505	36,075
1816-17	33,652	28,774	3,23,874	16,565
1817-18	41,760	4,05,239	98,221	8,860
1818-19	88,904	15,000	2,34,475	39,306
1819-20	35,340	44,233	4,55,547	70,013
1820-21	20,876	1,41,750	3,28,585	24,030
1821-22	34,066	13,220	4,20,711	17,948
1822-23	80,014	3,000	4,13,456	4,70,101
1823-24	1,47,823	—	5,36,170	75,999
1824-25	1,43,752	—	1,34,080	11,331
1825-26	1,06,268	—	2,94,375	37,913
1826-27	1,08,203	1,000	1,31,487	21,698
1827-28	23,861	—	1,69,137	3,729

This account offers a more discouraging picture of the state of the Cape eastern trade than the other. Of the 16,75,684 rupees, or £167,568 sterling, which is the entire amount of the whole imports from the Cape into Bengal for the fourteen years, no less than 6,72,216 rupees, or £67,221 sterling, nearly half, consists of treasure; and the exports to the Cape have dwindled from nearly nine lacs, in 1822-23, when the trade was slightly restricted, to about one lac and a half, since all restrictions have been removed! Mr. Wilson observes: "with the exception of Cape wines, Southern Africa has nothing to offer to Bengal consumption. The imports consist, therefore, chiefly of *Europe articles*. Piece goods and *grain* constitute the chief exports. The exports to the Cape exceed the imports in value, in some years considerably; the difference is paid partly by bills on London, but part is a remittance trade, intended to provide for the expenses of the members of the Bengal service, temporary residents at the Cape."

It is under these circumstances, the most unfavourable which can well be conceived, that the merchants of the Cape of Good Hope have been induced to join in the crusade against the East-India Company, and to become petitioners for an open trade with China. Enjoying already perfect freedom of trade with other parts of the East, deprived of the grand substratum of the home-petitions, the prodigious and progressive increase of their trade with India, disabled by physical incapacity from speculating upon the possible augmentation of products in the colony adapted to the Eastern markets, and labouring under the curse of insecure harbours and a stormy and dangerous coast, which disqualify the Cape from being made an emporium; it may excite some curiosity to learn the special grounds upon which the petitioners rest their claims. With the aid of those inge-

nious and disinterested persons, who manage the cause of free trade, no case, however, can possibly be hopeless.

In the petition of the merchants, ship-owners, traders, and other inhabitants of the Cape, presented to Parliament last year, they allege, first, the enormous high price of tea in the colony, by reason of the monopoly of the Company, "to the great injury of the colonial revenue, and the diminution of the comforts of the people;" and secondly, "the benefits they have a right to expect from this colony becoming, in consequence of its geographical position, an entrepôt for the productions of the East, from whence the markets of America and other parts of the world might, in course of time, be supplied; and as articles of *colonial produce*, together with British manufactures, would be taken in exchange for Eastern commodities, this traffic may be rationally expected to become of incalculable value to the colony, as well as of great advantage to the mother-country."

Such a document as this would be entitled to just as much regard as the hundreds of absurd compositions which have been got up in this country, with a lamentable waste of good parchment and paper; but that, as it was referred to the Select Committee of the Commons on East-India Affairs, who fortunately called witnesses before them to support its allegations, we have something tangible, with which we can deal. The witnesses are Mr. Abraham Borradaile, a merchant of London trading to the Cape, and chairman of the "Cape Society;" Mr. Alexander McDonald and Mr. Daniel Dixon, two Cape merchants.

Mr. Borradaile declares that he is perfectly prepared to support the allegations of the petition; and he applies himself, first, to the price of tea. He states that the Company charge 3s. 9d. per lb. for tea, which they could afford to sell for 2s. 5d., and private traders for 1s. 10d.; thereby making it appear that the Company extort from the poor colonists 100 per cent. more than they ought to do. It is necessary to examine this charge a little in detail.

Mr. Borradaile states that the tea consumed at the Cape is low souchong or else congou, and he assumes that it costs the Company at Canton twenty taels the pecul, or 1s. per lb. Now, upon referring to the account rendered by the East-India Company of the first cost prices of their tea, in the year 1829, it appears that they gave 1s. 4d. per lb. for contract congou, and 1s. 11d. for souchong, calculating the price at the same rate per tael as is assumed by Mr. Borradaile! As most of the charges stated by this witness are percentages upon the original cost (one, the auction-duty of 6 per cent., he omits,) almost every one of them is necessarily wrong, and taking the cost price at only 1s. 4d., the result will be 2s. 10d. instead of 2s. 5d.

In the next place, he says the Company "rarely sell their *lowest* description of tea at less than 3s. 9d." Taking, therefore, the whole amount of tea, in any one year, which includes hyson, gunpowder, pekoe, and other costly teas, the average must be much higher than 3s. 9d. Now it appears from an official account (which we shall hereafter insert), laid before Parliament,* of the quantity and sale amount of tea sold by the East-

India Company at the Cape, from 1813-14 to 1827-28, that the average price of the article for the fifteen years was 3s. 2½d., and for the last year 3s. 2½d. !* This, we again observe, includes *high-priced teas*; but supposing these high-priced teas to have been purchased at the same rate as congou, here is distinct evidence that the Company's profit, instead of being 1s. 4d. per lb., is only 4½d.!

But we have another proof which applies directly to the assertion respecting the enormous profit said to be made by the Company on their Cape tea. In the Second Report of the Select Committee of the Commons on the Affairs of the East-India Company, is a detailed statement of the Company's commercial concerns, in which their gain and loss from their tea-trade at the Cape are specified; from thence it appears, that in the five years ending 1827-28, their profits have amounted to £17,633. and their losses to £5,757, leaving a net profit of £11,876. Now, it appears from the official account already quoted,† that the quantity of tea sold at the Cape in that period was 555,020 lbs., shewing a profit of about 5d. per lb. : a remarkably near approximation to the other result.

But this is a trifle in the way of misrepresentation. In order to prove that the monopoly of the Company was injurious to the colony by diminishing the consumption of tea there, and that "while the population at the Cape has been increasing, the consumption of tea has been gradually decreasing," Mr. Dixon lays before the Committee a statement, which he expressly declares was extracted from the Custom house accounts of the Cape, of "the quantity and declared value of tea on which the duties of customs have been paid at the Cape of Good Hope, from 1816 to 1822." He has added the population. The statement is as follows:

Years.	Population.	Quantity of Tea.	Value.
		£.	£.
1816	88,486	125,585	26,776
1817	97,535	116,222	21,307
1818	98,899	118,506	21,726
1819	101,657	106,608	20,347
1820	105,336	158,788	28,194
1821	110,147	93,795	14,075
1822	111,451	73,965	10,478
1823	116,205	77,650	11,572
1824	118,300	112,750	11,972
1825	121,497	113,215	16,752
1826	124,320	106,512	15,980
1827	128,103	91,311	13,701
1828	132,610	77,916	10,646

Here is undoubtedly evidence of the fact the witness stated, that as the population increased, the consumption of tea has diminished. We now subjoin another account, officially rendered to Parliament ‡ by the East-

* The duty may perhaps be omitted in this price; if so, as it is only 10 per cent. on 3s., there will be 3d. per lb. to be added.

† Papers relative to the trade with India and China, *ut ante*.

‡ *Ibid*.

India Company, of the quantity and value of teas sold by them at the Cape of Good Hope in those very years.

Sales.		Quantities.	Amount.
		£.	£.
1815-16	.....	78,890	13,802
1816-17	.....	79,468	12,544
1817-18	.....	85,432	13,605
1818-19	.....	86,349	15,500
1819-20	.....	92,294	16,086
1820-21	.....	94,630	15,986
1821-22	.....	118,237	17,815
1822-23	.....	113,342	19,046
1823-24	.....	120,772	20,106
1824-25	.....	118,993	18,484
1825-26	.....	120,172	20,033
1826-27	.....	104,545	17,361
1827-28	.....	90,538	14,573

This account affords a precisely opposite result, for it shows that the consumption of tea has kept pace with the increase of population at the Cape, and it shows that the price of tea, instead of augmenting, is decreasing; the average price in 1815-16 being 3s. 6d.; in 1827-28, 3s. 2½d.

To whom, we should be glad to know, are we to ascribe the invention of one of these accounts? As there is no possibility of reconciling them, and as both are professedly taken from official sources, it appears to us inevitable, that one or the other must be an audacious fraud. It is to be hoped that the circumstance will not escape the notice of the committee.

But we have a little more to say to this account before we have done with it. Mr. Dixon, not satisfied with drawing from it a lachrymose proof of the diminution of tea in the colony, cites it as an evidence that the consumption is "very little above half a pound a head" Why this may be according to the account of the population he has given, which, be it observed, *includes the slaves and Hottentots*, although he takes care not to state that fact. The only return we can find of the free black and slave population of the Cape is for the years 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824,* in which their number is stated at nearly 70,000. As these persons are not to be included amongst tea-drinkers, they must be deducted from the numbers given by Mr. Dixon, and the account will stand thus:

Years.	Total Population.	Blacks.	White Population.	Quantity of Tea.
				lbs.
1821	110,147	64,897	45,250	118,237
1822	111,451	64,790	47,661	113,342
1823	116,205	67,506	48,699	120,772
1824	118,300	67,231	51,069	118,993

* Parliamentary papers, ordered to be printed 1st March 1827.

This shows that the consumption, instead of being half-a-pound a head, is *two pounds and a half* nearly, a much larger proportion than even the consumption of England, which is only about two pounds a head! And this, too, in addition to the vast quantity of coffee consumed in the colony, the amount of which imported is about double that of tea. So much for Mr. Dixon's candour!

Some of the contradictions between Mr. Borradaile and Messrs. Dixon and McDonald are amusing, if not instructive. The former, when asked: "If the trade were thrown open, what return cargo would go from the Cape to Canton?" replies, "there would be *no return cargo*; it must be *silver* that must go; it must be a *money-trade*:" and he afterwards states that there are no means of buying dollars at the Cape to any extent; that they must be supplied from England! He does not say with what they are to be purchased.* On the other hand, Messrs. Dixon and McDonald mention almost all the products of the colony as adapted for a return cargo: elephants' teeth and seal skins, they say, would be in immediate demand in China. Again; Mr. Borradaile is asked: "You have stated that only two ships from China stop at the Cape; this petition complains that the vessels trading to India are prevented from stopping at the Cape out or home: is that the fact?" He answers: "that is the fact." We now subjoin the answers of the other two witnesses.

Are any other articles of China produce (besides tea) permitted indirectly to be imported into the Cape?—There are other articles.

Is the Committee to understand that the Cape of Good Hope is supplied exclusively with the produce of China by the East-India Company?—No; only the article of tea.

Are they then supplied with other China goods through private merchants?—Through the Company's officers direct from Canton, from private sources, from Bengal, or from any where else.

Utrum horum?

We might amuse our readers a little longer at the expense of these witnesses by pointing out other contradictions between them: but we have done.

* It appears from the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the trade, &c. of the Cape, that the excess of imports above exports is upwards of a million and a half of six-dollars, or nearly fifty per cent.

ACCOUNT OF JAPAN.

EXTRACTED FROM JAPANESE WORKS, BY M. KLAPROTH.

THE empire of Japan, as is well known, is closed against every European nation except the Dutch; but even they are treated as prisoners there, and are confined to the island of Desima, where they see only Japanese interpreters, who are, generally speaking, but little inclined to afford them accurate ideas of the country. Two medical men belonging to the Dutch establishment at Desima, Kämpfer, a native of Germany, and the celebrated Swede, Thunberg, are the only writers who have given us any works on Japan which can be esteemed authentic: that of the former is, however, in many respects preferable to Thunberg's, because it was derived from native sources. The learned world in Europe entertains a well-grounded expectation of speedily acquiring some valuable information respecting Japan from Dr. Siebold, who passed a considerable time in that country, and who fortunately escaped, together with his precious collection, the perils which threatened him there. In the meanwhile, I conceive that the public will not be displeased with an account of Japan, the chief part of which is extracted from Japanese books at my command,* and which, consequently, must contain unquestionable facts, deduced from sources the authenticity of which there is no room to doubt.

Japan, comprised within the 29th and 41st degrees of north latitude and the 129th and 143d degrees of longitude east of Greenwich, is an archipelago, of which the principal islands are those of Nippon, Kjusiu, and Sikokk. Situated between the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan, the archipelago is separated, on the west, from the Corea by the strait of Tsu-sima, and on the north from the island of Yeso, by the strait of T-u-gar, called Sangar by European navigators.

The name of *Japan* is pronounced *Nippon* in the country itself. It is of Chinese origin, and is derived from the word *Jih-pun*, "origin of the sun." The renowned Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, calls this country *Zipangu* (not *Zipangri*, as most editions of his work have made it), which is the Chinese term *Jih-pun-kwō*, or "kingdom of the origin of the sun." One of the most ancient names of the country is *Wa*, or *Yamato*, in Chinese *Ho*: it is of more antiquity than that of *Japan*. The founder of the Japanese monarchy, according to the tradition of the people, gave to the great island we call Nippon the name of *Aki-tsu-sima*, that is, "Island of the Dragon-fly," from the supposed resemblance of its form to that insect.

The three principal islands which constitute the Japanese empire, are, for the most part, studded with lofty volcanic mountains, particularly that of Nippon, which is traversed in its whole length by a chain almost of uniform elevation, and in many places crowned with peaks covered with perpetual snow. This chain divides the streams which flow to the south and the east, and which fall into the Pacific Ocean, from those which pursue a course more or less northerly to the Sea of Japan. The highest mountain of the empire forms, however, no part of this chain; it is that of Foosi-no-yama, an enormous pyramid crowned with eternal snows, situated in the province of Suruga, on the frontier of that of Kai. It is the most considerable volcano in Japan, and one of the most active.†

* In the King's Library at Paris, and in the writer's own collection of Chinese-Japanese works.

† See *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. vol. iv. p. 61, where an account is given of the other volcanos of Japan, which is therefore not repeated here.

An empire composed of islands cannot, of course, have very considerable rivers. It is only in the largest, the island of Nippon, that the most considerable streams are found, chiefly in the western portion, which is larger than the eastern. The Yodogawa is the efflux of Lake Biwano-mitsu-oomi; it passes before the cities of Yodo and Osaka, and falls into the gulf of that name. The Kiso-gawa rises in the province of Sinano, flows to the south-west, enters Mino, where it is reinforced by several large rivers, forms the boundary between this province and that of Owari, and, under the name of Sayagawa, falls into the gulf of Izeh. The Tenriogawa, or river of the heavenly dragon, flows out of Lake Suwa, in the province of Sinano, enters Toôtomi, and there disembogues itself by three mouths into the sea: it is very wide, and its current extremely rapid. I have in another place pointed out the error of Mr. Arrow-smith, respecting the pretended navigable canal uniting this river to the Sea of Japan. The Kamanafi originates at Mount Yatuga-oka, in Kai. At the boundary between this province and that of Suruga, it separates into two branches; the western, called the Oôygawa, divides Suruga from Toôtomi, and falls into the sea a short distance from Iro; the eastern branch, named Foosi-no-gawa, runs at the base of Mount Foosi-no-yama, and enters the Bay of Taga. The sources of the Aragawa are at the lofty mountain of Fosio-dakeh, situated between the provinces of Kootsukeh and Musasi. It flows through the latter, and soon separates into two branches; the western, receiving the name of Todagawa, falls into the gulf of Yedo, to the eastward of the city of that name, which is watered by branches and canals from the Toda-gawa. Upon one of these canals is the celebrated Nippon-bas, or bridge of Japan, from whence distances are computed throughout the empire. The other branch of the Aragawa falls into the great Lake Tukgawa, formed in Kootsukeh province by the three great rivers, Takasina, Atsuma, and Kawagawa. It divides Musasi from Kootsukeh and Simosa, and falls by one branch into the gulf of Yedo, and by the other into the great lake Kasmiga-ooru, whose waters are discharged, by the large issue called Saragawa, into the Eastern Ocean. This lake, situated in the province of Fitats, is fed by a number of considerable streams flowing from the mountains of Moôts, Simotsukeh, and Fitats. The Oôkumigawa and the Figamigawa are two large mountain streams; they discharge themselves into the Eastern Ocean. The source of the Kasabagawa is in the province of Sinano. Its course is northerly, entering Yetsingo, where it takes the name of Fimegawa, and falling into the Sea of Japan, near the city of Ituwogawa. In Sinano it detaches a branch on its right, the Saigawa, which flows to the north-east, and unites itself to the Sinanogawa. This large stream originates in the Akiyama mountain, in the province of Sinano; it enters that of Yetsingo, where it discharges itself by three arms into the estuary of Niegata, which communicates with the Sea of Japan. The Ikogawa rises on Mount Sanôtoôki, on the frontier of Sinano and Moôts; it traverses a part of the latter, where it receives the Datami on the left, and on the right the waters of the salt lake of Inaba. It enters Yetsingo, where it takes the name of Tsugawa, and falls by one of its branches into the estuary of Niegata, and by the easternmost with that of Fukusimagata. The largest river in the province of Dewa is the Mogami, called at its embouchure the Sakadagawa. It is formed by several large streams, which flow from the snowy mountains of Moôts, and it falls into the Sea of Japan.

Japan has several considerable lakes, the largest of which is the Biwano-mitsu-oomi, situated in the province of Oomi: on our maps it is called the Lake of Oitz. Its existence is the result of the most remarkable volcanic

phenomenon that has taken place in Japan. In the year B.C. 285, a prodigious sinking of the earth formed this fresh-water lake in a single night. At the same moment, the Japanese chronicles add, the Footsi-no-yama, in the province of Suruga, which is the highest mountain of Japan, rose from the bowels of the earth. In the year B.C. 82, there appeared from the bottom of the lake, the great isle of Tsiku-bo-sima, which still exists. The lake is $72\frac{1}{2}$ English miles long, and $22\frac{1}{4}$ in its greatest width. The great salt lake of Inaba, in the province of Moots, has its issue in the river Tsugawa.

The archipelago, of which the Japanese empire is composed, is inhabited by a race that, at first sight, greatly resemble the Chinese in form and exterior. In carefully examining their characteristic features, however, and comparing them with those of the Chinese, it is easy to perceive the discrimination between them; I have myself made the experiment at the Russian and Chinese frontier, where I met with individuals of both nations at the same time. The eye of the Japanese, although placed almost as obliquely as that of the Chinese, is, however, wider near the nose, and the centre of the eye-lid appears drawn up, when opened. The hair of the Japanese is not uniformly black, but of a deep brown hue. In children below the age of twelve, it may be found of all shades, even to flaxen. There are also individuals to be met with who have hair completely black, and almost crisped, with eyes very oblique, and a skin extremely dark. At a distance, the complexion of the lower orders appears yellow, like the colour of cheese; that of the inhabitants of towns is diversified according to their mode of life, whilst in the palaces of the great may be often seen complexions as fair and cheeks as ruddy as those of European females. The vagabonds on the highways, on the other hand, have a skin of a colour between copper and a brown earthy hue. This is the prevailing complexion of the Japanese peasantry, of those parts of the body particularly which are much exposed to the heat of the sun.

The distinct origin of the Chinese and the Japanese is completely established by the language of the latter, which is wholly different, in respect to radicals, from that of all people in the vicinity of Japan. Although it has adopted a considerable number of Chinese words, those words do not form a radically integral part of the language; they have been introduced by Chinese colonies, and principally by the Chinese literature, which has formed the basis of that of Japan. The Japanese radicals have as little resemblance to those of the Korean tongue; they are equally alien to the dialects of the Aynos or Kuriles, who inhabit Yeso. Lastly, the Japanese language has no affinity to the dialects of the Manchoes and Tungoses, who inhabit the continent of Asia opposite to Japan.

The Japanese regard Sinmoo, or the divine warrior, as the founder of their empire. He came, B.C. 660, from the western part of their country, to conquer the great island of Nippon. It is extremely probable that he was of Chinese origin, and that his family had fled from China during the disorders which agitated that country under the Chow dynasty; and that he took refuge in a country farther to the east. This conjecture seems more probable from the fact, that the Japanese know positively nothing of the occurrences in their own country prior to the epoch of Sinmoo. This conqueror found Nippon already peopled, and only settled in it. It would appear that, at that period, the whole of the island was occupied by the ancient aborigines, who, as civilization spread in the western portion, were gradually impelled towards the east, and for that reason received the denomination of Atsumayebis, or eastern barbarians. These people maintained themselves for a considerable time in the

north-west of Nippon, principally in the large province of Moots. They were not completely dispersed and blended with the other Japanese till the eleventh century of our era. If it be admitted that Sinmoo was of Chinese origin, it is not, therefore, necessary to suppose that he came direct from China to Japan. The Chinese annals inform us that the easternmost countries of Asia were, at a period much more remote, peopled by Chinese; for in the year B.C. 1195, the inhabitants of eastern China, oppressed by the tyranny of the Emperor Woo-yih, embarked in vast numbers, men, women, and children, and sought the neighbouring islands, where they founded colonies. After the epoch of Sinmoo, other Chinese settlers arrived in Japan, and particularly an expedition consisting of 300 couple of young people, sent by the emperor Tsin-she-hwang-te, across the eastern sea, under the direction of the skilful physician Ziko-fuku (Seu-füh), to the imaginary isle of Fo-rai-san (Fung-lac-shan), in search of the "liquor of immortality." The Japanese annals say that, having sought this drug in vain, they arrived in Japan, B.C. 209, and landed at Kuma-no, in the province of Kiy. The leader, they add, died on Mount Foosi-no-yuma. He introduced into the country arts and sciences which were not known there before; and for that reason it is that the Japanese pay him divine honours.

In manufacturing industry the Japanese rival the Chinese and the Hindus. They have excellent workmen in copper, iron, and steel: their sabres are not inferior to those of Damascus and Khorasan. Many arts, such as the manufacture of silk and cotton fabrics, of porcelain, of paper from the bark of the mulberry tree and from the filaments of various plants, of lackered-ware, glass-ware, and other articles, have reached a high degree of perfection amongst them. The Japanese can put together and even make watches, and they have practised the art of printing ever since the beginning of the thirteenth century, in the same manner as the Chinese. The most celebrated presses were at Miyaco (Meaco) and Yedo. These two cities, with Osaka, Nangasaki, and Kasi-no-mats, were the principal marts of industry in the empire.

In early times, the Japanese had numerous fleets, and their merchant ships visited all the countries bathed by the neighbouring seas, even as far as Bengal; but since the revolution of 1585, the state has been without vessels of war, and the merchant-navy has remained in a condition suited to a nation that desires to live sequestered from every other. By an edict of 1637, the Japanese were prohibited from visiting foreign countries; they were suffered only to make coasting voyages, or to proceed to the isles dependent on the empire. Those Japanese, who, after being cast away by tempestuous weather on foreign coasts, return to their native country, are subjected to a rigorous police, or are imprisoned for life. Nangasaki is the only port opened to three foreign nations, and that under severe restrictions. The Chinese, the Coreans, and the Dutch, who enjoy this privilege, can bring thither but a limited number of vessels; the first two, ten junks, and the last one large vessel and two smaller ones. The Chinese and Dutch traders, who carry on this commerce, are under the supervision of the police, and may be really considered as prisoners in the factory which is appropriated to them for habitation. The English, after they became possessed of Java, in 1811, were desirous of supplanting the Dutch at Japan; but all their attempts failed, in consequence of the tenacity with which the Japanese adhered to established usages.

The chief articles of import by the Dutch consist of raw sugar, sugar-candy, tin, tortoiseshell, mercury, rattans, japan-wood, spices, lead, bar-iron, looking-glasses, glass-ware, ivory, coffee, borax, musk, saffron, &c.

Their principal exports are copper, camphor, silks, and lackered-ware. The Chinese export the same kinds of goods, as well as dried fish and whale oil, in exchange for sugar, English woollens, tea, drugs, and other articles. In the same proportion that the external commerce of Japan is circumscribed, its internal trade is active and flourishing. No imposts check its operations, and communication is facilitated by the excellent condition of the roads. Although the ports of Japan are sealed against foreigners, they are crowded with vessels, both great and small. Shops and markets overflow with every species of commodities, and large fairs attract a prodigious number of people to the trading towns, which are scattered throughout the empire.

The Japanese government is monarchical, despotic, and feudal. The supreme power ought to reside in the hands of the emperor, whom we commonly call *Dairi*, because his family is supposed to derive its origin from the ancient divinities of the country. For this reason he has the title of *Ten-si*, or "son of heaven," with more justice than the emperors of China, whose dynasties have frequently changed, and who cannot, consequently, boast of a descent from the gods. The name of *Dairi* signifies properly "the interior of the palace:" it is employed to denote the emperor himself, because it is forbidden to utter his name, of which the public generally are ignorant. The dynasty of the *Dairis* is descended from *Sin-moo*, and the emperor who reigned in 1822 was the 121st of the series. The *Dairis* have, however, been supplanted by the generalissimos of the army, who have engrossed the authority of the state, and are really the regents of Japan. This military emperor resides at *Yedo*, denominated, on that account, the eastern residence. He is generally called by his title *Seo-gun*, or "generalissimo," or that of *Ku-bo*, which has nearly the same signification.

Formerly, the princes of the different *kokfs*, or provinces of Japan, were almost sovereigns in their territories; at the present day, those of *Senday*, in *Moots*, of *Kaga*, and of *Satsuma*, are the only ones who can be considered as independent. All the others are merely governors, who administer the districts confided to their charge. The empire is governed by eight administrations or boards; namely, *Tsiu-jó-no-siô*, the general central board; *Sik'oo-no-siô*, the board of legislation and of public instruction; *Dzi-boo-no-siô*, the general board for the interior; *Min-boo-no-siô*, the board for the affairs of the people, or general police; *Fio-boo-no-siô*, the general board of war; *Ghio-boo-no-siô*, the board of criminal affairs; *Oô-koora-siô*, the treasury board; *Koo-naï-no-siô*, the ministry of the imperial dwelling.

The empire is distributed into eight grand divisions or countries, denominated *Do*, or "ways," namely *Gokynay*, *Tokaydo*, *Tosando*, *Foo-koo-rokoodo*, *San-in-do*, *San-yo-do*, *Nun-kay-do*, and *Say-kay-do*. These are subdivided in sixty-eight *kokfs*, or provinces, which again consist of 622 *koris*, or districts.

1. *Gokynay* consists of five provinces, which compose the peculiar state or demesne of the emperor; they are as follows:

1. *Yamasiro* (eight districts); principal cities, *Kio*, or *Miyako*, the residence of the *Dairi*; *Nizio*, and *Yodo*: productions, damasks, satins, taffetas, and other silk fabrics of every kind, lackered articles, caps, *kesas*, or scarfs for the Buddhist priests, skreens, fans, pins, bow-strings, white paint, tea-boxes, images of Buddhist divinities, porcelain and earthenware, melons, tender sprouts of the bamboo for eating, dry ginger, stones for grinding ink, tea, grind-stones, dolls, fish. 2. *Yamato* (fifteen districts): principal cities, *Koriyama*, *Toka-tori*, *Kara*: productions, *saki*, or Japanese wine, excellent ink,

parasols, pottery-vessels, cotton, deer, lacker, paper (plain and varnished), flour of the *katsoora* root, tobacco, melons, medical herbs, edible roots. 3. Kawatsi (fifteen districts): city Sayansa: productions, fruit, barrelled figs, sugar of rice, perfumes, cucumbers, tree-cotton, diamonds, *matriearia*, bridles, bells for hawks used for hunting, raisins, black yams, coals, edible roots of the lotus. 4. Idzumi (three districts): city, Kisi-no-wata: productions, gold-flowered gauzes, taffetas, brass guns, white paint, shoes, vinegar, umbrellas, knives, melons, gold fish, rock spari, soles, paper, salt, summer hats, water-jars, tobacco, combs, sieves. 5. Sets (thirteen districts): cities, Osaka, one of the chief commercial emporia in the empire, Taka-tsuki, Ayaka-saki: productions, raw cotton (both tree and herbaceous), cotton fabrics, salt-water fish, salted fish, grain, medicinal plants, wood for building, oil for burning, *saki*, soy, vinegar, umbrellas for the rain and the sun, tiles, melons, turnips, a sort of mustard of which the tender sprouts are eaten (*kaburana*), iron, kettles, gingerbread.

II. Tokaydo, or eastern sea-way, consists of fifteen provinces, namely:

1. Iga (four districts): capital Wooye-no. 2. Izeh (fifteen districts): cities, Koowana, Kameyama, Tsu, Mats-saka, Kambeh, Kwe, Nagasima, Yoda, the Daysingu temples: productions, raw cotton (tree and herbaceous), taffetas, sea-crabs (highly prized), the best pearls in Japan, a great quantity of fish and shell-fish, mosses, large radishes, *doucus Indica*, acorns (*totsi nomi*), barrelled figs, excellent tea, mercury (crude and sublimed), white paint, whalebone, almanacks, sugar of rice, matches, flutes, straw shoes. 3. Sima (two districts): capital, Toba: productions, pearls nearly as fine as those of Izeh. 4. Owari (eight districts): cities, Nakoya, Inogama: productions, pearls, loadstones, edible roots, gourds. 5. Mikawa (eight districts): cities, Yosida, Nisiwo, Kariya, Tawara, Oka-saki, Koromo: productions, talc, anchors, arrow-heads, stones for playing drafts and chess, paper, fish, shell-fish, amongst which is the *cancer Bernhardus*. 6. Tutumi (fourteen districts): cities, Kake-gawa, Yakosuka, Famamats: productions, potatoes, oranges of different sorts, eels and other fish, sugar of rice, pease, light summer cloths made of the *katsoora* plant, other cloths, edible shoots of the bamboo, birds of prey for the chace, arrow-heads. 7. Suruga (seven districts): cities, Foo-tsiu, Tanaka: productions, paper, bamboo utensils, melons, tea, sweet oranges, rock spari and other sea-fish, moss from Mount Foosi-no-yama. 8. Idzu (three districts): capital, Simota: productions, *saki*, or Japanese wine (from Yekawa), paper, astrological almanacks from the great temple of the Sintos at Misiina, ginger. 9. Kay (four districts): capital, Footsiu: productions, taffetas, paper, stamped gold of the country, varnish, wax, chestnuts, peaches, raisins, barrelled figs, trained horses. 10. Sagani (eight districts): cities, Odawara, Tamanawa: productions, safflower, shrimps (the coast abounds with fish). 11. Moosani (twenty-one districts): cities, Yedo, the second capital of the empire, and the residence of the Seogun, or military emperor of Japan; Kawagobe, Iwataki, Osi: productions, melons, fish, oysters, divers shell-fish, moss, cotton, human hair, lime. 12. Awa (four districts): cities, Yakatayama, Tosio, Fosio: productions, cotton, moss, fish. 13. Kadzuza (eleven districts): cities, Odaghi, Sanuki, Kooruri: productions, safflower, moss, oysters (in the bay of Ootaki-ura very fine rock spari are taken). 14. Simoosa (twelve districts): cities, Seki-yado, Sakra, Kooga, Yughi: productions, moss, chestnuts, gauzes and other silk fabrics. 15. Fitats (eleven districts): cities, Mito, Simodats, Kodats, Kasama: productions, large paper, carp, and many other fish.

III. Tosando, or way of the eastern mountains, consists of eight provinces:

1. Oomi (thirteen districts): cities, Fikoneh or Sawa-yama, Zezeh: productions, bones of snakes, dead grasshoppers, yellow dye-root (*karianu*), lime, rush mats, spider's webs, hempen cloths, a variety fish, paper made of grass, earthen dishes, timber for building, grindstones, stones for grinding ink, porcelain of Sikara-ki, arrow-heads, tobacco-pipes, parasols, models (*sisineh*), rock crystal, saddles, whips, cruppers, lamp-wicks, kettles, measures, ink, *moza* (a substance to burn, made from the tops and leaves of a species of *artemesia*), asbestos, cotton thread, pease and beans, paper, pins and needles, calculating boards (*abacus*). 2. Mino (eighteen districts): cities, Oogani, Kanora or Kanara: productions, silk manufactures, various sorts of paper, melons, knives and daggers, carp, birds of prey for hunting. 3. Fida (four districts): capital, Taka-yama: productions, cotton, saltpetre, silver, copper, fish, silk goods. 4. Sinano (ten districts): cities Uyeda, Matsumoto, Iiyama, Takatô, Omoro, Iyida, Takasima: productions, *ninsi* or ginseng (a small species and of inferior quality), buck-wheat, hempen garments, salt, tobacco. 5. Kootskeli (fourteen districts): cities, Tatsayan, Mayi-bas, Numada, Yasinaka, Takeseki: productions, silk manufactures of various qualities, lacker, celebrated carp from the river Negawa. 6. Simotskeli (nine districts): cities, Ootsu-miya (containing the temple of the Sintos, in high repute), Kurafa, Mifu, Odawara (also Mount Nikwô-san, with a celebrated Buddhist temple): productions, paper (strong and of a large size), lacker, fine taffeta, straw hats, fans, umbrellas, copper from Mount Rôwo-yama. 7. Moots (fifty-four districts), the largest province in Japan: cities, Senday, the capital of an almost independent prince; Sira-issi, Waku-mats, Niphon-mats, Morioka or Great Nambu, Yatsdo, Tana-koora, Taira, Sirakawa, Nakamura, Fook-sima, Minuwaru, Firo-saki (in the district of Tsugar), Ina-basi, and lastly Mats-mae, at the southern extremity of the island of Yeso: provisions, silk fabrics, summer garments made of paper, paper, ashes and potash, gold-dust, hawks for hunting, grain, large sea-shells, salted fish, bear-skins, trained horses, horse-tails, lacker, wax, wooden bowls, rock-crystal, amber, red earth; the best horses in Japan are from the district of Nanbu, where are extensive pastures: the productions of Yeso, in particular, are as follows: *konbu*, or sea-cabbage, birds of prey for hawking, whales and other sea fish, skins of otters, beavers, seals, and stags, castoreum, gold, silver, adamant spar. 8. Dewa (twelve districts): cities, Yone-sawa, Yama-gata, Onewe-no-yama, Sinzio, Sionay, Akita: productions, sea-cabbage, safflower, a very large kind of hemp, wax, lacker, oiled paper, madder, tin, lead, silver, sulphur, deer-skins, horses.

IV. Fookoorokudo, or way of the northern districts, comprehends seven provinces:

1. Wakasa (three districts): capital, Kobama: productions, white rice, pionies, pulp of lotus-flowers, perfume-bags, cloths, mosses, paper, *saki*, pencils, stones for grinding ink, black stones for draft or chess-boards, lime, many kinds of fish. 2. Yetsisen (twelve districts): towns, Fookie, Foo-cheu, Maruôka, Ono, Sabafe, Katsu-yama: productions, lead, different sorts of paper, cloths, silk fabrics, cotton goods, hats woven from the filaments of herbs, grindstones, oil extracted from the seeds of the *dryandra cordata*, much fish. 3. Yetsiu (four districts): capital, Toyama: productions, saltpetre, yellow lotus, lead, cotton cloths, taffetas, fish. 4. Yetsingo (seven districts): cities, Takata, Naga-ôka, Simbota, Mura-kami, Itsuno-saki, Moramats: productions, lead, lacker, wax, white mustard, various cotton fabrics, white hares, sturgeons and other fish, deal and larch wood. 5. Kaga (four districts): cities, Kana-

zawa (with the celebrated Buddhist temple *Daisiu-si*), Komats : productions, paper, skins for drums, small thread, wine of motherwort, yellow lotus, sulphur, silk, satins. 6. Noto (four districts): this province has no cities; the most considerable towns are Soos-no-misaki, Kawa-siri, Nanao : productions, sea-fish, divers kinds of mosses, coloured stones washed up by the sea. 7. Sado (three districts): the capital of this isle is Koki : productions, gold, silver, yellow lotus, deal, and larch-wood.

V. Sanindo, or way of the northern sides of the mountains, contains eight provinces:

1. Tango (five districts): cities, Miyazu, Tanabeh : productions, hemp, baskets, silk, taffetas, fish and shell-fish, umbrellas, iron, timber for building. 2. Tonba (six districts): cities, Kame-yama, Sasa-yama, Fooktai-yama : productions, China root, wax, quinces, chestnuts, tobacco, cloths, tea, topazes, sheaths for knives and sabres. 3. Tasima (six districts): cities, Idzusi or Daisi, Toyo-ôka : productions, small ginseng, pionies, yellow lotus, medicinal and edible herbs, cotton, hawks for hunting, pepper, silver, grindstones. 4. Inaba (seven districts): capital, Totstori : productions, vegetable wax, paper, melons, dried fish, ginger. 5. Fôki (six districts): capital, Yonego : productions, iron, steel, bears' gall, a medicine greatly in repute amongst the Japanese, pans to fry fish. 6. Idzumo (ten districts): capital, Matsugeh : productions, iron, steel, sabres, fish, shell-fish, melons, cloths. 7. Iwami (six districts): cities, Tsuowano, Famada : productions, silver, tin, draft-men, honey. 8. Oki (four districts): this province consists of two large isles, of the same name, the one called the hither, the other the hinder; it has no cities, only small towns and villages : productions, cloths and sea fish.

VI. Sanyodo, or way of the southern side of the mountains, has eight provinces:

1. Farima (twelve districts): cities, Fimedzi, Akazi, Ako, Tatsfu : productions, fish, shell-fish, salt, saddles, leather, looking-glasses, kettles, steel, cast iron, a kind of very viscous rice, which is used to distill excellent *saki*. 2. Mimasaka (seven districts): cities, Tsuyama, Katsu-yama : productions, saltpetre, stones for grinding ink. 3. Bizen (eight districts): capital, Oka-yama : productions, large cuttle fishes, sea fish, mosses, porcelain, edible marine herbs. 4. Bitsiu (nine districts): capital, Matsuyama : productions, paper of various kinds and colours, pears, lacker, iron. 5. Bingo (fourteen districts): capital, Fuku-yama : productions, silk fabrics, summer hats, rock-spari and other sea-fish. 6. Aki (eight districts): capital, Firo-sima : productions, paper, baskets, saltpetre, rock crystal, dried figs, mallows, fish. 7. Suwo (six districts): cities, Tok-yama, Fook-yama : productions, paper, red colour, cloths, edible bamboo. 8. Nagata (six districts): cities, Faki, Tsio-fu, Fu-naka : productions, porcelain, green colour, fish, stones to grind ink, lime, shell-fish, models.

VII. Nankaydo, or southern way of the sea, contains six provinces:

1. Kiy (seven districts): cities, Waka-yama, Tona-be, Sin-miya (with a celebrated temple, dedicated to the god of physic, surrounded with several others): productions, medicinal plants, oranges, various kinds of wine, soles, mallows, shell-fish, whales, carp, oysters, pulse, and edible plants, melons, honey, vegetable glue, mosses, chestnuts, timber, ink, wooden bowls, paper to make parasols, bows, jewelry articles, draft-men, grindstones. 2. Awasi (two districts): capital of this isle, Sumoto or Smoto : productions, fish, stones of different colours, tree-cotton. 3. Awa (nine districts): capital, Toksima : productions, oysters, precious stones of a blue colour (lapis lazuli?), cloths, fire-wood, flint. 4. Sanuki (eleven districts): cities, Take-mats, Maru-kameh : produc-

tions, fish, oysters and other shell-fish, sea crabs. 5. Iyo (fourteen districts): cities, Matsu-yama, Uwa-yama, Imobari, Sayziô, Komats, Daisu, Dago: productions, pulse, fish, edible marine herbs, paper, hawks, mats, cloths. 6. Tôsa (seven districts): capital, Kotsi: productions, trained horses, monkeys, salted fish, shell-fish, cloths, paper, ink, baskets, honey, hemp, timber.—*Note.* The provinces of Awa, Sanuki, Iyo, and Tôsa, belong to the island called Sikokf, that is, “of the four provinces.”

VIII. Saykaydo, or western way of the sea, comprehends the nine provinces of the large island of Kiusiu, formerly also called Tsin-sae-fu, or “the western military government:”

1. Taikoozen (fifteen districts): cities, Fookoo-ôka, Akitsuki: productions, silk manufactures like the Chinese, *saki*, fish, wild geese, cast iron kettles. 2. Tsi kungo (ten districts): cities, Kurome, Yana-gawa: productions, carp, safflower, radishes. 3. Buzen (eight districts): cities, Kokura, Nakatsu: productions, cotton fabrics, rock-crystal, sulphur. 4. Bungo (eight districts): cities, Osuki, Takeda, Saeki, Foonae or Fnae, Finode: productions, saltpetre, sulphur, rock crystal, tin, lead, large bamboos, chestnuts, hawks and dogs for hunting, fish, frying pans, bricks. 5. Fizen (eleven districts): cities, Saga, Karatsu, Omura, Simabara, Osima, Firando, Nangasaki: productions, whales and other sea fish, shell-fish, echini, edible roots, water-melons, raisins, earthenware, silk stuffs, knives, brass guns, porcelain, mats, cotton cloths, sugar. 6. Figo (fourteen districts): cities, Kuma-moto, Yatsu siro, Oodo, Amakusa: productions, salted fish, sweet oranges, tree cotton, mosses, grindstones, flints, earthenware, tobacco pipes, leather-trunks. 7. Fiuga (five districts): cities, Jyifi, Takanabeh, Nobi-ôka, Sadowara: productions, lacker, pears, deal for building. 8. Osumi (eight districts): capital, Kokobu: productions, brass cannon. 9. Satsuma (fourteen districts): capital, Kago-sima: productions, camphor, a species of ginseng, safflower, melons, edible roots, tobacco, vegetable wax, cinnamon, trained horses, deer skins, cloths, combs, *saki*.

The island of Iki is divided into two districts, its capital is Katu moto: its productions are fish, cloths, and gauzes.

The island of Tsu-sima, between Corea and Japan, is also divided into two districts; the capital is Futsiu; its productions are ginseng, lead, grindstones, and frying pans.

Religion.—There are three principal religions in Japan; that denominated *Sinto*, or *Sin-siou*, is the most ancient, and the primitive faith of the empire. It is founded on the worship of spirits, or divinities presiding over all things visible and invisible, and who are called *Sin*, or *Kami*: the *Daïri*, whose family is regarded as descended from the divinities that anciently reigned in the empire, was originally the head of this religion, which holds in higher reverence than any other divine being the goddess Ten-sio-dae-sin (great spirit of celestial light), from whom the family of the *Daïris* is derived, and whose chief temple, called Nae-koo (interior temple), or Dae-sin-koo, is situated near Oozi, in the district of Watarabeh, province of Izeh. It was founded by the eleventh *Daïri*, four years before Christ. It is a very plain edifice, surrounded by seven other temples dedicated to various deities and genii. In its vicinity are twenty-four other altars or chapels, where sacrifices are offered to different tutelary spirits. The Ghekoo (exterior temple), or Ghe-dai-sin-koo, is in the same district, at Takawara, on Mount Nuki-noko-yama. Here is invoked the god Toyo-ke-o-dae-sin, who is regarded as the creator of heaven and earth, and who is, at the same time, the tutelary divinity of the *Daïri*; wherefore, this is the temple in which the reigning *Daïri* offers sacrifices and performs his devo-

tions. At the inauguration of every Dairi, his stature is measured with a bamboo rod, which is carried to this temple, and preserved there till his decease, after which it is conveyed to Nae-koo, with twelve or thirteen pieces of paper attached thereto, containing the name of the prince: all these bamboos of defunct Dairis are revered as kami, or spirits. Besides the bamboo, there are likewise preserved in the Ghe-koo, a straw hat, a cloak to keep off the rain, and a spade: these are the emblems of agriculture, an occupation which holds the second rank in Japan, immediately after the military profession. These articles are placed behind a curtain of white cloth; the people fancying that it conceals the images of gods. The date of the Ghe-koo, like that of the other temple, is B.C. 4; it is encircled with four other temples, amongst which are those of the earth, the wind, and the moon. Sixteen altars and chapels, belonging to different deities, are near it, and eight others further off. Generally speaking, the whole province of Izeh is filled with temples and places of sacrifice, and it is regarded as a holy place. The brother of the goddess Ten-sio-dae-sin was Fatsman, commonly called Oosa Fatsman, from his chief temple being at Oosa, in the province of Bunzen: its date is A.D. 570. Fatsman is the Japanese god of war, and the deity who takes most interest in the fate of the empire: hence the emperors often send embassies to consult him in important matters.

The Japanese regard Ten-sio-dae-sin as the founder of their empire, and she is, on that account, the object of their most profound veneration: in fact, the pure Sinto worship recognizes no being superior to her. The Dairis, who descended from this goddess, bear for that reason the epithet of *Ten-si*, or "son of heaven." The stock of this celestial family is imperishable, for the people believe that when a Dairi has no child, heaven procures him one. At the present day, when an emperor of Japan has no heir, he finds one beneath a tree near his palace: this is a child secretly selected by himself from an illustrious family, and placed there. The souls of the Dairis, as well as those of other men, are considered immortal, for the Sintos acknowledge a state of existence after death. All souls are judged by heavenly judges; those of virtuous men are admitted into the paradise *Taka amakawara*, or exalted platform of heaven, where they become kamis, or beneficent genii; whilst those of the wicked depart for the hell *Né-no-kooni*, or kingdom of roots. In honour of the kamis, *meas*, or wooden temples, are raised to them; in the midst of them is placed the symbol of the divinity, which consists of strips of paper attached to sticks of the wood of the *finoki* (*thuya Japonica*); these symbols, termed *go-fei*, are found in all Japanese houses, where they are kept in little meas. Beside these chapels are placed flower-pots, with green branches of the *sakari* tree (*Cleyeria Kämpferiana*), and frequently of myrtle and of pine, two lamps, a cup of tea, and several vessels filled with *saki*, or Japanese wine. In addition to a bell (*sootsoo*), some flowers (*fanatale*), a drum (*taylo*), and other musical instruments, there is placed near the temple of the kami a mirror (*kagami*), as an emblem of the purity of the soul. In front of these chapels the Japanese, morning and evening, offer up prayers to the kamis.

The meas, or temples, though very plain in themselves, often form, along with the dwellings of the priests and other buildings, very large and extensive edifices, the access to which is through honorific porticos, called *tori-e*, or places appropriated to birds. In front of the temple are placed the two dogs, Koma-inu, and in front of that of Ten-sio-dae-sin, her two companions, who were with her during her journey from Fiuga to Idzumi. These are Fino-ô,

or the king of fire, and Mitsu-ô, or the king of water. Their images are also carried at the head of the processions made in honour of the goddess.

Every day, or at certain periods, prayers and sacrifices are offered to the founder of the empire, to good emperors, and to other persons who have deserved well of their country, and whose souls have become kamis. Festivals are also celebrated in their name, termed *matsuri*. No person, however, can address himself directly to Ten-sio-dac-sin; he must transmit his prayers to her through the medium of the Siu-go-zins, or tutelary and guardian deities. To this class belong all other kamis; and since animals are often kamis, some are venerated as guardian deities: for example, the fox (*inari*). This animal is generally held in great reverence by the Japanese, especially the grey fox, which they consider as highly intelligent; he is therefore consulted by them in troublesome affairs. In the houses of persons of rank, and in most of those of the inferior class, small temples dedicated to the *inari* are seen. If a Japanese has any favour to ask, or finds himself in an embarrassing situation, he offers a sacrifice to his fox, consisting of red rice and beans; if he should perceive, next day, that any have disappeared, he supposes the fox has eaten them, which is a favourable omen; if, on the contrary, the offering remains just as it was, his case is hopeless.

The sacrifices offered to the kamis and tutelary divinities, chiefly at the beginning and end of the month, consist of various articles of food, such as rice, cakes, fish, deer, &c. In ancient times, human sacrifices were offered to the tutelary deities; for instance, to Kosu-riô, or the dragon with nine heads of Mount To-kakoosi, in the province of Sinano, and other kamis in Yamato. The object was to conciliate these malevolent deities, who were regarded as servants of the gods, and the dearest members of the family were sacrificed to them, commonly damsels of great beauty.

The votaries of the Sinto religion are not forbidden to kill living beings; the priests suffer their hair to grow, like the laity, and may marry. The dead are buried in a bier (*kwan* or *futsuki*) like a mea in shape. Anciently, when a great personage died, a number of his servants and friends were buried alive with him. In later times, these persons, on such occasions, ripped up their bellies. This custom was prohibited by the thirty-third Dai-ri, A.D. 3, but it was still continued till the time of Taiko, towards the close of the sixteenth century: instead of living men, however, statues of clay were substituted, which are still frequently found buried in the earth.

The tutelary spirits of the different districts are chiefly invoked by passengers and travellers at dangerous places in the roads, or in navigation. Thus, in passing certain capes, the sailors offer sacrifices to these spirits, consisting of articles of food, which they cast into the sea. The same custom is observed in China. The passage of the strait between Nippon and the Island of Sikok is most dangerous between the provinces of Bitsiu and Sanuki. All Japanese vessels, therefore, prior to entering this strait, offer prayers and sacrifices to the tutelary deity of Sanuki, named Konfira, whose temple is on Mount Zotsu-san, or the "elephant's head," situated to the south of the city of Marukameh, in the district of Ootari. This Konfira is regarded as the Ten-gu (celestial dog) of that country. The offerings to him consist of crabs, fresh-water fish, garlick, and small shrimps (*umi*). The Tengus are usually represented as men, with bats' wings, and a bird's beak.

The second religion, and that which is now most prevalent in Japan, since it has become the popular creed, is Buddhism. This religion, which, previous to the commencement of our era, had spread from India to central Asia, pene-

trated soon after into China, and at a later period into Corea. From this last country, or rather from Fiaksne (Pétsé), in the west of Corea, Buddhism was carried to Japan, A.D. 552. At that date, say the Japanese annals, the king of Fiaksne sent an embassy to present to the Daïri Kinmei-tino an image of the Buddha Siaka (Sakya), as well as, among other articles, the classical book of his religion. One of the ministers endeavoured to persuade the emperor to worship this god, but another dissuaded him, observing, "our kingdom is of divine origin, and the Daïri has already many gods to worship; if we pay adoration to those of foreign states, our own will be displeased." Although the Daïri was alarmed at this speech, so far as regarded himself, Buddhism, nevertheless, took root from that time in Japan, and although it underwent some persecutions, it soon triumphed; for the empress Suiko-teno, who reigned from A.D. 593 till 628, having adopted her cousin, Moomaya-dono-osi, who was a zealous votary of Buddhism, the latter, together with his friend Moomako, devoted themselves to the establishment of the doctrine of Siaka in Japan, and to the building of *garans*, or Buddhist temples, for which purpose he invited learned priests from Corea. This exotic doctrine not only maintained its footing in the palaces of the great, but made considerable progress among the vulgar, who were captivated by the pomp of its ceremonies, so much more imposing and splendid than the pure and simple worship of the ancient religion of the country. From this period, Buddhist priests flocked into Japan from Corea and China; and as the latter country was regarded as the second birth-place of Buddhism, in eastern Asia, a vast number of Japanese, who dedicated themselves to the ecclesiastical profession, proceeded thither, in order to perfect themselves in the study of the law in Chinese convents. Even the Dairis, who had been previously regarded as the heads of the Sinto religion, often deserted it to follow the precepts of Buddhism, and many princes of the imperial family, whose reputed descent was from the ancient gods of the country, shaved their heads, and became priests in the convents of the new faith. In A.D. 805, the fiftieth Daïri caused images of the Buddhist divinities to be even placed in the imperial palace, and the sacred books procured from India to be read and explained; and he received the *kwan-tsiô*, or Buddhist baptism. This rite takes place in an obscure spot, where none can see what passes. The high priest of the temple, where it is administered, sprinkles water upon the head of the neophyte, uttering some words at the same time.

Buddhism in Japan was always on the increase until the period when it was declared, by the Japanese government, the religion of the state: a circumstance which has occasioned the ancient worship of Sinto, although differing essentially from Buddhism, to be almost completely identified with it, at least amongst the vulgar; for the learned are perfectly well aware of the distinction between the two doctrines. This fusion of the two religions is now carried so far, that the Sinto divinities are often worshipped in the Buddhist temples, and *vice versa*.

The votaries of Buddha in Japan are distributed into several *sios*, or "observances," which are sometimes termed, improperly, "sects." Each temple or convent belongs to one of these observances; there are some, indeed, where two are in vogue. There are eight principal observances, which are called *Fats-siô*; they are as follows:—1. *San-ron-siô*, or "observance of the three wheels," which was brought to Japan A.D. 625, by the Corean priest, Ye-kwan; it is divided into three branches, denominated *Tsin-ron*, *Siuni-mon-ron*, and *Piak-ron*, which differ but little from each other: the *San-rôn-siô* is

not, at present, much followed. 2. *Fot-sô-siô*, or observance of the reflection on the law, which was derived from China, and was brought into Japan before the middle of the seventh century. 3. *Koosia-siô*, the observance of the book *Koosia*, brought from China by the Japanese priest Ghen-bo, who visited that empire A.D. 735. 4. *Ziôo-zits-siô*, the observance of the book *Ziôo-zits*, or perfect veracity; it was circulated throughout Japan by the priest Tô-zi, who returned from China A.D. 737. 5. *Rits-siô*, the observance of the rules, professed now in the temples Siôo-tae and Sac-dae-zi, was introduced in 754, by the Chinese priest Ghan-sin, who came to the court of the Dairi Koken-teno: the priests of this observance are interdicted from any species of intercourse with women, and are bound to observe five peculiar commandments. 6. *Ke-gon-siô*, the observance of the book *Ke-gon-kiô*, founded by the Chinese priest To-zeun: it was propagated in Japan by the priest Rô-ben, who died A.D. 773. 7. *Ten-dae-siô*, observance of the mountain Ten-dae, or Têen-tae-shan, in the Chinese province of Che-keang; it was instituted by a celebrated Chinese ecclesiastic, known under the title of Têen-tae-ta-sze, or grand master of Mount Têen-tae, who, under the Chinese dynasties of Chin and Sweï (towards the end of the sixth century), was Kwô-sze, or "instructor of the empire," and who was living in the reign of the first emperor of the Tangs: this observance was imported into Japan by the famous priest Sae-teu, or Zen-ghio-dae-si, who visited China in 804; it is one of the most widely-extended in Japan; its chief seat is the temple Yen-reuk-si. 8. *Sin-gonsiô*, the observance of the true words, was founded by the Bodhisatwa Rio-mio (Lung-mong, in Chinese), a native of southern India, who lived 800 years after Sakya-muni, and edited the works *Dae-ni-ghio* (Ta-jih-king), *Ghingô-teô-ghio* (Kin-kang-ting-king), and *So-zits-tsi-ghio* (Soo-sih-te-king): this observance was introduced into Japan by the celebrated Kô-kai, or Kô-bô-dae-sin, who visited China in 804, to study the Buddhist religion there, and who, on his return, contributed principally to the lustre and favour which it still enjoys in Japan; it is at present two-fold, namely, *loghi*, according to the ancient conception, and *Sin-ghi*, according to the new, introduced by Negoro Kakban, who died in 1143. The followers of these two last observances employ the Sanscrit language in their prayers, and continue to write their religious books in Devanagari characters, which they term *Bon-ze* (Fan-tse), or Indian characters.

In addition to the eight observances, there are several others in Japan, of which the seven following are the chief and most prevalent:—*Zen-siô*, or Buddhist meditation, called *Zen*, in Japanese, and *shen* in Chinese, which was brought to Japan by the priest Yô-sae, who returned from China in 1191: this observance has three modifications, the primitive of which is called that of Rin-sae, a very celebrated Chinese priest, and which was that transplanted in Japan by Yô-sae: the second modification, termed *Sô-to-siô*, or observance of *Sô* and *To*, who were two Chinese ecclesiastics; it was brought to Japan by Dô-ghen, who went to China in 1223: the third modification is that of Ôô-bak, a Chinese monk. *Ziôô-do-siô*, or observance of the land of purity, was founded by Ghen-kô, a Japanese priest, who died in 1212. At a subsequent period, it received a modification termed *Sae-zan-riu-ghi*, or the western mountain, from a temple of that name situated in the Dairi's place of residence. *Sin-siô*, the true observance, or *Itskô-siô*, the observance of general intuition, was established in 1211, by Sin-ran, or Zen-sin, a disciple of Ghen-kô. The order of priests who follow this observance is the principal in Japan. Although they are of the religion of Siaka, they nevertheless differ in many points from

other ecclesiastics of that creed. They are regarded as relations of the Dairi; their heads are not shaven; when they travel they do not wear the ecclesiastical costume, but common dresses, with two sabres; their *norimons*, or palanqueens, are like those of other people, but their horses have the trappings of princes' horses. They are very conversant with the military science; they eat fish and flesh, and usually marry into the first families, even the relatives of the Dairi. This order, being extremely wealthy and powerful, is dispersed throughout the empire; the seoguns invariably treat them with much respect and distinction. On the accession of a Seogun, the priests of the other orders receive from him a patent sealed with a vermilion seal; the priests of Itskô, on the contrary, present him with a writing, the seal of which is sprinkled with their blood, wherein they engage to aid him in every danger, which gives them much consideration at the court of Yedo. The observance *Nitsi-ren-siô*, or "lotus of the sun," was instituted by the priest of that name, who died in 1282. As it is in a great measure based upon the doctrine of the book *Fots-ke-ghio*, or "flower of the law," it is commonly called *Fots-ke-siô*. The observance *Zi-siô*, or "the time," is dated from 1275 to 1277. That of *Dac-nen-Boots-siô*, or the "great praying Buddha," was introduced in 1127, by Owara Rae-kô-in and Riôo-nin-siô-nin.

Some notice should here be taken, likewise, of the order of Yamaboos, that is, "those who retreat to the mountains," or, written with other characters, "those who sleep in the mountains." The priests of this order deduce their origin from the observances of Tendae and Singon. Their first founder was Yen-no-kiô-sin, or Yen-no-siô-kok, who died A.D. 701, at the age of 70, in his retreat in the mountains. The Yamaboos are now regarded as enchanter. Externally, they greatly resemble the priests of Tendae and Singon; but they differ from the majority of the Buddhist priesthood, in their eating flesh and marrying.

Japan is every where crowded with Buddhist temples, called *zi*. One of the chief is the Fô-kô-zi, in the south-east quarter of Keo or Meyako. Its enclosure contains several religious edifices, the most considerable of which is the *Dac-Boots-den*, or saloon of the great Buddha, which holds the colossal statue of Buddha, surnamed *Roosiana*, a term corrupted from the Sanscrit *roshana*, or "the resplendent." The image was first set up in the year 1576, by the military emperor Taeko, or Fide-yosi. The saloon in which it is placed was destroyed in 1596 by a terrible earthquake. Fide-yori, son of Taeko, rebuilt it in 1602. But the colossus, which was of brass gilt, having been materially injured by another earthquake, in 1662, the statue was melted down, and the metal used in coining copper money, and a substitute of wood, covered with gilt paper, was completed in 1667. This is still in existence; it represents Buddha seated in the Indian mode, upon a lotus-flower; the body of the god is 77 feet 5½ inches high, Rhenish measure, and the entire statue, with the lotus, 89 feet 8¾ inches. The head of the colossus protrudes through the roof of the saloon. At a little distance from hence is a chapel called *Mimi-tauka*, or "tomb of ears," in which are buried the ears and noses of the Coreans who fell in their battles with Taeko. He had them salted, and conveyed to Japan in barrels. The grand portico of the external wall of the temple is called *Ni-wô-mon*, or "gate of the two kings;" on entering this vast portico, which is 83½ feet high, on each side appears a colossal figure, 22 feet in height, representing the two celestial kings, Awoon and Inyo, who are the usual porters at the Buddhist temples. Another edifice, placed before the apartment of the great Buddha, contains the largest bell known in the world. It is

17 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and weighs 1,700,000 Japanese pounds, equal to 2,040,000 lbs. Dutch. Its weight is consequently five times greater than that of the Iwan Weliki at Moscow.

On the south-east side of the enclosure of the temple is the grand apartment named that of the thirty-three arcades. It was built in the reign of the seventy-fourth Daïri (between 1108 and 1123), who placed there the image of the divinity Kwan-won, with eleven faces, which was not consecrated till the year 1131, by his successor, after he had abdicated. The seventy-seventh Daïri, Gozira-kawa-no-in, having likewise abdicated, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession, placed there, in 1164, a vast number of images of the same deity. The length of this apartment is upwards of 491 feet. On each side of the great altar are ten ranges of stools, one nearly a foot higher than the other. On each range are fifty statues, each about five feet high, of superior execution, according to the taste of the country, and covered with gilt paper. From the number of small idols upon the head, shoulders, arms, and hands of the greater ones, amounting to forty or fifty on some of them, it would appear that the number of 33,333 idols, which the Japanese assert are to be found in this temple, is not exaggerated. The military daily exercise, near the saloon of Kwan-won, with the bow. It is recorded in the register of the temple, that in 1686, Sawa Daifats, of Ke-tsiu, discharged in that place, 13,053 arrows in one day, whereof 8,133 hit the mark.

The third creed prevailing in Japan is the Siu-do, or philosophical doctrine of Confucius. The first official intercourse which took place between Japan and China was an embassy despatched, A.D. 57, by the Daïri Sei-un-teno to the emperor Kwang-woo-te, of the Heu-han dynasty; but we are not told whether the Chinese literature and philosophy were imported by that medium into Japan. It would appear that this did not happen till 284, in the reign of the Daïri Ozin-teno, when this prince sent an embassy to the kingdom of Fiak-sae (Pe-tse), in Corea, in quest of educated men, who were capable of diffusing Chinese civilization and literature throughout his empire. This embassy returned with the celebrated Wonin, descended from the imperial family of the Hans, who brought with him the book *Ron-go* (*I-un-yu*) of Confucius, which he presented to the Daïri, and taught one of his sons to read and write. It would thence appear, that the Chinese colonists, who had in early times settled in Japan, had not made the use of writing generally known there, which they perhaps kept to themselves as an advantageous secret. Whatever be the fact, the merit of Wonin appeared so eminent to the Japanese, that they paid him divine honours: his principal temple is in the province of Idzumi.

From the time of Ozin-teno till the present day, the ideographical signs of the Chinese have continued in use in Japan, as well as the Chinese language: they are chiefly employed in works of learning, but this does not preclude their general knowledge throughout the empire. Since, however, the construction of the Japanese language differs sensibly from that of the Chinese, and since the Chinese characters have often a variety of significations, it soon became apparent that an expedient was wanting to obviate this inconvenience. Accordingly, in the early part of the eighth century, the syllabic systems were invented denominated *Kata-kana* and *Fira-kana*, which are completely adapted to the idiom of the country. The use of this species of writing is now almost universal in Japan; it is rare to find a person unable to read it.

From the moment that the Japanese acquired a written language, their literature advanced, from age to age, with rapid pace. Unfortunately, in Europe it is scarcely known; but from the few Japanese books we possess, it is evident

that this people have works of all kinds, chiefly historical compositions, as well as a very extensive polite literature. The use of paper in Japan is dated at the beginning of the seventh century, and printing, in the Chinese manner, was introduced there in 1206, consequently 250 years before the art was invented in Europe.

ORIENTAL REVIEW.*

No. I.

گلستان شیخ مصلح الدین سعدی شیرازی

THE "ROSE-GARDEN" OF SHEIKH MUSLĪH'EDDIN SAADI OF SHIRAZ.

THE biographical accounts of D'Herbelot and Harrington have already so fully made known the leading points in Saadi's life, that a recapitulation of every particular is no longer necessary. It will, therefore, suffice for our purpose to state, that he flourished in the reign of Atabek Saad Ben Zangi, and died, according to one statement, at the age of 102, according to another, at that of 120 years, A. 691 of the Hejra. The vast knowledge which he acquired, his fondness for and intimate acquaintance with the Arabic, and perhaps also his varied style of composition, were the results of his studies at Baghdad, or the fruits of the thirty years he spent in travelling, during which he fourteen times performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. As to his character as a warrior, we merely know that he was present in the wars between Rūm and Hind.

As a poet and a moralist, he is decidedly the first of the class to which he belongs: his style is terse, pure and vivid, although occasionally too much amplified, like that of the later Persian writers: but his images are more natural than those of the generality of Asiatic poets; and even where they incline to the extravagant, they still show traces of a brilliant imagination. Many of his metaphors and ideas are, indeed, common to Hafiz, Jami, Khosrao, Asafi, and others; but with these he combines the loftier flights of the Arab muse, and dives more penetratingly into the motives of human conduct. In his prose we may frequently notice the same sorts of rhythm and alliteration as those which prevail in the *Consensus* of Hariri.

Of all his writings, the *Gulistan*, or "Rose-Garden," is the best known in Europe: if we may argue from this hemistich in his preface,

ای که پنجاه رفت و در خوابی

he was fifty years of age when he commenced it. It is introduced by a preface of great beauty and of considerable length, and the subjects of which it treats are—

1. در سیرت پادشاهان On the qualities of kings,—
2. در اخلاق درویشان On the morals of dervishes,—
3. در فضیلت قناعت On the excellence of contentment,—

* To be continued occasionally.

4. در فوائد خاموشي On the advantages of silence,—
5. در عشق و جواني On love and youth,—
6. در ضعف و پيري On imbecility and old age,—
7. در باسر تربيت On the influence of education,
8. در آداب صحبت On the conduct of society

The manner in which these several subjects are managed is perfectly oriental with the exception of the last باب or chapter, no particular rules are proposed, but the author illustrates his ideas by a series of interesting tales and verses, frequently consigning the inference to the reader, and it is by no means improbable, that although the greater part of these little narratives may have been the fictions of his ingenuity, others, notwithstanding, may have been gleanings from the various countries which he visited in his travels. Some bear a resemblance to those in the *Hutopadesa*, *Panchatantra*, *Kalila wa Dumna*, *Pilpai*, *Lokman*, &c, others, on the contrary, seem to have been founded on some historical facts, nor may we fairly be accused of credulity, if we confess our belief that those sayings and inscriptions, to which the names of individuals are attached, such as those of Feridun and Hatun Tai, had, at least, the sanction of tradition in Saadi's time. The *Gulistan*, indeed, appears to contain evidences which direct us to this conclusion.

This notion is corroborated by the many proverbs, manifestly of remoter origin, which are interspersed through the whole for instance, we cannot but suppose that such as these, "if every stone were a Badukshan-ruby, the ruby and the pebble would be of an equal value,"—"if you butt your head against the ram, you will get a broken forehead," and the like, were apophthegms, in common vogue. If, then, in instances such as this, Saadi referred to popular sayings, we may easily imagine that in others he also alluded to current legends and opinions.

As a specimen of the easy style in which he delivered his moral lessons, we subjoin the following tale —

A slave of Amulair having run away, some went in pursuit of him, who brought him back. The vizier, being exasperated with him, made a sign that he should be put to death, in order that other slaves might be deterred from acting in the same manner. Upon this the slave prostrated himself before Amru, and said,

"Whate'er my fate, if the decree be thine,
I humbly bow, nor uselessly repine;
For when his lord sends forth the dire decree,
Ah! what avails the slave's unfriended plea!"

"Yet, having been sustained at your table, I would not that, at the resurrection, you should be charged with my blood; nevertheless, if you determine to put your slave to death, precede the act by an exposition of the law, that you be not reprehended at the resurrection." The king said, "what sort of explanation shall I give?" The slave replied, "grant me permission to kill the vizier; then, in retaliation for him, order me to be put to death, that you

may do so according to equity." The king smiled, and said to the vizier, "what counsel do you propose?" He answered, "O sire, as an offering to your father's sepulchre, liberate this scoundrel, lest he precipitate me into misfortune. The fault is my own, for not having revered the words of the wise, who have said,

When you engage with those that sling,
Your thoughtless head may feel the blow ;
So, when the hostile shaft you wing,
Beware what aim you give the foe !"

It is this richness and frequent originality of idea which has so long made the *Gulistân* a standard work, wherever Persian literature is cultivated and appreciated ; and we much doubt, considering the manners and prepossessions of the East, whether a surer way of enforcing moral precepts than this ornamental and anecdotal mode could have been devised. The great variety of his tales, metaphors, and apophthegms, arranged under their different sections or chapters, each pointedly alluding to some duty, or severely castigating some vice or folly, and presenting instructions and admonitions in their most alluring garbs, collectively imparts a system of ethics more calculated to enforce practical observance than all the dry lucubrations of moralizing schoolmen. Consistently with his plan, Saadi upholds the faith of Islâm, and reverentially makes mention of the decrees and traditions of its ulemâ, but at the same time fearlessly lampoons the avarice and covert practices of the dervishes ; and when we consider the influence and power which they have always exercised in Muhammadan countries, we are necessarily impelled to believe, that truth and good morals were the proposed object of his work. Yet he is by no means free from censure ; for, notwithstanding the witty repartees with which he abounds, and the sayings of former ages which he has rescued from oblivion, the *Gulistân* is in some parts as objectionable as the odes of Hafiz or Anacreon.

From his book on Temperance or Contentment we select the subjoined tale :

A king of Persia sent a skilful physician to the service of Mustafa (Mohammed), on whom be peace ! He had been several years in Arabia, yet none came to make an experiment of his skill, or applied to him for medicines. One day, he appeared before the prophet, complaining, that although he had been sent to administer medicines to his companions, no one, up to that period, had noticed him ; praying, therefore, that he might fulfil the service to which he had been appointed. The prophet, in reply, pronounced this to be the rule of the country,—that until the appetite became urgent, they ate nothing, and that whilst the appetite yet remained, they quitted their food. The physician remarked, that this was the reason of their good health, and taking his leave, departed.

Physicians wisely make a speech,
Or to the food their fingers reach,
When silence would increase the ill,
Or abstinence their patients kill ;
In such a case to speak is wise,
And then to eat good health supplies."

This mode of admixing prose with poetry seems to have been adopted by the early writers of most ancient people, and among nations by whom

bards, scalds, minstrels, and improvisatori were holden in honour, it would naturally be retained for many ages after the decline of these erratic poets and musicians. On the same principle, any of their *saʿqarad* would be quoted or incorporated in the works of later writers. Little, however, as we may observe this custom to be retained in the West, the traces of it in the East are peculiarly vivid, and to this cause must be referred the innumerable instances of it among the Arabians and Persians; and among the rest those which the *Gulistān* presents to us. But in the bardic remains of all countries, we meet with little fiction: warlike acts and passing events were mostly the objects of their muses. When, however, the bardic era declined, fiction sprang up in the place of rude achievements, which substantiates the assertion, that fiction is the offspring of refinement, and that refinement prepared the downfall of oral tradition. An instance of this style, still better than the preceding, may perhaps be selected from the fifth book.

One night, I remember, that my valued friend entered the door, when I so hastily rose to receive him, that I extinguished my lamp with my sleeve.

A form appeared, whose brightness chased the night,
And shed around a brilliancy divine:
I gazed in wonder at th' auspicious sight,
Not knowing whence such happiness was mine.

He sat down, and began to chide me for having extinguished the lamp the moment that I saw him. I replied, I thought that it was sunrise; adding, as the witty have said,

Should aught that's dim before thy taper rise,
Remove it from thy friend's obstructed eyes:
Yet should a nymph with smiles jocose and bland,
And honied lips, before thy taper stand,
Grasp well her sleeve, put out th' unwelcome light,
Nor care thou for thy friends' impeded sight.

Some of the tales are entirely in verse; others envelope instruction simply in the anecdotal form, as the following:—

An old man was asked why he did not marry? he replied, that he could not love an old wife. He was answered, then chuse a young one, since you have substance; but he said, if I, who am an old man, could not love an old woman, what bond of affection could subsist between me, at my age, and a young one?*

The last chapter, on the rules for conduct in society, consists of moral sentences and verses, generally of a pithy and proverbial description. Some are purely aphoristical. A few specimens will illustrate these remarks.

Three things do not continue permanent without three things: wealth without commerce; knowledge without debate; and a kingdom without punishment.

To shew mercy to the bad is injustice to the good, and to pardon the oppressors is tyranny towards the oppressed.

If from the bad you chuse your friends,
Th' association crime attends.

- * In some copies, this apparently spurious dithich is appended:
"Old dotards oft past days of youth excite,
Whilst those born blind dream not of new-born sight,"

Whoever is on friendly terms with the enemies of his friends, has the reproaches of his friends :

If thou art prudent, cease to know
The friend who consorts with thy foe.

From these extracts, the nature of the *Gulistān* may be sufficiently perceived, although examples of a greater length might have been easily produced. There are necessarily many peculiarities in the composition which, however grateful and musical to an Oriental ear, are in a great measure unappreciated by us. The references to religious subjects, with which most Asiatic poetry is combined, seem to confirm Lowth's idea that religion was the origin of poetry, because we observe that this intermixture is not confined to the Muhammadan writers. The Hindus, for instance, every where introduce their gods; and probably no nation on earth has observed the canon,

Nec Deus interst, nisi dignus vindice nodus.

The most ancient style of poetry was doubtless the lyric,—that of odes or hymns, of which the *Pentateuch* affords us some scattered examples: these, the rhyme excepted, probably approached very closely to the Persian ghazal, such as we find it in the *Divān*. The East cultivated the art long before Orpheus, Linus, and Musæus were on record: in it the rude science of ages and historic documents were preserved, nor have they widely erred who have allied the Persian apophthegms to the Proverbs attributed to Solomon. From the East, Greece borrowed many bardic customs: the metrical laws of Charondas and of Crete were certainly of Asiatic source, and the dithyrambs of Pindar, celebrating the conquerors at the sacred games, contain evidences of the quarter to which Greece was indebted for the notion.

The parallelisms of Persian poetry undeniably evince the antiquity of the school to which it belongs; and, with the exception of Firdausi, Saadi, particularly in his *Divān* and *Bostān*, adheres, perhaps, more closely to it than the generality of his countrymen: the book of the Psalms and other Hebrew poetical works sufficiently demonstrate it to have been adopted at a very remote date. To these hymns or ghazals of primitive days music was allied, and as Plutarch informs us, in ancient Greece, historic records, philosophy, legislative and ethical codes, were set to it; but what the distinctive peculiarities of the various modes were, no one may now satisfactorily determine. It is, however, a singular fact, that the song of the saka, or water-carrier at Mecca, mentioned by Burckhardt, is identical with the sixth Gregorian chant, which extends not beyond these notes in the diatonic scale. The rhyme which the Persians assiduously cultivate in their poems, and which may have originally been suggested by the musical accompaniments to the poetry, is likewise much older than many allow it to be, and answers to those *ῥυθμιζουσι*, of which Clericus and others have cited undeniable examples.

Thus, the style of Saadi, pure and classical as it confessedly is, has also the sanction of antiquity to recommend it.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF-APPOINTMENTS.

To THE EDITOR.

SIR: The opinion, which is universal in India, that whatever appears in your Journal meets with consideration from the Court of Directors, induces me to write some remarks on what I, in common with many others, regard as a heavy grievance to a large portion of the Indian army. The subject to which I allude is the regulation, which has been for some time introduced, of dividing the staff appointments equally among all the regiments of every arm in the service, and of allowing but four appointments in any regiment. At the first view, this measure seems most just and impartial; but a slight degree of reflexion to me appears to place it in a totally different light. The measure would be equitable, if the regiments of every branch were on an equality in every other respect; but this I conceive not to be the case. The regulation is an injustice in two points of view: to the infantry, and to the captains and to senior lieutenants of every arm. With regard to the first,—the engineers are essentially a staff corps, there being scarcely an officer of any standing without an appointment, of more or less value, belonging to that department. It therefore seems unnecessary, if not unfair, to open this to them, or rather, I should say, to insist on the officers of that corps taking appointments out of their department, for the general staff was always open to them in common with the rest of the army. The cavalry are nearly in a similar state. The five captains and three senior lieutenants are really and substantially in possession of staff-appointments, from the superiority of their pay and from the emoluments attached to their troops. Yet it is deemed necessary that, in addition to the two appointments (I allude to the quartermastership and adjutancy), there should be absolutely an increase of four more; or, in other words, staff-appointments for two-thirds of each regiment. Hence it arises, that, in a cavalry corps, no captain or senior lieutenant will accept of a general staff-appointment, unless the allowances be considerably in excess to those of a troop; and consequently, it is necessary, or rather I should say it will be necessary, to distribute their portion of the staff among the junior officers. This to me seems a hardship to the infantry. The same observations apply, in some measure, to the artillery. Their pay is but little different from that of the infantry, but when detached, which they are in considerable numbers, some emoluments are attached to their command, and most fairly too, from the additional responsibility and trouble imposed on them. From a consideration of these circumstances, it seems to me that an equal division of the staff is a grievance to the infantry, because there is an absence of equality in other respects. Do not imagine that I want a monopoly for that branch of the army; by no means; I only wish to point out that the former mode, of leaving the staff open to the army generally, was a more impartial mode of distribution. The intention of the Court of Directors was, I doubt not, strict justice, as well as the equal officering of regiments; but before this regulation appeared, the number of officers in each regiment was nearly equal. In two or three corps there might be a paucity, from having an excessive number on the staff; but to prevent so partial an evil, is it fair to inflict an injury on an entire body?

With regard to the other view of this subject,—that it is a grievance to the whole of the captains and senior lieutenants of the army,—I think I can make

this easily appear. Supposing the four staff-appointments of a regiment were by chance held by the four senior captains, those below them might always look forward to their turn of getting these appointments by the death, retirement, or promotion, of these persons. But suppose the contrary case;—suppose the appointments to be held by men nearly at the bottom of the regiment;—what have the others to look forward to? Not to the promotion or resignation of these men:—to their death then?—to the death of men twenty years their juniors? The staff is then effectually closed against all those above them. Let an officer exhibit the greatest talents, courage, or qualifications, he is incapable, if he be in the situation I have just exemplified, of holding an appointment. A bar is thus placed to exertion; for how few there are who, without any prospect of reward, will make any great efforts at excellence! It may be said, I have chosen an exaggerated case. Suppose these appointments are distributed among those below the four senior captains; my argument still holds good, for it applies to these four officers, who are left without any thing to stimulate their exertions. The mode suggested by Lord Combermere, though I think it also objectionable, of having two captains and three subalterns in each regiment available for the staff, was a more fair distribution, for it lessened the chances of closing the appointments against the seniors.

It may, perhaps, be difficult to arrange this matter in a manner which shall provide for the interests of the army at large; but there are too many able heads in the India House, and at each of the presidencies, to render it impossible.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY.

SONNET WRITTEN AT SEA.*

BY D. L. RICHARDSON.

LIKE mountain-mists, that roll on sultry airs,
Unheard and slow the huge waves heave around,
That lately roared in wrath. The storm-fiend, bound
Within his unseen cave, no longer tears
The vexed and wearied main. The moon appears,
Uncurtaining wide her azure realms profound,
To cheer the sullen night. Though not a sound
Reposing nature breathes, my rapt soul hears
The far-off murmur of my native streams,
Like music from the stars: the silver tone
Is memory's lingering echo. Ocean's zone
Infolds me from the past: this small bark seems
The centre of a world—an island lone;
And *home's* dear forms are like departed dreams.

* From the *Friendship's Offering*, for 1832.

TRADE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA.

(Concluded from p. 134.)

EXPORTS.

The remarks made upon the articles of export from Bengal generally, apply particularly to those to Great Britain, to which almost all the staple commodities of the country are transmitted: a few observations on some of them only will therefore be sufficient.

Bullion.—The export of bullion from Bengal takes place upon the same principles which regulate a great proportion of the exports of goods, the necessity of a vehicle for the remittance of capital on public or private account, and the prospect of effecting such remittance on the least unfavourable terms.

When gold is at its highest level, its transmission in any form will be attended with loss; but the mohurs may be above the mint value, and yet offer a fair remittance. The standard of the mohur, as remarked before, is the same as that of the sovereign, and their relative value, therefore, is in proportion to their respective weights. At this rate the value of the mohur in English money is 33s. 2½d. (123.25 : 20s. :: 204.71 = 33.219s.); and at Rs. 14. 8 ans. the Sa. wt. or Rs. 16. 8 ans., the mohur will yield rather more than 2s. to the rupee. There is no charge for coining gold in England, and the charges of freight, brokerage, and insurance may be estimated at three per cent., leaving, as the net out-turn of the mohur, 32,212, or 1s. 11¼d. per rupee. Madras gold rupees are of the same standard as Calcutta mohurs and British sovereigns, and their out-turn will be in the like proportion.

A better remittance would be afforded by silver than by gold, if the heavy seignorage levied in England upon silver coin (six per cent.) did not depreciate the value of that metal in the market. As compared with the pure contents of the shilling, the intrinsic value of the rupee is 2s. 2¾d., but according to the mint value, the produce is 2s. 0½d. At the ordinary market rate of 4s. 11¾d. the ounce of standard silver, the rupee is worth 1s. 11¾d. The charges will be much the same as upon gold, and the net produce will be, therefore, 1s. 11d.

Dollars are sold in England usually at 4s. 9½d. per oz., and 1,000 dollars weigh about 864 oz. 16 dwts. If bought at the rate of Rs. 206 per 100 dollars, the out-turn will be, independent of charges, £4,018. 9s. 1d., or 1s. 11¼d. per rupee.

There is another description of silver bullion which may be advantageously remitted to England, or refined silver in the form of cakes, termed locally thick cake silver, or *Madrasi Chan Di*. This is usually 15 dwts. better than Calcutta standard, and may be bought at ordinary seasons for Rs. 98 the 100 sicca weight. At the rate of 4s. 11¾d. the oz. of standard silver, the thick cake silver will be worth about 5s. 3¼d. per oz. The sicca weight will be worth, therefore, 1s. 11¾d., and the 100 sicca weight being bought for Rs. 98., the outturn will be 2s. 0⅞d., subject to deduction for shipping and other charges.

In order, however, to secure such returns, economical and independent management is necessary, as the charges on a bullion remittance have not uncommonly been run up to nearly ten per cent., and the out-turn has consequently been from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per rupee. It is also requisite to obtain an accurate valuation of the bullion, which can only be obtained by an assay at the Royal Mint, the operations of the private assayers in London being less correct, and their returns being influenced by the usage of undervaluing all

bullion about $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., in order to provide for the security of the purchaser.

Cotton Piece Goods.—In 1813-14, the cotton manufactures of India, on account of the Company and private-trade, formed an article of considerable importance in the exports to the United Kingdom. The quantity shipped from Bengal was about seven lacs of pieces, the value of which was forty-six lacs of rupees. The far larger proportion of the trade was in the hands of the Company, the amount on account of private-trade never having been of much consideration. The trade, however, rapidly declined, so that in 1818-19 but $4\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of pieces were exported, amounting to twenty-one lacs of rupees. The fall has continued ever since, and in the last year of the series the value of the export of piece goods to Great Britain is but three lacs of rupees, being confined to some of the finer fabrics.

Cotton.—Raw cotton was for some years an article of very extensive export, the consequence of which was an enormous increase of the purchase price, and the impossibility of its competing with cotton from America and Bourbon in the Europe markets. In 1813-14 the export was to Great Britain 100,000 bales, in value about one lac and thirty thousand rupees. In 1817-18 the cotton sent to Great Britain was bales 183,707, and in official value fifty-three lacs of rupees; the next year reduced it to thirty-seven, and in 1819-20 it fell to nine. In 1827-8 it little exceeded two lacs. In the first of these periods the price was between twelve and thirteen rupees the maund; in 1817-18 it had risen as high as twenty-three rupees the maund. In ordinary times it has never much exceeded twelve rupees, and 12-8 to 12-10 is the present price of the best qualities. The English price is but 4d. to 5d. per lb., and consequently the transmission of cotton to England is not a profitable transaction. Eightpence to ninepence a pound was considered some years ago to be the lowest cost to the importer in England, even estimating the freight at but £6 the ton, and still leaving the charges in London unprovided for; whilst in 1818-19 it was found that 10d per lb. would have barely held the shippers harmless, even at the low rates at which they obtained freight for it. Besides the price, however, the quality of the cotton is of an inferior description, and it may be questioned if it can be grown in India of a better kind. The soil of Bengal, although rich, is too much saturated with moisture, apparently, to permit of a sufficiently vigorous vegetation: whilst, higher up the Ganges, it is too arid and too much mixed with sand and lime. A fierce sun in both, heavy rain in the former, and scorching winds in the latter, are also hostile to a healthy growth and productive fructification. In the centre and south of India the soil and climate are said to be more favourable, particularly towards the western coast of the Peninsula; but these are not exempt from the influence of parching breezes, by which the plant is withered and killed. At any rate, all experiments hitherto have been remarkably unsuccessful, and there has been no want of trials: seeds from Georgia, the West-Indies, and Bourbon, have been sown in various places without any improvement having been yet effected, and from the Bourbon seed it has been found that the plant grows rank and bears little produce. How far the plantations attempted in Bengal, and particularly on the island of Saugor, are likely to succeed, is yet to be ascertained; but the damp, loose, and saline character of the soil does not hold out any encouragement. In the mean time the transport of Bengal cotton wool, as well as that of cotton piece goods, to Great Britain, may be regarded as at an end.

Silk.—The export of raw silk and silk piece goods was for a long time principally in the hands of the Company, the latter being prohibited, and the for-

mer being provided by the agents of the Company under facilities which rendered private competition inexpedient. In 1819-20 the joint export of raw silk amounted to Rs. 67,66,073; or Company's, Rs. 60,37,113, and private, Rs. 6,92,960; and of silk piece goods, to Rs. 5,54,762; or Company's, Rs. 3,34,487, and private, Rs. 2,19,215. The export of both to Great Britain has since continued to increase, and raw silk is inferior in importance to indigo alone in the trade with the parent country. The amount of the exports in 1827-28 is as follows :—

Silk Piece Goods.		
Company's.....	Rs. 7,34,663	
Private.....	5,66,511	
	<hr/>	13,01,174
Raw Silk.		
Company's	Rs. 78,63,080	
Private.....	3,15,592	
	<hr/>	81,78,672
	<hr/>	
	Total, Rs.	94,79,846

The far greater proportion of the latter branch of the export trade continues, therefore, in the Company's hands; the raw silk exported in 1827-28 on private account being, in official value, less than it was in 1813-14, and having very largely declined at still later periods, or from fifteen lacs in 1823-24. The value of private silk piece goods has increased to more than double its amount in 1819-20. The different modes of entry adopted at various periods as to quantities, renders it difficult to say if they bear a just ratio to the increase of value. It appears to be the case with respect to piece goods, above 400 packages having been shipped in 1819-20, and above 700 cases in 1827-28. With respect to raw silk, no approximation can be made, as in 1819-20; the quantity is registered by bales 6,998, and in 1827-8 by maunds 13,667. The difference of value is as sixty-seven lacs to eighty-one lacs, or about one-third increase; and it is likely that the augmentation is in price more than in quantity. In 1819-20 the average rate was 7-8 per seer, whilst in 1827-28 the Company's silk was purchased at an average price of Rs. 15. 9. 11 the seer. The private silk of an inferior quality was purchased at Rs. 9. 8 ans.; the London price has been for some time from 16s. to 22s. per lb., which would scarcely cover the cost price of the Company's silk. Unless timely care be taken, the fate of the Bengal cotton trade may descend upon its silk. The Company's agents compete not only with the private dealers, but with each other, for the purchase of the raw material: their own emoluments having hitherto depended upon the quantity provided by them. This competition has accordingly elevated the cost price to double its amount ten years ago, and must tend to limit the profitableness of its transmission, if not to exclude it altogether from the Europe market. High prices operate to the exclusion of the articles on which they are charged, not only directly but indirectly. As long as they are realizable in a foreign market, they encourage importation from every quarter alike; even where the commodity was originally little cultivated or regarded. The encouragement once given, all the advantages of skill and situation are fairly tried, and the last comer perhaps beats the first out of a field which he would never have been tempted to enter but by a prospect of sharing in extravagant profits. It is, therefore, every way injudicious to encourage artificial competition in which personal profit, in the shape of

commission, is the chief stimulus, and the ultimate gain or loss upon the transaction a secondary consideration. To the Company's factories no doubt is due the merit of having introduced improved manipulation, and ameliorated the quality of the silk of this country; but the flatures might now be safely enough left to private enterprize.

A part of the augmentation of the price of silk was owing, no doubt, to its being made a vehicle for a remittance to England, and its inadequacy to fulfil that office has occasioned the very great diminution of private export. In 1823-24, indeed, it was found, at the rate of 12 and 13 rupees a seer, to return but 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per rupee.

Indigo.—Such frequent occasions have occurred in the preceding pages to notice the export of this article, that it is not necessary to enter into any particular examination of it in this place. The value of the export has largely increased, but the augmentation in quantity is by no means in the same ratio. The value of the export to Great Britain in 1813-14 was one crore forty-six lacs twelve thousand and forty-eight rupees, the number of maunds 91,325; the value of the export in 1827-28 was two crores ninety-two lacs fifty-three thousand six hundred and fifteen, and the maunds 1,10,391: the increase in quantity is, therefore, little more than twenty per cent., whilst the increase of value is above 100 per cent. The total export of indigo has augmented in a somewhat larger proportion, or about fifty per cent.; but this increase is not directed to Great Britain. In 1813-14 the whole export was but 97,000 maunds, of which 91,000 went to England, leaving only 6,000 maunds for the supply of all other quarters. In 1827-28, 22,000 maunds went to France alone, and 14,000 to other countries; so that the whole export was augmented as above stated: but the export of 1827-28 was the largest ever known, a more abundant crop having been reared in the season than any on record. In the preceding year the quantity fell proportionately short. The following statement, extracted from the Indigo Planter's Manual, published in Calcutta, will give some idea of the fluctuations to which indigo is liable. It is probably not altogether correct, particularly in the first year, in which we have seen exported 97,000 maunds: the latter periods are more accurate:—

		Average of 2 Years.	
1813-14	Maunds 74,505	} 88,541	
1814-15	1,02,578		
1815-16	1,15,000		
1816-17	87,480	} 1,01,240	
1817-18	72,160		
1818-19	68,160		
1819-20	72,000	} 89,421	
1820-21	1,66,843		
1821-22	72,382		
1822-23	90,078	} 81,230	
1823-24	1,13,223		
1824-25	78,848		
1825-26	1,44,300	} 1,17,350	
1826-27	90,400		
*1827-28	1,46,000		

The same tract estimates the annual expenditure of Bengal indigo in all parts of the world at 1,19,000 maunds.† If the calculation be correct, the produce

* A paper published in London, signed L. D. Wilkinson, makes the average crop—

From 1819 to 1823 Maunds 92,000
From 1823 to 1827 1,14,000

showing an average annual increase of 27,500 maunds.

† In 1812 the agents of Calcutta estimated the annual consumption of Europe at 80,000 maunds. Mr. Alexander, in a paper communicated to the Agricultural Society, estimated the annual Europe consumption

of 1827-28, therefore, much exceeded the demand. It is worth while to observe, however, that two productive years seldom come together, and that the excess of one only serves to counterbalance the deficit of another; at the same time there is no doubt that the supply has always had a tendency to outstrip the demand, and that from time to time factories have been abandoned and cultivation restricted by the Calcutta capitalists, in the hope of keeping up the value of the product.* Had it not been for the depression of the exchange and the necessity of a medium of remittance, to which we have fully adverted, the price of the commodity must have been reduced in the Indian market so as to have rendered a reduced cultivation more indispensable; but the sale price having been artificially supported, the manufacture has been maintained.† The article, however, is one which cannot be indefinitely extended, and the Europe markets are soon glutted with the supply. We have already observed, that there has not been any rise of price there to cover the enhanced cost in India, and the consequence has often been heavy loss to the exporters. The following is a real remittance transaction, in 1827-28, yielding to the remitter no more than 1s. 9d. the rupee, or about ten per cent. less than he would have realized had he sent the sum in cash.

Purchase.									
17 Chests of indigo	50	7	6½	at 260=	13,048	2	3		
6 Ditto	19	13	13	at 215=	4,159	3	10		
<hr/>									
23					Rs. 17,207	6	1		
Less interest for two months, at 8 per cent....=					240	15	4		
<hr/>									
34 Chests of indigo ...	58	36	7	at 240=	Rs. 14,138	10	0		16,966 6 9
3 Ditto.....	10	16	4	at 200=	2,081	4	0		
<hr/>									
60					16,219	14	0		
Less interest.....					220	10	9		
<hr/>									
Calcutta Charges.									
Packing, freight, insurance, and commission					1,218	6	6		
<hr/>									
Rs. 34,184 0 6									
<hr/>									
Sale.									
20 Chests					£1,514	1	10		
23 Ditto					994	16	11		
14 Ditto					633	11	7		
3 Ditto bought in					249	4	1		
<hr/>									
£3,401 14 5									
Charges.									
Company's warehouse rent, duty, and fees.....					£81	2	5		
Insurance, freight, brokerage, and commission,					329	15	2		
<hr/>									
410 17 7									
<hr/>									
£2,990 16 10									

sumption of the last four years at 1,11,750 maunds; but the principle of his computation is manifestly wrong, being founded upon the balance in hand in London at the end of 1828, at 28,000 maunds, which he supposes to be all that would then remain of four years' crops: but the whole of the crops did not go to Europe; and of what went to Europe, a considerable part did not go to London. To estimate the European consumption correctly, therefore, the continental balance must be added to the London balance; and this would in all probability reduce the total annual consumption to less than 1,00,000 maunds.

* In 1812 the commercial houses of Calcutta declared it their deliberate opinion, "that it was the interest of all parties concerned in Indigo, that its cultivation should be very materially reduced."

† Mr. Wilkinson estimates the fair remuneratory prices at 4s. to 5s. in London, nett; and the writer concludes

The average Indian price was about 242 rupees per maund, the average sale price about £25 per maund, or little more than 6s. per pound.* The Indian charges are thirty-five per cent., raising the purchase price to 330 rupees per maund; and the English charges fourteen per cent. reducing the sale price to £21. 10s. per maund. The transaction was conducted, it may be necessary to add, through most respectable houses both in Calcutta and London.†

Sugar.—Sugar is an article which has of late years attracted great attention, as the commodity most likely to become, with improved manufacture and equalization of home duties, a valuable export from Bengal to Great Britain. As it is, the value of it as an export, upon the whole, has increased. Subsequently to 1814-15, when a large exportation first occurred, or nearly nine lacs, it rose gradually to double that amount in 1826-7, or above eighteen lacs. In 1827-8 it retrograded to little more than thirteen lacs.

This progressive augmentation of the export of sugar furnishes grounds for the inference, that it has been found not altogether an unprofitable transaction, and renders it probable that the article might be made to compete successfully with West-India sugar in the London market. It has been calculated, that sugar is manufactured in India at about Rs. 4. 8 ans. per maund; but this rate, if even accurate, was the approximate cost many years ago, when the manufacture was much depressed,‡ and there is no doubt that with the demand for it the price of the commodity has become much enhanced. Of late the inferior sorts have usually sold in Calcutta for Rs. 7. 8 ans., and the better for Rs. 10. The price of the Company's sugar, forming the greatest part of the shipment of 1827-28, averaged about Rs. 8. 12 ans. per maund; and insurance, freight, and charges, with allowance for wastage, being added to this, the value of a cwt. of East-India sugar in London may be estimated at Rs. 13. 12 ans.; or at the exchange of 1s. 11d. the rupee, about 26s. 6d. The London prices of the best sorts are above 40s., and of the worst 29s. the cwt.; so that if the investment be carefully assorted, sugar should form at least an advantageous vehicle of remittance. Equalization of the duties with those on West-India sugar would enable that of Bengal to be sold on a level with the latter, the difference of prices being in fact already the difference of the duty only,—the retailer, on whom the duty falls, paying for the best East-India sugar even more than for the West-India; the former selling for 40s. + 37s. = 77s. the cwt., and the latter for 48s. + 27s. = 75s. the cwt. Again; it has been supposed that the application of European skill and machinery to the manufacture would reduce the Indian cost, and render sugar a still more profitable article of export; but although an improved mode of treatment might amend the quality of the article, it is very unlikely it would reduce the price: on the contrary, by bringing the scale of expenditure nearer to that of the West-India manufacture, it would deprive Bengal of the advantage of simple and cheap operation. Every thing from Europe is very costly in India, and must be so for a long time to come; and it is very questionable if the charge of

concludes that the "prices both in India and Europe since 1821 have been quite artificial, whether created by competition, speculation, or management." All these have probably had their share, but the chief support of these artificial rates has been the unfavourable exchange and consequent necessity for some medium of remittance less depreciated.

* Mr. Alexander expresses his opinion, that no factory can be called a good one which cannot yield a profit when its produce is selling in London at 6s. per lb. By the statement here given, that was the Bengal price, leaving all the expenses to be defrayed by the purchaser, and consequently, however profitable to the manufacturer, far from being so to the exporter.

† The consequence of excessive supply has been felt in the present season, 1829-30, and the price of Indigo has fallen to less than 200 rupees per maund.

‡ In 1792 the prices at which it could be brought to market are stated by different authorities to be from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 the maund.

European superintendence, the purchase of machinery, and the heavy expense of keeping it in repair, particularly at a distance from Calcutta, could be covered by any improvement in the quality or quantity of the staple, and its consequent greater value in the Europe markets, opposed as it is to the long established and extensive cultivation of this article in other countries.*

Saltpetre.—The demand for this article is materially influenced by political occurrences, and the prospect or existence of hostilities in any part of the world. The continuance of peace at home has confined the supply to moderate vicissitudes, and there has been little fluctuation in the value since 1819-20, it then being fourteen lacs, and in 1827-28 but eleven. The quantity has nearly followed the ratio of the price, 2,93,000 maunds being exported in the earlier, and 2,77,000 maunds in the more recent season. The Calcutta price has varied from above Rs. 4. to 4. 12. per maund: the London price latterly is quoted at from 25s. to 30s. the cwt., which ought, therefore, to render saltpetre a profitable remittance, but considerable wastage occurs, by which the profits are reduced. It is, however, in demand as a channel of remittance, and for dead weight, and its shipment is less likely to be attended with loss than that of sugar.

Grain.—Except in seasons of scarcity in Great Britain, there is no extensive export of the produce of Bengal in rice and wheat in that direction. It appears, however, to have been upon the increase for several years, or from 1823-24, when the value was one lac and twenty-seven thousand rupees, to the last year of our series, or four lacs; the quantities were severally 57,000 and 1,55,000 maunds, and no increase of price, therefore, had taken place. On the contrary, it was rather lower in the latter year, or about Rs. 2. 3 ans. per maund; whilst it was about Rs. 2. 4 ans. per maund in the former. From the reduction in the price of corn at home, it is not likely to have yielded a profitable remittance, and its increase is rather indicative of the difficulty of providing a return cargo than an augmented demand in Great Britain.

Lac and Lac Dye.—The export of lac dye was long limited by the difficulty experienced in extracting the colouring matter, and applying it to manufacture at home. The high price of cochineal, however, stimulated ingenuity, and of late years the article has risen in demand. At first the value of the export was about two lacs, from which it fell off to less than one lac. In 1820-21 it again rose, and in 1824-25 its value exceeded seven lacs, which elevation it has since maintained. Its use as a dye, however, depends upon the scarcity and dearthness of cochineal, for which it is employed as a substitute; and so little temptation exists to embark in the manufacture of it, that it is rarely prepared, except according to contract. The resinous portion of the lac known as shell-lac has also increased in demand in England, being exported thither to the amount of nearly a lac of rupees for some years past.

* On this subject the opinions of "a Bengal Planter" are entitled to attention, especially as he need not be suspected of any undue bias in favour of the existing systems:—

"Much has been said against the natives of this country, and their general imbecility and inferior capacity, compared with the bulk of the inhabitants of other countries. Under this assumption (for I deny the fact), the advocates for the West-Indian monopoly shelter themselves, by ridiculing the idea of any great increase of sugar being produced here for many years to come, and not then without the aid of large capitals, extensive works, and expensive machinery. The same idea seems to have been hastily adopted, and to have prevailed too generally amongst Europeans in this country, which has been the cause of ruin to many individuals; for without considering that the price of labour is lower, and the interest of money higher, than in most countries that we are acquainted with, those who have attempted sugar plantations here have proceeded as if the reverse were the case; and, in imitation of the West-Indian planters, have expended large sums at their first outset, in buildings, machinery, and implements of husbandry, the annual interest of which could never be returned by any saving to arise from diminishing labour, but, on the contrary, has constantly engulphed all the profit, and ended in rendering their attempts abortive, with the loss of the money thus injudiciously employed."

Safflower—was expected at one time to have become a valuable article of export to Great Britain, but the expectation has been disappointed, and the trade declined. In 1823-24, 8,000 maunds were exported, valued at one lac and ninety thousand rupees. In 1827-28 the quantity was but 1,900 maunds, at a value of about forty-eight thousand rupees; the rates were severally twenty-four and twenty-five rupees the maund, shewing an increase in the price, which was before too high for the Europe market.

Miscellaneous.—The remaining articles of export, although in the aggregate of some value, are individually of little amount. The principal are vegetable and other products indigenous to the country—as turmeric, saffron, ginger, borax, castor oil, &c. Others are manufactures—as shawls, coarse blankets, bags, &c. A trade has been created also in hides and skins. The value of these as exports to Great Britain, in 1827-28 is as follows.

		Rs.
Shawls	pieces 319	41,616
Carpets and blankets ..	782	1,258
Gunnies and gunny bags	7,250	360
Castor oil	maunds 1,974	33,403
Ginger	4,395	13,190
Turmeric	7,789	23,883
Skins and hides	6,427	27,089
Sul ammoniac	maunds 392	8,011
Borax	439	8,052
Munjith	939	8,601
Tobacco	52	149
Gums	2,661	22,358
Hemp	11,883	52,300

Shawls have been for some time on the decline, their high price necessarily limiting the demand for them, and their place being in some measure supplied, even in India, by the cheaper manufactures in imitation of them in Great Britain.

The export of castor oil has become of some value, and may be improved, as may that of hides and skins. Bengal hemp is also in request in England, for purposes to which the greater price of the Baltic hemp renders it inapplicable—such as the manufacture of coarse bags and wrappers for packages. Of the drugs it may be observed, that it would probably not be difficult to extend the list and augment the value by a more extensive acquaintance with the natural products of the country, and more care in their selection and shipment. Various articles from India formerly found a place in European pharmacy, which have since been dismissed from it, in consequence of their variable efficacy and uncertain operation, owing, in all probability, to an injudicious choice of the article originally, or careless package, by which the more delicate properties of the substance were destroyed. So also of dyeing drugs and of condiments, as munjith, ginger, and the like, too little attention is paid to their cultivation and peculiarities, and too little care exercised in their shipment and transmission to Europe, to authorize any definite opinion as to the improvements which might be effected in their export.

RE-EXPORTS.

Before dismissing this sketch of the trade with Great Britain, it is necessary to advert to the article of the re-export trade. This has declined during the last two years very considerably, and averages but five lacs and eighty-eight thousand rupees, which is much less than its amount in 1813-14, or seven lacs and twenty-three thousand rupees. This diminution is not surprising, and it

is rather extraordinary that it should not have commenced earlier: the re-exports of 1825-26 being nearly nineteen lacs. The principal articles have been much the same throughout, or pepper and spices, coffee, and madeira. The latter still exceeds one lac of rupees, but the other items have largely fallen off. The re-export trade consisted chiefly of the commodities of the eastern islands and China, which were brought to Calcutta by country traders, and then re-shipped on board the traders for Europe. The greater cheapness at which vessels are fitted out from home has almost annihilated the shipping of Bengal, and the trade to the eastward is carried on direct from England, whilst China articles are procured more immediately and cheaply at Singapore. The character of Calcutta as an entrepôt may, therefore, be regarded as extinct, and a valuable branch of mercantile activity and profit has been thus dis severed from the external commerce of Bengal.

MUSULMAN SAINTS OF INDIA.

ONE of the most remarkable parts of the Musulman worship in India is the external marks of veneration the people lavish on their saints, who are called in Hindustani *pir* پیر or *wali* ولی. They are substitutes, for the Musulmans, in the place of the numerous gods of the Hindus. In every town, in every village, nay, in the religious capital of Pagan India, at Benares itself, are entombed one or more saints, who are the patrons of the place, but are frequently unknown elsewhere. Some of these saints have imparted their names to towns, which have gradually formed around their tombs. Thus Cutb-uddeen has given his name to the town of Cutb or Cuttub, in the province of Delhi; Hussein Abdal, a celebrated Musulman devotee, gave his name to a beautiful valley in the province of Lahore, and to a kind of town, where his tomb is erected; lastly, the name of *Rowzah* روضه, or "tomb," has been given to a town in the province of Aurungabad, renowned for the shrines of several Mahomedan saints who have been buried there.

Some of these *pirs* have acquired great celebrity; as well as those in whose honour fêtes have been instituted, which are pretty general throughout India. These may be reduced to six, namely, Khaja Khizr, commonly considered to be identical with the prophet Elias, and five *pirs*, who are, I conceive, the five principal saints, from whom devotees denominate themselves *panch piria* پنج پیریا, that is, "devotees of the five *pirs*." These *pirs* are so famous, that the people have given their names to the lunar months in which these fêtes instituted in their honour are celebrated.

As, amongst the saints venerated by the Musulmans, there are some personages who professed the faith of the *Védas*; so several of the Musulman saints of India are venerated by the Hindus: such as Shah Lohauni, at whose tomb, at Monghir, Hindus and Mahomedans offer their oblations; and Shah Arzani, whose shrine, erected in the western suburb of Patna, is visited alike by Hindus and Musulmans.*

* M. Garcin de Tassy: "Mém. sur quelques particularités de la religion Musulmane dans l'Inde."—*Journ. Asiatique*, August 1831.

HAJI KHALIFEH'S "TUFAT ALKBAR."*

THE *Tufat al'kbâr fî asfâr albihâr*, or "Gift to the Great concerning naval Expeditions," by Haji Khalifeh, is a chronological and historical account of the chief maritime expeditions of the Turks, from the capture of Constantinople to the middle of the sixteenth century of the Christian era. The author, Haji Khalifeh, whose great bibliographical and encyclopædical dictionary formed the ground-work of the celebrated *Bibliothèque Orientale* of D'Herbelot,† is an oriental historian whose reputation for learning, industry, and impartiality stands high amongst western scholars. He studied mathematics and geography in the writings of the infidels, and applied himself so diligently to letters, that he expended his patrimony in the purchase of books, in perusing which he consumed the night as well as the day. He left behind a variety of works, the fruits of thirty years' study, which attest the strenuousness and the success of his application.

The *Tufat al'kbâr* is a small printed volume, the second work which issued from the imperial printing press established at Constantinople in 1726. It has been translated by Mr. Mitchell (who laboured under great disadvantages arising from the typographical errors in one of the earliest specimens of Ottoman typography) in a manner which reflects great credit upon him both as a Turkish and an English scholar.

The introduction to the original work contains some explanations, necessary for oriental readers, respecting the geography of places, and the globes and maps, neatly-executed plates of which are given in the original.

The first chapter consists of an account of the Ottoman capudans and the Turkish naval expeditions, "collected, for the sake of example, from historical books," to the time of Khair-ud-din Pasha. The early maritime expeditions are detailed in a dry and succinct manner, being little more than chronological records of the date of the events, the names of the commanders, and a few of the leading occurrences. For example; the celebrated attack upon Rhodes, in the year 1480, and the glorious defeat of the Ottomans by the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, under the brave D'Aubusson, are related in the following brief manner:—

The Moslems who resided in the island of Rhodes being much molested by the infidels, the chief commander, Vezier Messih Pasha, was in the year 885 ordered to proceed thither with 3,000 janissaries and 4,000 Azabs. Besides the vessels from Constantinople, sixty others had been built at Gallipoli. With these they set sail, and arrived at the island of Rhodes. They blockaded the castle both by sea and land, but first attacked the tower on the west towards the water, because from this tower the troops had been much annoyed. They made a bridge from the water, so as to reach the tower; but during a fierce attack upon the latter, the bridge, owing to the immense crowd, gave way, and upwards of 1,000 men perished in the water. They again took courage, once more made a brave assault upon the castle, and had even raised

* *The History of the Maritime Wars of the Turks*; translated from the Turkish of Haji Khalifeh. By JAMES MITCHELL. Chapters I. to IV. London. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund. 1831.

† Haji Khalifeh and Barth. D'Herbelot were contemporaries; the former was born about A.D. 1690, the latter in 1695; the former died in 1667, the latter in 1693.

their standard on the walls, which were covered with troops. These fierce warriors having also whetted the teeth of avarice with the hope of plunder, were rushing on to seize their prey, when Messih Pasha, unwilling that the riches of a fortified place like Rhodes should fall a prey to the soldiery, gave orders that as the treasury of the place belonged exclusively to the sultan, no one should dare to touch it. As soon as this unwelcome intelligence was spread amongst the soldiers, those on the outside would proceed no farther, whilst those in the interior remained motionless; and the enemy, having made a violent rush from one quarter, put to the sword all they met. Soleiman Pasha Beg of Costamoni likewise shared the fate of martyrdom. Thus the avarice of Messih Pasha and the selfishness of the troops were the cause of this ill-fortune. At last he withdrew from the castle, and amidst loud complaints directed his course towards the capital. On his way he attacked the castle of Bodrun; but being unsuccessful here also, he returned to the Porte. When he landed at Beshkctash the sanjak of Gallipoli was given to him, and to this district he immediately proceeded.

From the details given by Vertot, Knolles, and other writers of credit, it appears that the commander of this expedition, here named Messih Pasha, was a Greek renegade, named Mischa Palæologus, a near kinsman of the last Christian emperor of Constantinople. His fleet consisted of 160 decked vessels, besides those of smaller size, covering the whole of the circumjacent sea; and the land forces consisted of 80,000 men. Their landing was bravely resisted by the knights and 16,000 soldiers, but the swarms of Moslems forced them within the walls. Palæologus used not only the ordinary arts and stratagems of war, but those of corruption, espionage, and assassination. He was, however, foiled in all by the grand master. The Ottomans were repulsed in three desperate assaults with immense slaughter; their galleys were consumed by the Rhodian fire-ships; although the defences of the city were battered to ruins by the enormous projectiles of the Ottoman engineers, the valour of the knights was not subdued, and the Pasha, foaming with rage and disappointment, abandoned the siege, after it had lasted nearly three months, carrying off 15,000 wounded, and leaving 9,000 slain. The defeat of the pasha was visited with banishment to Gallipoli, as a commutation for the bow-string, that was first intended for him. The bridge, to which allusion is made by Khalifeh, was carried across the haven, from the great mole to the main land, supported on boats, upon which the pasha advanced to his final attack of the tower of St. Nicholas, and which, when he retreated, was blown to pieces by the fire of the besieged.

In a subsequent part of the chapter, Khalifeh gives a still more meagre account of the attack and capture of Rhodes, by Sultan Solymán, in 1522, in spite of the heroic and almost preternatural defence of the knights under Villiers de l'Isle Adam, which forms one of the most astonishing feats of persevering valour and prowess in the records of military history.

The bulk of the remaining part of the work (Chapters III. and IV.) consists of naval transactions connected with the history of Khair-ud-din, better known by the name of Barbarossa, or "Red Beard," which history,

the Haji tells us, he extracted from an account of Khair-ud-din's adventures, compiled by himself at the request of Sultan Solyman.

The name of Khair-ud-din was Hezr. He was the son of a private soldier, and born about A.D. 1465. In early life he was made a prisoner at Rhodes, and, on his liberation, became a corsair, under the protection of Sultan Corcud, and soon after he obtained a castle at Tunis, for the convenience of carrying on his piratical pursuits against the infidels, in conjunction with his brother Oruj. They were eminently successful, and their names alone were the terror of those seas: in one month, Khair-ud-din took twenty ships and 3,800 prisoners, who were made slaves.

Oruj, soon after, established himself at Jezaier ("the islands"), or Algiers, where, however, he was attacked by the Arab tribes and the infidels (French), whom, with the aid of Khair-ud-din, he defeated. The brothers then made a division of the territory on the coast.

They were not, however, left in peaceful possession of their acquisitions; the Spaniards and Moors attacked them repeatedly, and in one of these encounters Oruj was slain. Khair-ud-din maintained his authority at Algiers, and in an attack by "Admiral Ferdinand from Spain," he defeated the Spaniards, and took a vast number of men, including the admiral, all of whom he slew. "For the body of Admiral Ferdinand," observes the historian, "7,000 florins were offered; but the Moslems, considering it improper to *deal in carcasses*, threw it into a deep well." Khair-ud-din soon after received a *sanjak* (investiture) from the Sublime Porte, and was recognized as governor of Algiers.

His authority, however, was vigorously assailed by the Beg of Tunis, who had revolted from the Porte, and who besieged Khair-ud-din in Algiers, corrupting his chiefs, and sowing disaffection in the city. At length, although he repulsed the Tunisians, the governor found his tenure of Algiers uncertain; and, warned by a dream, he packed up his moveables, which he put on board his ships, summoned the chief men of the town, threw them the keys of the city, exclaiming "the troubles of Islam be upon your shoulders, ye wretches!" mounted his horse, and rode down to the sea-side.

Barbarossa now recommenced his piratical exploits on the Tunisian coast, and accumulated much plunder; his power began to increase in proportion. He was now warned by the prophet, in another dream, to return to Algiers, which warning he obeyed, and recovered possession of the city. "This hero," says Haji Khalifeh, "was in the habit of seeking Divine guidance in all his affairs, and foresaw in visions most of the circumstances attending the battles he fought." There is something ludicrous, or rather lamentable, in a roving pirate, living upon rapine, enslaving his fellow men, and butchering thousands in cold blood, fancying all his affairs to be under Divine guidance!

He now grew powerful; his authority was established in Africa, and his galleys swept the ocean. "The infidel nations could no longer navigate the seas, and there was no safety along their coasts." In consequence, the celebrated Andrea Doria, with a fleet of Spanish and French ships,

and a complete army, sailed for Algiers to chastize the "Red Beard." Khair-ud-din, however, anticipated the designs of Doria, and defeated him. The contests between these two renowned commanders occupy a considerable portion of this part of the work.

In the course of these transactions, the Mudagils, or Moors of Andalusia, being persecuted by Charles V., applied for aid to Barbarossa, who, in spite of the Spaniards, conveyed them, in his golettas, to the opposite shore of Africa, to the number of 70,000, who settled in Algiers and its vicinity. "This is the reason," observes the historian, "why most of the Algerines are Andalusians."

In the year 1533, on the invitation of Sultan Solyman, he proceeded to Constantinople, where he was received with great distinction, made Beglerbeg of Algiers, and Capudan Pasha, or commander of the fleet. In this capacity, he proceeded upon an expedition against Tunis, of which he obtained possession for the sultan. Hassan, king of Tunis, the twentieth of the Beni-Hefs dynasty, collected a force in the interior to recover his possessions. Khair-ud-din marched from Tunis into the desert to meet him, with 10,000 Arabs, and thirty pieces of cannon, "the carriages of which were impelled by sails." He defeated Hassan, but owing to the intrigues of the latter, the Spaniards made a descent upon Tunis, succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in expelling Barbarossa, and replaced Hassan upon the throne. The former retired to Algiers.

He then invaded Minorca, the castle of which he took, plundered, and razed. On this occasion the historian interposes some reflexions upon "the cause of the cowardice of the infidels," which are curious:—

At the last-mentioned siege, the Moslems had to resist the infidel begs for some days, on account of their superior numbers: for had they not possessed this advantage, they would not have fought in the position which Khair-ud-din had taken; since it is written in their books that it is lawful to fall alive into the enemy's hand, and that they who fall in battle do not enter paradise; their learned men also teach this doctrine. It is related that Andrea Doria once asked a learned captive the reason why our race were so brave in battle. The captive replied that it was a miracle performed by our prophet, because that whoever received his faith became brave, and would draw his sword even against his own relatives. Andrea asked a farther reason, but the captive could not give him any other, and said he knew no more on the subject. Andrea then said, "is it not written in your books that whoever flies from battle goes to hell, and that if a person flies from two infidels he cannot enter paradise? These are the words that make the Moslems so brave. Now in our books it is written, that if 1,000 men should be attacked by one Moslem, and they know they are to be killed by him, they need not fight him, because those who die in battle do not enter paradise. This it is that makes us so cowardly." This doctrine is also taught by the pope; the infidel soldiers, however, fight till they die, caring little about a future state. The author has questioned several learned men among the Christians on this subject, and has ascertained that the case is not as stated by Andrea, who being an ignorant fellow and unacquainted with books, spoke only his own ideas of the matter. The Christians do not consider it lawful to turn from battle.

Khair-ud-din subsequently commanded in several maritime expeditions in

the Mediterranean and Grecian archipelago, where his success covered his name with glory, and filled his coffers with wealth: the amount of his plunder amongst the Greek islands,—consisting of cloth, money, girls, and boys,—was 400,000 pieces of gold. On his arrival at Constantinople, he presented to the sultan "200 boys dressed in scarlet, bearing in their hands flasks and goblets of gold and silver. Behind them followed thirty others, each carrying on his shoulders a purse of gold; after these came 200 men, each carrying a purse of money; and lastly, 200 infidels wearing collars, each bearing a roll of cloth on his back. These he took as a present to the emperor, and having kissed the royal hand, was presented with robes of the most splendid kind, and received the highest marks of honour: for never at any period had any capudan done such signal service."

This was in 1537. In 1538, Khair-ud-din proceeded upon another expedition to the archipelago, which he wasted with fire and sword, carrying off the inhabitants captives and their property as booty. The Spanish, Papal, and Venetian fleets thereupon, to the number of 600 vessels of all sizes, assembled at Corfu, under Andrea Doria, and sailed to Prevesa, to put a stop to the devastations of Barbarossa. The fleet of the latter consisted of only 122 light galleys. The indignant historian, in speaking of the former, is lavish of his epithets, "of accursed infidels," "miserable wretches," &c.

Khair-ud-din gained a complete victory over these "abject wretches," after a battle of unprecedented fury, in which, however, he was aided by supernatural succour. When the "despicable infidels" fled from Prevesa to Corfu, prior to the action, the Capudan Pasha was ignorant of the course they had taken. "That night, whilst praying for direction, he saw, in a dream, great numbers of fishes issuing out of the harbour, and, rising up at midnight, he sailed in that direction." Again: when preparing for action, the wind was in favour of the infidels, upon which the Moslems were overwhelmed with fear as they beheld the vast fleets of their enemies sail out of the harbour of Ingir. "Khair-ud-din, however, wrote two verses of the *Koran*, and threw one on each of his vessels, when the wind immediately fell, and the barges lay motionless. This occurrence," adds the historian, "teaches that commanders, however celebrated, ought not to trust in human means alone, but also to pay all possible regard to spiritual means for ensuring success."

It is singular that the last enterprize in which Khair-ud-din was engaged, was a joint expedition with the "despicable infidels" of France, against Spain, in which, says the historian, "victory deserted the arms of the pasha." He died two years after, at Constantinople, at the age of eighty and upwards. The exact date is prettily expressed in the chronogram of مات ريش البحر, "the chief of the sea is dead," the numerals of which make 953, answering to A.D. 1546.

The last chapter of the work contains an account of the expeditions of the capudans from the time of Khair-ud-din pasha till the year 1557. It is much less interesting than the two preceding chapters.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF GEORGIA.*

BY THE GEORGIAN PRINCE ROYAL VAKHTANG. TRANSLATED BY M. KLAFFROTH.

IT was in A.D. 445, that Vakhtang, great grandson of Mirian, ascended the throne of Georgia, in the flower of his youth, and soon distinguished himself by his genius and warlike achievements. He commenced his exploits in Ossethi, where he gained a splendid victory over the barbarous inhabitants of that country, and vanquished almost all their chiefs in single combat. The glory of these mighty deeds of valour spread far and wide, and the monarch of Persia, then pressed by the Hindus, invited Vakhtang to his succour, and found in him a faithful defender, saviour, and avenger.

Vakhtang bore the epithet of *Gorgaslan*, which signifies "wolf-lion." On the front of his helmet was represented a wolf, and on the back a lion, expressive of strength, magnanimity, and boldness. This monarch established eparchs and bishops in the country, and he gave them, as their head, a katolikos, who, subsequently, was acknowledged and confirmed by a general council, and remained independent of every other patriarch. He likewise founded the cities of Tiflis and Kaspi, and built the cathedral of Mtsketha, which, when first founded by Mirian was only a wooden structure.

History informs us, and every Georgian author confirms the fact, that in the year 575, a descendant of David, king of Judah, named Gouram, attained the throne. This pious and virtuous personage was exalted to that high dignity by the universal wish of the Georgians. Under his reign, a number of young nobles proceeded to Constantinople, and on returning to their native country, they established a school where the sciences were taught in the Greek tongue. At the same period, many translations of useful books, religious as well as philosophical, were made from the Greek. Notwithstanding the inconveniences which commonly attend a change of dynasty, the descendants of Gouram, who reigned in Georgia, without interruption, till 1801, secured the affection of the people by the prudence of their government, and by the rigorous execution of the laws. The attachment and confidence, always manifested towards them by their subjects, should be regarded as the reward of the zealous efforts of those monarchs to promote the happiness of the people committed to their charge. David III., surnamed the Restorer, may be cited as affording the best example of such a prince. In his reign, somewhere about the year 1090, the Turkish tribes got possession, by means of treachery, of the greatest part of Georgia, so that the king was obliged to betake himself to Imerethi. Whilst he remained there, the Turks spread themselves over the country, plundering and pillaging, reducing the people to slavery or massacring them, devastating the towns and villages and destroying houses and churches. David attacked them unawares, exposed his life repeatedly in battle against them, gradually weakened them, though they were in great number, and succeeded at last

* Concluded from p. 148.

in expelling them from Georgia. He then applied himself to repair the ravages of the barbarians; he built new churches, amongst which was that of Gelathi; he restored and beautified the cities and towns; agriculture began to revive, all traces of past misfortunes disappeared through his benevolent measures, and all things speedily returned to their former prosperous condition; so that David, after his death, was regarded as a saint. Who, indeed, performed more for religion in this country, who raised more altars, than this monarch, the father of his people, the saviour of his native land?

Down to Giorgi II., the sceptre had devolved only to masculine hands. This king was the first who bequeathed it to those of a female; for, having no son, he placed the crown, during his own life, on the head of his daughter Thamar, then only twelve years of age. He retained the reins of government for two years, and died after appointing a council of men of extraordinary talents, and whose ardent patriotism was well known. In this manner it was that *King Thamar* (for thus the Georgians term this queen) came to the throne, and she raised Georgia to the highest pitch of power and glory. But her subjects, dreading the evils which commonly succeed the extinction of a royal dynasty, resolved, with the consent of their queen, to unite her in the ties of marriage with a distant relation of King David, whom various causes had obliged to settle in Ossethi, under the express condition, however, that he should have nothing to do with the affairs of government. The reign of Thamar is distinguished by the embellishment of the towns, the erection of vast edifices, the wealth of the churches, and the undisturbed happiness of her subjects. This princess paid a particular and successful regard to the progress of the arts and sciences; she directed the minds of the people to education, and gave encouragement to talent and virtue; whilst the dread of her arms inspired neighbouring states with respect, and made the principal chiefs of foreign tribes her tributaries. At her death, these subjugated people recovered their ancient resolution, and raised contentions even in the bosom of Georgia, so that her son Giorgi, the only scion of the royal family who was qualified to ascend the throne, could reach it only by dint of arms. Having established himself upon it by his rapid successes, he subdued the revolted tribes; but in spite of his extraordinary valour, he exposed Georgia to an invasion by Genghiz Khan, owing to his despising the advice of his most experienced generals, and lending a willing ear to flattery, which is so dangerous to kings, and especially youthful ones.

After his death, his sister, Russudan, conformably to her brother's wish, assumed the reins of government, until his young son, Giorgi, had attained the age which qualified him to succeed to power. In his reign, Georgia, and even Tiflis, its capital, were ravaged by the celebrated Delaeddin, by reason of the negligence of the queen, who often entrusted authority to young courtiers, who had no other recommendations than birth and exterior. In the sequel, through fear of one of these young generals, she married him, and brought into the world a son named David, and a daughter, named Thamar: the latter was married to sultan Kasidin. Russudan, having fruitlessly essayed to wrest the crown from her nephew and convey

it to her own son, was only able to succeed in placing both upon the throne when she died. Although these two young sovereigns were not eager to divide their power, but were content to reign jointly, disunion amongst their subjects—for it appears that from early times the Georgians were always disposed to disunite—obliged them to make a partition of their kingdom; so that David, son of king Giorgi, from whom descended the Georgian monarchs, took Georgia properly so called—that is, all the country situated between Imerethi and the Caspian Sea—together with all the adjoining principalities which till the present day belonged to the Persians; whilst David, the son of Russudan, who became ancestor of the kings of Imerethi, took Imerethi and all the country situated on the shores of the Black Sea as far as Trebisonde. These two kingdoms were subsequently reunited, though but for a short time, by the illustrious king Giorgi about the year 1330.

The accession to the throne of Dimitri, surnamed *Tawda-debooli*, that is, “the self-sacrificed,” represents, as it were, the climax of a king’s devotedness to his subjects. Dimitri, from his exalted station, penetrated the inmost recesses of the lowest hovel, and not content with employing other eyes and hands, examined all things himself, and frequently took secret journeys, leaving, wheresoever he went, traces of his beneficence.

Whilst Dimitri thus busied himself, with so much effect, in advancing the happiness of his subjects, a frightful storm was gathering in Persia, which threatened Georgia with the destruction of her altars, the profanation of whatever was esteemed holy, and her people with chains. Dimitri alone could divert these evils from his country and redeem it with his blood: he hesitated not at presenting himself before the Persian despot, inflamed as he was against him. The exhortations of the clergy, the advice of his grandees, the cries and entreaties of the whole nation, the tears and despair of an affectionate wife, were insufficient to change the purpose of Dimitri, who, to tranquillize them, said: “Providence, in placing the sceptre in my hands, has imposed upon me the duty of watching over the happiness of my subjects, not of preserving my own perishable existence.”

The death of Dimitri immortalized his renown, and secured to him the epithet already mentioned: that sacrifice preserved Georgia, at that time, from calamities, which, however, she could not escape under the reign of Bagrat IV., when Georgia was invaded by Lang-Temoor, or Tamerlane, who took Bagrat prisoner, conquered the country, and endeavoured to convert the inhabitants to the Mahomedan religion. He exercised unheard-of cruelties, wasted the country with fire and sword, and destroyed the churches and holy edifices. The latter were rebuilt by king Alexander, who closed his reign by dedicating himself to a monastic life. This prince had a further claim upon the gratitude of his country by his victories over the Persians, and by the regulations he promulgated. Among other things, he ordained that a fifth part of all booty taken from the enemy should belong to the king; that all captives should be settled in Georgia, and that the captors should receive a proportionate compensation, as well as a reward for their valour, as an equivalent for the loss of their prisoners.

The partition of the Georgian state into several distinct principalities, might be regarded as an advantageous arrangement for the descendants of the prince who originated the distribution, but it has undoubtedly been the source of all the misfortunes and the debility of Georgia, which, from that period, became almost constantly the scene of intestine disorders and of foreign invasions and ravages. One of the descendants of the kings of Imerethi, named Bagrat, whilst the throne of that kingdom was vacant, officiated, like his predecessors, as eristhawi to the king of Georgia; and forming a secret compact with the other eristhaws, namely, the Dadian of Mingrelia, the Gourieli of Gouria, the Shawashidze of the Apkhaz, and the Darishkelian of Swanethi, he persuaded them to take up arms against Giorgi, the king of Georgia, and make themselves independent: Bagrat hoped by this expedient to get possession of the throne of Imerethi. King Giorgi lost no time in marching against the rebels, but he was defeated, and finding that Bagrat would succeed in his designs upon the throne he coveted, and that his allies had gained the upper hand, he retired, and fixed his camp at Taparavani. There, one of his soldiers, named Yotam Zeginidze, gaining intimation of a plot formed by the grandees of the court to assassinate the king in his sleep, communicated this discovery to the prince, and offered to sacrifice himself, in order to save the king's life, by sleeping, in his stead, in the royal couch. He did so; the conspirators, at the appointed time, entered the king's tent, and killed Yotam Zeginidze, supposing him to be the prince. They then gave themselves up to puerile exultation, and took no kind of precaution. Giorgi, meanwhile, assembling his faithful followers, surrounded the traitors and put every one of them to the sword. The heroic devotion of Yotam was rewarded by the king with a grant of rich possessions to his family, upon whom he conferred the title and rank of princes, and the hereditary dignity of grand-masters of the horse (*amilakhwar*): this was the origin of that illustrious family.

Giorgi, however, was again defeated by the eristhawi of Akhaltsikheh, the Atabeg Kwarkwar, who made him a prisoner, and conveyed him to Akhaltsikheh. Upon this event, Bagrat reigned in Karthli, and David, nephew of Giorgi, became king of Kakhethi. At length, the prisoner Giorgi, aided by the Atabeg Baadoor, son of Kwarkwar, who extorted from him the acknowledgment of his independence, succeeded in forcing Bagrat to fly from Karthli, and take refuge in Imerethi, and in expelling David from Kakhethi, who sought safety amongst the Lesghis of Dido. After these victories, Giorgi applied himself to the re-establishment of his power upon a solid footing, but death, soon after, prevented the execution of his plans. The Kakhethians, thereupon, refused obedience to his son Constantine, recalled David from his exile amongst the Lesghis, and with one accord proclaimed him king of Kakhethi.

In this manner, the Georgian state became thenceforward divided into three kingdoms, Kakhethi, Karthli, and Imerethi, besides five independent principalities, governed by eristhaws, namely, Akhaltsikheh, called Saatabago, Mingrelia, Gooria, Apkhasia, and Swanethi. The partition took place about the year 1469. The event deserves particular attention, and

forms one of the chief epochs of the history of Georgia, since it was the cause of the unhappy deterioration of manners in that country. Since that period, the Persians and the Turks have constantly exerted a pernicious influence over the fate of Georgia, which has often served as a barrier against their cruelty and vengeance towards innocent people. From that same period, likewise, many Georgians began to forget the sacred duties of subjects, to follow their natural inclination to disobedience, and to weaken the royal power by rebellion and by enterprizes, the tendency of which was to arrogate to themselves an illegal influence.

It was about the year 1606 that Shah Abbas the Great effected the conquest of Kakheti, wasting every thing with fire and sword, and razing Gremi, its capital, to the ground. He took prisoner Luarsab, king of Kakheti, who, true to the Christian faith, and steady in his refusal to exchange it for Islam, was put to death in the Persian fortress of Goulawi, where he was confined. Soon after, Shah Abbas summoned to his presence Ketewan, the young widow of the king, and made her the offer of his hand and his throne if she would abjure the religion of her forefathers; but she preferred martyrdom to the splendid offers of the tyrant.

In a short time afterwards, the line of the kings of Karthli became extinct, and the throne of that country devolved, by the laws of inheritance, to Teimooraz I., son of this very queen Ketewan. This prince, who was adorned with all the qualities required in a monarch, is celebrated by the poets of that country for his uncommon bravery. It is related of him, that, in the battle of Marabdi, in Georgia, plunging into the thickest of the Persians, he broke amongst them his lance, his javelin, his sabre, and his mace. But his valour could not save his son David, who was killed by robbers when returning with his father from Constantinople. This king, Teimooraz, sent into Russia his younger son Irakli, who was there named Nicholas, along with his mother, in order to place him under the powerful protection of the Tsar Alexei Michaelowich; and at a subsequent time, he proceeded to Russia himself, to solicit succour against his enemies. After his return, he was compelled, notwithstanding his advanced age, to pay a visit to the shah of Persia, where, in fulfilment of a vow he had made, he became a monk, and died in the city of Astrabad.

In succession to him was placed upon the throne of Karthli, by the will of the shah of Persia, Rostom, a native of Ispahan, and descendant of David Bagration. He introduced into Georgia the offices and customs of Persia,—such as suffering the beard to grow, and not uncovering the head to any one. He rebuilt the walls of Tiflis, and constructed, in several places, strong bridges, hitherto unknown in the country. He named as his successor a descendant of the Georgian king Wakhtang, who was called by the Persians, Shah Nawaz, and became so powerful, that he re-united under his sceptre Kakheti, Karthli, Imerethi, Mingrelia, and Gooria. He reigned happily for twelve years.

History mentions with praise king Wakhtang V., of Karthli, who devoted himself with ardour to the education and instruction of youth. About the year 1718, he invited a learned Greek from Wallachia, and re-esta-

lished printing in Georgia, which had for a long time been discontinued, owing to the troubles. This enlightened prince did not succeed, however, in completing all the beneficial projects he had conceived; for the Persians, in a short time, expelled him from the throne, and substituted Constantine, king of Kakhethi. Vakhtang set out for Russia, in order to seek the protection of Peter the Great; but he fell sick by the way and died at Astrakhan. This prince caused a complete collection to be made of all the laws in force down to his time, from whence he extracted a code, still used in Georgia. After his death, the Turks made a conquest of Georgia, and put Constantine to death by treachery. Teimooraz, the brother of the unfortunate prince, however, succeeded in mounting the throne of Kakhethi, and drove the Turks out of his country, and they were afterwards expelled from Georgia by Shah Nadir, who at once confirmed Teimooraz king of Kakhethi, and made a khanat of Karthli.

Teimooraz not only married his daughter Ketewan to Adil Shah, Nadir's nephew, a prince distinguished by every warlike virtue, but he enjoyed a high esteem through the brilliant exploits of his son Irakli (or Heraclius), who accompanied Nadir in his expedition against India. These circumstances, joined to the indefatigable co-operation of both father and son in aiding the shah to expel the Turks from Georgia, induced Nadir, in the year 1744, to make Teimooraz king of Karthli, and to raise Irakli to the throne of Kakhethi, at a time when this prince was only twenty-four years of age.

Georgia then enjoyed perfect tranquillity, till Nadir, in 1746, unexpectedly required a tribute so large, that it was impossible for the people to pay it. All the great functionaries of the country assembled at Tiflis, and after mature consideration, agreed that there were no means of satisfying the shah's demands. Foreseeing that this denial would be regarded by him as an act of insubordination, and would provoke his vengeance, they proposed to the two kings, Teimooraz and Irakli, that they should at once reject the demand of Nadir Shah, maintain their independence with arms, and retire to the valley of Aragwi, which now forms the circle of Ananoori. This district, which was the immediate property of the crown, had always served it, in like emergencies, as a sure retreat from foreign invaders; and there are still to be seen in it the ruins of the ancient palaces of the kings of Georgia. As circumstances demanded prompt and decisive measures, Teimooraz determined to follow the example of Dimitri Tawda-debooli, by going in person to Nadir, and endeavour to prevail upon him to forego a demand which it was impracticable to comply with. He placed the government of Karthli in the hands of his son, Irakli, king of Kakhethi, and departed without loss of time for Persia, where he learned, to his great satisfaction, that Shah Nadir had been assassinated, and was succeeded by his nephew, Adil Shah, who had espoused his own daughter. Teimooraz was received by the new sovereign of Persia, his son-in-law, with great distinction and loaded with presents. This lasted, however, but a short time, for Adil Shah was dethroned by his brother Ibrahim, and

Teimooraz, who had some difficulty in escaping from Persia, returned, in 1748, to Georgia, in a state of complete destitution; he resumed immediately the reins of government in Karthli.

During the stay of Teimooraz in Persia, Abdullah-beg, a natural son of a preceding king of Georgia, who had adopted the Mahomedan religion and was governor of one of the finest provinces of Georgia, availing himself of the absence of Teimooraz, assembled a large body of nomade Tartars, and advanced upon Tiflis, with a view of conquering Karthli. King Irakli, on learning this, advanced to meet Abdullah-beg, with a handful of brave men; attacked him and totally routed him, after a long and sanguinary engagement, pursuing him with vigour and thus entirely extinguishing the project of the rebels. Upon returning to Tiflis, he found that, to the astonishment of every one, the Mahomedans in garrison in the fortress of the city had proclaimed Abdullah-beg as their chief, and were throwing bombs into the city. In spite of the galling fire, Irakli entered Tiflis, and made the requisite arrangements for the siege of the fortress, when he received tidings that a considerable number of Lesghi troops had crossed the Georgian frontiers and were concealed in the forest of Sagooramo. Without loss of time, Irakli despatched a messenger to the chief of the Lesghis, offering an alliance and soliciting succour against the rebels. Instead of a favourable reply, however, he learned that they had destroyed some villages and returned to their own country. The king of Kakheti, upon this, left the greater part of the force he had collected before the fortress, under the command of the prince of Mukhran, Constantine Bagration, and prince Jimsher Cholokashwili, and went himself in pursuit of the Lesghis, with whom he came up in the plains of Kiziki, where he completely routed them and enriched his troops with a considerable booty. At the very moment, however, when he was giving solemn thanks to the Almighty for this signal victory, he was attacked by a fresh body of Lesghis, in considerable number, whom he nevertheless totally defeated, after a long and sanguinary conflict, in which many fell on both sides. Thus the same day was witness to two important victories, whereby the rebels were compelled to obedience, and tranquillity was re-established in Georgia.

On the return of king Teimooraz, an expedition was set on foot against the khans of Eriwan and Shooshi, the result of which was that the former, named Mahomet, was deposed and a dependent of Teimooraz substituted in his stead. Soon after, this king and his son Irakli took measures to subject that part of Daghestan, which had heretofore always belonged to Georgia, but had been for some time severed from it. The Lesghi inhabitants of these districts, being informed of this design, apprehensive of the doubtful issue of a contest, proposed to pay an annual tribute, provided the monarchs forbore to extend farther the limits of their authority. The kings, however, were not content with this offer, and immediately took the field against the Lesghis, who were concentrated in the district of Chari. Providence, upon this occasion, was not favourable to the Georgian arms;

they were beaten and their army dispersed, so that scarcely a fifth part returned. This disaster was still further increased by the swelling of the river Alazani, which they could find no means of repassing. King Irakli was in the most imminent danger, and was only saved by the zeal of prince Papa Wachnadze.

Some time after, Azad Khan, the sovereign of Persia, formed the design of completely subjugating Georgia, and marched thither with a formidable army. Irakli, whom Teimooraz despatched against him, encountered him near Eriwan with a far inferior force; his army being still further diminished by sickness occasioned by the extreme heat which then prevailed. It was not without some apprehension that the Georgians came in sight of the enemy, who was twelve times their force, principally composed of cavalry. The king himself felt the full peril of his situation, for, being at a distance from his frontiers, he could not hope to procure a supply of provisions or reinforcements if he should need them. At the same time, there were no means of effecting a retreat, and whilst the enemy's army was hourly recruited, his own was diminishing. Confident, however, in his military talents, he lost not courage. Whilst Azad Khan was inviting him to surrender, he ordered his chiefs to place themselves in front of their battalions, and in an harangue addressed to his soldiers, he laid before them the dangerous situation in which they were, and exhorted them to extricate themselves with their accustomed heroism. Scarcely had he concluded his eloquent address, when an Afghan from the ranks of the Persian army advanced directly towards the Georgians, brandishing his spear, and provoking them to battle. Irakli, in order to encourage his troops, advanced to meet him in single combat, and killed him with his own hand. The fall of the Afghan was the signal for a general attack. The contest lasted for some hours, and was very bloody. The issue was for a long time doubtful, but at length victory declared for the Georgians. The Persians were totally defeated, and it appeared that each Georgian killed ten foes. This memorable battle took place on the 7th August 1752. The result was the tranquillity of Georgia, an immense booty, and the nomination of a new khan of Eriwan by king Irakli.

Encouraged by the success of his son, king Teimooraz, the following year, augmented his army, conceiving this a favourable moment for restoring to the Georgian dominion the territories which had been for a long time detached from it, and now formed the border provinces of Persia. He accordingly proposed to the khans who ruled there to submit voluntarily to him, and acknowledge his family lords-paramount. With a view of facilitating these negotiations, he proceeded with his son Irakli to the canton of Ganja, where the khans in question arrived. Perceiving, however, that he could not compass his object by negotiation, he convoked his council, who were of opinion that the khans should be seized and conveyed to Georgia. Teimooraz hesitated for some time to concur in this step, but finding that his council and his son Irakli persisted in their opinion, he acceded, and the khans were seized, in spite of their protests against so unjust an act. The

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subjects of the khans, however, flew to arms, and, with the aid of Hajichelehi, prince of a district of Daghestan, defeated the kings of Georgia, rescued their chiefs, and pursued the Georgians to their own frontiers, occasioning them considerable loss.

Notwithstanding a victory gained over the Lesghis, who had besieged the Georgian fortresses of Mohadijwari and Atolsi, circumstances obliged king Irakli to ask permission of his father to proceed to Russia, in order to seek the protection of the empress Elizabeth Petrowna against his enemies the Persians and Turks. Teimooraz, finding the presence of his son indispensable to the tranquillity of the country, was obliged to refuse his permission; but the state of affairs in Georgia soon rendered it necessary that he should go himself into Russia, leaving the government in the hands of Irakli. He was extremely well received by the empress, but died, soon after her decease, at St. Petersburg, the 21st January 1762. Irakli, as his only issue, united the crowns of Karthli and Kakhethi upon his own brow, and governed alone the whole of the country which we now call Georgia.

The reign of Irakli inspired his subjects with the hope of permanent happiness; for every thing conspired to shew that he was an accomplished prince, intent upon nothing but the welfare of his country, and that he would not scruple to sacrifice himself for the good of his people. Amongst many useful measures, he devoted annually a fifth of the royal revenue to the relief of the distressed of every condition. He re-established the printing press at Tiflis and founded there a seminary for youth, in which, under the direction of a learned Armenian priest, named Philip, moral and speculative philosophy was taught in the Georgian language. After the return of the katolikos Antoni, who was cousin-german of Irakli, from Russia, several philosophical works were translated from Russian into Georgian, by the assistance of a Georgian of noble birth, named Gabriel Petridze, who resided in the city of Kizlar, where he was protoierei, as well as the rectors of the seminary, who consisted of the choicest pupils of Antoni; such as the archimandrite Gai, now archbishop of Astrakhan; Joann Mikadze, protoierei of the cathedral of Tiflis, and the noble Georgian David Aleksidze, at Telawi, in Kakhethi. At this period the mines of gold, silver, and copper were opened and worked; the king issued new regulations and privileges for the mercantile class; encouraged useful undertakings, and did so much towards enlightening his subjects, as to attract the admiration of all Asiatics. Unhappily, he had not time to bring his plans to perfection, for these pacific pursuits were interrupted by the storms of war, which broke out in 1770, when the Turks, in conjunction with the Lesghis, advanced from Akhaltsikheh and attacked Georgia. King Irakli hastened to repel them from his frontiers; and on his march at Kwishkethi, he received, as a pledge of the friendship of the empress Catherine II., the order of St. Andrew, with renewed assurances from this princess of her protection and good will. He encountered the enemy on the very frontier; fought a bloody battle, which lasted some days, notwithstanding the

superiority of the enemy's force, the victory remained with the Georgians, who forced the Turks and Lesghis to throw down their arms, and save themselves by flight. A detachment sent by Irakli had in the mean time burnt the bridge which the enemy had thrown over the Kur, and thus cut off their retreat to Akhaltsikheh. The result of this manœuvre was that the whole of the hostile force was destroyed by the sword, or perished in the river. On this occasion, king Irakli killed with his own hand the Lesghi chief Malachin, surnamed *Kokhta-beladi*, or "the elegant chieftain." The ensuing year Irakli captured the fortress of Khertwissi in Akhaltsikheh, and defeated the Turkish troops before that place.

In spite of the exertions made by Irakli to establish a standing army in his country, he never could succeed in overcoming the obstacles which adverse circumstances opposed to the plan; yet, in order not to abandon it altogether, he decreed that the whole nation, the clergy excepted, should be subject to military service. He distributed the new militia which he raised in this way into six corps, each of which did duty for one month in the summer, either at Tiflis or some other place, according as circumstances required. These corps were commanded by the king in person, by such of his sons as were in the service, or by distinguished sardars.

Irakli, desirous of putting an end to the ambitious projects of the Persians and Turks, attacked unexpectedly the city of Eriwan, which he took, and imposed upon it an annual tribute. In 1783, he concluded a treaty with the empress Catherine II. by which Georgia was united for ever to Russia. The ensuing year he received from the same empress the investiture of his kingdom, and his queen, Daria, the daughter of Giorgi, the order of St. Catherine of the first class.

Whilst occupied with rebuilding the fortresses of Bochori and Gori, and constructing another at Signagi, the sovereign of Persia, Aga Mahomet, exasperated at the junction of Georgia with Russia contrary to his wish, suddenly invaded the country, and carried fire and flame along the whole line of his march. Irakli had only time to advance as far as Soghanlugh, four miles from Tiflis, before he met the Persians, with a force ten times greater than his own. After a sanguinary conflict, which lasted two days, the Persians entered Tiflis, which they converted to a heap of ruins. Loaded with an immense booty, they bore away with them as captives nearly all the inhabitants of the city, whom they conveyed to Ganja, where they were subsequently released by the king, for this district was soon after occupied by the Russian general Woikov, who was despatched to the aid of the Georgians by Count Valerian Alexandrowich Zoubov, who had taken Derbend.

Irakli then re-established, with the voluntary consent of his children, the ancient Georgian usage, whereby the succession to the throne devolved from brother to brother. This rule was adopted and sworn to by all his subjects. He died, regretted by his people, on the 24th January 1798, in the city of Telawi in Kakhethi: his body was interred in the cathedral of Mtskheta.

This king, it is worthy of remark, in order more effectually to secure his territories against the designs of internal foes, divided Georgia into different apportionments, according to the number of his sons, reserving the largest and best portion as the perpetual domain of the crown, which no succeeding sovereign was to have the right of diminishing or interfering with. By virtue of this arrangement each of his sons was installed in full and entire possession of his portion, in which every thing belonged to him except the nobles and colonists. As to the peasantry, the king's sons had the right of alienating them at pleasure, with all they possessed, either in part, or by families or whole villages. They could make presents of them to princes, nobles, or others, and their deeds of gift were as valid as those of the king himself. They administered justice, in civil and criminal matters, in all except serious cases; but a sentence of death or mutilation could be pronounced only by the king. Each of his sons held his own peculiar court, which was maintained out of the revenues of his province, the salaries of his officers and other expenses being always deducted therefrom. The princes were, moreover, bound to furnish their contingents of troops whenever the interests of the country demanded them. After the death of the possessor, each portion reverted to the king, if the former had no male issue; if otherwise, it was divided amongst his sons, conformably to the ordinary laws of the country. Besides these hereditary appanages, the children of the king had no right to enjoy any other freehold property in Georgia. The sons and issue of a prince royal, as soon as their father came to the throne, could claim nothing but his appanage, which they were bound to divide amongst them. A king's son could not be deprived of his portion on any other ground than high treason; but his issue did not thereby lose their right of succession.

Irakli was succeeded by his son Giorgi, who, on his accession to the throne, solemnly swore to execute these institutions, as well as all the others established by his father. He died the 10th January 1801, and was the last king of Georgia: this country, which had been so long harrassed by frequent foreign invasions, and vexed by other evils, then became, happily for itself, a province of the Russian empire; and its fate has since been inseparably united to the brilliant destiny which the Almighty has prepared for Russia.

ODE OF HAFIZ.

مطربِ خوش نوا بگو تازه بتازه نو بنو
 باده دل گشا بجو تازه بتازه نو بنو
 با صمني چو لعبتي خوشر نشين بخلوتي
 بوسه ستان بكام ازو تازه بتازه نو بنو
 نرزيات كي خوري گرنه مدام مي خوري
 باده بخور بباد او تازه بتازه نو بنو
 ساقِي سيم ساق من مست ميم بيار صبي
 زود كه بر كنم سبو تازه بتازه نو بنو
 شاهد دل ربايمن ميكند از براي من
 نقش و نگار و رنگ و بو تازه بتازه نو بنو
 باد صبا چو بگذري بر سر كوي آن پري
 قصه حافظش بگو تازه بتازه نو بنو

Minstrel with melodious voice, Sing an air aye fresh and new.
 Wine that does the heart rejoice, Call for fresh and fresh and new.
 With thy fair one sit and toy, Where no prying eyes can view.
 Kisses snatch with eager joy, Fresh and fresh, and new and new.
 Can'st thou bread of life partake, Nor e'er drink a cup or two?
 Quaff the wine for her dear sake, Fresh and fresh, and new and new.
 Drunk with love of beauty, hie, Youth with legs of silver hue!
 Fetch the cup—I'll fill it high, Fresh and fresh, and new and new.
 See yon angel of my heart Forms for me, of various hue,
 Ornaments with curious art, Fresh and fresh, and new and new.
 Gentle zephyr! when you rove, And my fairy meets your view,
 Whisper Hafiz' tale of love, Fresh and fresh, and new and new.

The species of metre, in which this ode is written, is *rajaz*, رجز, of the imperfect form called *مثنوي مخبون*, and the measure is

مَفْعَلُنْ مَفْعَلُنْ مَفْعَلُنْ مَفْعَلُنْ مَفْعَلُنْ i.e. - ˘ - ˘ - | ˘ - ˘ - | - ˘ - ˘ - | ˘ - ˘ - | the

first and third feet of which may be said to be dactyls with an additional long syllable, and the second and last consist of two iambs each. The trochaic measure adopted in the English translation appeared to approach this singular metre nearer than any other. I have also endeavoured to preserve the burthen of the song as well as the rhyme, with what success the reader must judge. In an ode so simply elegant it appeared worthy the attempt.

PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The prodigious accumulation of petitions addressed to both houses of Parliament reveals a new feature in the political character of the people of England. Formerly, these addresses were rare, and mostly related to topics which were of prominent interest and importance. Now-a-days, scarcely any subject comes before Parliament, which does not conjure up swarms of petitions, friendly or hostile, hortatory or objugatory.

Being a silent watcher of the “signs of the times,” one of my occupations is to look over the printed petitions presented to the House of Commons, and I assure you it is an occupation not without amusement as well as instruction. From my notes of these productions I propose to send you occasionally some specimens of their drift and character.

I should observe that there is such a decided resemblance, in tone, style, and even language, between petitions of a certain class professing to come from different parties, that I have no difficulty in concluding that our manufacturing spirit has set up somewhere a petition factory, which seems to have constant employment.

The first to which I shall draw your notice is a petition from some *ladies*, which forcibly reminds us of Noll’s days. It was presented to the House of Commons, by Mr. Hunt, on the 15th July, from “the single and married women of Cropper Street, Manchester.” It sets forth that the circumstances of the times are such as to compel the petitioners “to dispense, on the present occasion, with the natural diffidence of their sex, and to endeavour to obtain a repeal of the iniquitous corn-tax,” which, they say, “it has long been *their decided opinion*, is productive of greater evil to the British nation than the debt miscalled ‘national,’ and every other burden of the state united.” The fair supplicants then describe, in somewhat turgid and poetic language (the precise terms of which are to be found in other petitions), the horrors of “the health-destroying factory,” and “the damp and dungeon-like cellar,” to which they are doomed, through this pernicious tax. But they proceed to say that this is not the only tax of which they have to complain. “The petitioners are confident that, but for the glaringly unjust *monopoly of the China trade* by the East-India Company, and the enormous duty imposed by the British government, the people of this country might be supplied for 1s. 6d. per lb. with that tea which now costs them 6s. per lb. It is also extremely repugnant to their feelings,” these ladies add, “to be obliged to pay 7d. per lb. for sugar, the produce of slave-labour, when, but for impolitic prohibitory laws, they could be supplied with sugar as good or better in quality, and the produce of free labour, for 3d. or 3½d. per lb.” The fair petitioners conclude with praying the House “to do away with every restriction on the trade between China and this country, to forbear taxing the people of the United Kingdom for the support of slavery in the West-Indies, to repeal without delay the abominable corn laws, in order that the petitioners, and all that live by their labour, may have cheap tea, cheap sugar, and cheap bread, and England once more become the envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world!”

This petition is calculated to inspire mirth; but the succeeding, which was presented on the 25th July (likewise by Mr. Hunt), raises emotions of a rather serious kind. It is a petition of the working classes, denominated the Bethnal Green National Union, held at the Pitt’s Head, July 19, 1831, applauding

the Reform Bill, but nevertheless declaring that the petitioners will not give tamely and quietly their assent to that or any other measure of reform, when they claim a restitution of their rights,—their natural and inalienable rights,—of universal suffrage, annual Parliaments, the ballot, and short elections. “But above all,” they proceed, “to keep the House as the true guardian of the people, to restore to them (the people) a fair, unbiassed, unshackled, and free choice, neither the electors nor the elected should be trammelled by the invidious distinction of property-qualifications, seeing that these odious and unjust distinctions of property-qualifications are opposed to the law of nature, out of which civil society sprang.” They go on: “the petitioners will give a short sketch of property, to prove it is *at variance with every form of good government, and at open warfare with the people*. First, the House of Peers are property-men, the House of Commons are property-men, since the electors and the elected have to submit to property-qualifications; the judges, by their office, become property-men; so are the clergy, the magistrates, the juries, the vestries, the press, through the heavy securities in which they are bound: thus they see *every link of their chains is rivetted by property*, and doubly padlocked by the monopoly of a property-press. What must be inferred should a property-man feel inclined to prosecute a poor but industrious man? He has only to drag him before a property-tribunal, comprising a property-judge, his case pleaded by property-counsel, before a property-jury, conducted by property-lawyers, and reported to the public by a property-press. Thus *property is the night-mare sitting upon the breast of industry*, paralyzing and withering its arm, instead of giving impulse and stimulating it. This property, whilst it enjoys its monopoly, actually must and ever will be entering into crusades of warfare against truth, virtue, justice, and industry.” In exemplification of this remark, the petitioners refer to the “lamentable prosecutions waged against Mr. Cobbett, Hetherington, Carpenter, Carlisle, and Taylor,” which they term “property-prosecutions,—Property *versus* Industry!” They conclude by calling upon the House to exert themselves in behalf of the petitioners, by recommending his Majesty’s ministers to resign, and “thereby confer a blessing upon the country, by leaving their offices open to others, who have *not only liberty on their lips, but in their hearts and actions, as well as ability, strength, and nerve to act for the benefit of the whole population*, that the petitioners may have good reason, for once, not only to thank the Whigs, but likewise the House for abetting them in this their endeavour to *rid themselves from a locust!*”

This petition, your readers will bear in mind, was not only received by the House of Commons, but suffered to be printed.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

PAPIRIUS CURSOR.

THE ARABIC VERSIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—In the article on the “ Oriental Versions of the Scriptures,” published in your Journal for March last, Lieut. Colonel Vans Kennedy remarks (p. 177.) : “ But it is not the Indian versions alone of the Scriptures which have been found to be unintelligible ; for Burekhardt some years ago declared that the Arabs could not understand the Arabic translation made by the Bible Society ; and Mr. MacFarlane has just stated, in his ‘ Travels,’ that the Romaic version also, from its unintelligibility, is a sealed book to the Greeks.” In my late communication, on the Mahratta version, I hesitated not to affirm that this allegation was “ wholly unfounded,” and stated that “ I possessed the means, and might hereafter embrace the opportunity, of proving such to be the fact.” With your permission, I shall now proceed to redeem my pledge, as far as the Arabic version is concerned, reserving my defence of “ the Romaic version ” to a future period.

As the colonel has neither cited page nor book, it is somewhat difficult to know to what work of Burekhardt's he refers. The only notice of the Arabic Scriptures which I can find bearing upon this point occurs in his “ Travels in Syria and the Holy Land,” published in 1822. This was on the occasion of the visit of that celebrated traveller to the convent of Mount Sinai, in the spring of 1816, which certainly agrees with the statement of its being “ some years ago.” Speaking of the ignorance of the eastern Christians, he observes :

The well meant endeavours of the Bible Society, in England, to supply them with printed copies of the Scriptures in Arabic, if not better directed than they have hitherto been, will produce very little effect in these countries. The cost of such a copy, trifling as it may seem in England, is a matter of importance to the poor Christians of the East ; the Society has besides chosen a version which is not current in the East, where the Roman translation alone is acknowledged by the clergy, who easily make their flocks believe that the Scriptures have been interpolated by the Protestants. It would, perhaps, have been better if the Society, in the beginning at least, had furnished the eastern Christians with cheap copies of the Gospels and Psalms only, which, being the books chiefly in use among them in manuscript, would have been not only useful to them, but more approved of by the directors of their consciences than the entire Scripture. Upon Mohammedans it is vain to expect that the reading of the present Arabic versions of the Bible should make the slightest impression. If any of them were brought to conquer their inherent aversion to the book, they would not read a page in it without being tired and disgusted with its style. In the *Koran* they possess the purest and most elegant composition in their language, the rhythmical prose of which, exclusive of the sacred light in which they hold it, is alone sufficient to make a strong impression upon them. The Arabic of the greater part of the Bible, on the contrary, and especially that of the Gospels, is in the very worst style ; the books of Moses and the Psalms are somewhat better. Grammatical rules, it is true, are observed, and chosen terms are sometimes employed ; but the phraseology and whole construction is generally contrary to the spirit of the language, and so uncouth, harsh, affected, and full of foreign idioms, that no

Mussulman scholar would be tempted to prosecute the study of it, and a few only would thoroughly understand it. In style and phraseology it differs from the *Koran* more than the monkish Latin from the orations of Cicero.

I will not take upon me to declare how far the Roman and the Society's Arabic translation of the Old Testament are defective, being unable to read the original Hebrew text; but I can affirm that they both disagree, in many instances, from the English translation. The Christians of the east, who will seldom read any book written by a Moslem, and to whom an accurate knowledge of Arabic and of the best writers in that language is consequently unknown, are perfectly satisfied with the style of the Roman version, which is in use among them; it is for the sake of perusing it that they undertake a grammatical study of the Arabic language, and their priests and learned men usually make it the model of their own style. They would be unwilling, therefore, to admit any other translation; and there is not, at present, either in Syria or in Egypt, any Christian priest so bold and so learned as Bishop Germanus Ferhat, of Aleppo, who openly expressed his dislike of this translation, and had declared his intention of altering it himself, for which, and other reasons, he was branded with the epithet of heretic. For Arab Christians, therefore, the Roman translation will not easily be superseded, and if Mussulmans are to be tempted to study the Scriptures they must be clothed in more agreeable language than that which has lately been presented to them, for they are the last people upon whom precepts conveyed in rude language will have any effect.*

This, I doubt not, is the identical passage from which Colonel Vans Kennedy has so rashly inferred the "unintelligibility" of the Arabic version. Such a conclusion, however, it is apparent, is not warranted by the premises. The purport of the whole passage is clearly this: that the edition of the Arabic Scriptures sent to the Levant was unacceptable to the Arab *Christians*, not from its unintelligibility, but from its not being the "version which was current in the East," namely, "the Roman;" and that from "its style" *Mohammedan* scholars would not "be tempted to prosecute the study of it, and a few only would *thoroughly* understand it." In the former case, the statement refers to the particular *version*, and in the latter to the *style*. This, it will be acknowledged, is widely different from a charge of unintelligibility; for of the English version, as well as of many others, it might be said with equal propriety, that "few would *thoroughly* understand it." Indeed, it is evident that Burekhardt could not intend to pronounce the Arabic translation unintelligible; for the very version he recommended is included in his censure, by his speaking of the "Arabic versions."

Having thus examined the witness cited by the colonel, and seen that he has utterly failed him, a verdict of acquittal from the charge of unintelligibility must necessarily follow. Here, then, the matter might end; but lest the public should imagine that the British and Foreign Bible Society have "*made*" and continue to circulate a version which is acceptable neither to Christians nor to Mohammedans, it will be necessary, in justice to the committee of that institution, to detail as briefly as possible a few facts in connexion with the history of the Arabic version.

The first thing which claims our notice is, an edition of the Arabic

* *Travels in Syria and the Holy Land*, pp. 504—506.

Bible, undertaken under the patronage of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham, by Professor Carlyle, whose death, in 1806, interrupted the progress of the work. The text of this edition was that printed in Walton's Polyglott. The editing was continued by Dr. Ford; and, in 1810, the committee of the Bible Society, having learnt that the printing was "considerably advanced," and "regarding the undertaking as one in which the funds of the Society would be with the strictest propriety employed, resolved that the sum of £250 should be granted in aid of this work, and that the Society should take 500 copies of the same at the selling price, when the impression shall have been completed."* In the following year (1811) it appeared; and in 1814 the executors and heirs of David Dale, Esq., of Glasgow, then lately deceased, who had subscribed for 1,000 copies of this edition, expressed their willingness "to dispose of 500 copies at an equitable price to the Society, and requested them to accept the remaining 500 as a donation;" which liberal offer was thankfully accepted by the committee. A short time afterwards, the Bishop of Durham and the "committee for printing the Arabic Bible" generously presented to the Bible Society, "£173. 2s., being a balance remaining in their hands, as well as 100 copies of the Bible."†

This, then, was the version to which Burckhardt refers, and this was the extent to which the Bible Society was connected with it. It was, therefore, neither "*made*" by the Society, nor prepared under its sanction and control. A small sum only was contributed towards the object, and 1,000 copies purchased for distribution. Sanctioned by so high an authority as the Bishop of Durham, prepared and edited by such learned men as Professor Carlyle and Dr. Ford, and being the *only* edition of the Arabic Scriptures in existence of which copies could be obtained for the purposes of the Society, it would have been clearly a dereliction of duty had they not embraced this opportunity of circulating the Word of God. Had this version, then, been as unintelligible as represented by Colonel Vans Kennedy, no blame could fairly have been attached to the committee of that institution. That it was *not* unintelligible, according to his own witness, we have already seen; and that it was not so unacceptable to both Mohammedans and Christians, at least in some parts of the world, as Burckhardt supposed, the following facts will prove.

From a letter of the Rev. E. Bickersteth's, dated Sierra Leone, June 3, 1816, we learn that the Arabic Bible was well received in western Africa among the Susoos and Mandingoes who understood Arabic.‡

The Rev. Mr. Supper, secretary to the Bible Society at Java, in a letter dated Batavia, Feb. 4, 1815, writes: "you cannot think with what eagerness some Arabian merchants and sheiks read the Bibles they received of me; for whole nights they sit in company together reading this Book of books." "An Arabian merchant who has returned to Arabia received a few days before his departure a Bible of me, and he actually delayed his departure for several days, in order to read it with tranquillity and reflexion. He promised to recommend this book to his countrymen, and implored a thousand blessings upon the Bible."§

* Sixth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, p. 219.

† Eleventh Report, p. 295.

‡ Thirteenth Report, Appendix, p. 52.

§ Twelfth Report, Appendix, p. 34.

The same gentleman, in another letter, dated Batavia, August 12, 1816, states: "I sold lately two more copies of the Arabic Bible to a Mohammedan priest of the first class, and another to one of the governors of a district in the interior; each for five rix-dollars. One of my pupils reads the Holy Scriptures with Mohammedans three times a week, converses with them upon what they have read, and they join prayer in his own house afterwards. One of the upper servants of a Mohammedan mosque told him the other day, 'I have served many years in our temple; but have never yet heard so many agreeable truths from the priests as are contained in your Christian *Koran*. I look upon the Christian worship as the best and most intelligible; and since you have taught me to pray, I always feel a peculiarly agreeable repose to my mind when I have prayed morning and evening, such as I never experienced before.' Some of the priests have applied to me, through this my beloved pupil, for an Arabic Bible, which, after repeated requests, I shall send them. I do not, in general, give the Bible, particularly to people of that class, on their first application, nor on the second, or even third; and I hope my plan of proceeding will be approved."*

Again: the Rev. William Jowett, in a journal of his journey in Egypt, in 1819, writes on Feb. 4: "yesterday I received 400 piastres at once for twenty Arabic Bibles. I have sold twenty-six for 550 piastres. I had a letter to the lay head of the Coptic church. It is he who buys the Arabic Bibles so plentifully: he would take any quantity. I told him I could spare him no more, as I meant to distribute the rest on the right and left banks of the Nile. He begged at least five more, which I agreed to. I take about two dollars each for them. Money is scarce, and labour and provisions plentiful in this country."†

In a subsequent letter, dated June 1819, he details the favourable reception of the Arabic Scriptures in his voyage up the Nile, for which the reader is referred to the Sixteenth Report, Appendix, pp. 170—178.

In perfect accordance with these facts, the chaplain to the British factory at Smyrna, in a communication dated July 17, 1819, writes: "I recollect hearing something of the imperfection of our Arabic translation. A few weeks past I met with a Christian Arab. I shewed him a copy of the Bible issued by the Society: having read in different parts of it for twenty minutes, he praised it very much and pronounced the style of it excellent for the sea-coast of Egypt, for Syria, Aleppo, and for the east and north of Aleppo; but not sufficiently classical and elevated for Mecca."‡

This account of the style of the translation agrees precisely with the opinion of Professor Lee, given in a letter now before me, dated July 16, 1817:—

The style of the old version (he observes), though capable of improvement in some particulars, yet upon the whole is of a piece with the subject it treats; I mean it is simple and easy, and the version is upon the whole correct. It is true the Mahometan will find nothing to gratify his pride; but the Christian will find consolation and support. The grammarian will perhaps find but little to add to his store of philological knowledge; but the Christian divine will find a valuable help to the just understanding of the Word of Life. This I do not mention as a mere experiment, but what has been put in practice by some of our best commentators.

* Thirteenth Report, Appendix, p. 20.

† Sixteenth Report, Appendix, pp. 160, 161.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 178.

The defects, however, of this edition of the version were not unknown to the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and with a laudable zeal they took every necessary step to present a purer and better copy of the Arabic Scriptures to the Christians of the east. For this purpose, Dr. Macbride, professor of Arabic at Oxford, in conjunction with Professor Lee, were engaged to edit a new edition.* Preparations were being made for this work by a collation of the valuable Arabic MSS. in the Bodleian library, when a letter was received from John Barker, Esq., British consul at Aleppo, dated Sept. 1, 1817, stating, that "with respect to the Catholic Christians, whether of the Maronite, Greek, Armenian, or Syrian nations, who form four-fifths of the Christians at Aleppo, it is impossible to engage them to read any portion of the Holy Scriptures, which has not the formal sanction of the Papal See;" and recommending the Society to reprint the Arabic Bible of the Propaganda, which was "considered as genuine by all parties."† Nothing farther appears to have been done, except the publication of the Arabian Psalter, from the Maronite edition of Mount Lebanon,‡ till the year 1819. Early in that year, the Syrian Archbishop of Jerusalem, Giarvé, having visited this country, the Rev. Mr. Owen accompanied him to Oxford, where he was received by Dr. Macbride, and "examined the oriental MSS. with great care and attention." The result was, that he "pronounced the Arabic text published by the Propaganda at Rome as that which would be most generally acceptable in every part of the East, where the Arabic language was used," and the committee resolved, on the 17th May, "that Dr. Macbride and Professor Lee be requested to proceed with the Arabic Bible from the Propaganda text." This edition was completed in the year 1822, the very year in which the Travels of Burckhardt were published; and ever since that time the Christians of the East have been supplied with the very version recommended by that eminent traveller!

In the mean time, the friends of the Bible in the East were not insensible to the vast importance of a faithful and elegant version in the Arabic language. Sabat, a native of Arabia, the history of whose conversion to Christianity is given by Dr. Buchanan, was engaged for this purpose at Calcutta, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Henry Martyn, who, writing from Cawnpore, in Dec. 1809, says: "in the Persian and Arabic translations there are happily no such difficulties. The valuable qualities of our Christian brother Nathaniel Sabat, render this part of the work comparatively easy. As he is, I trust, a serious Christian, the study of the Word of God, and the translation of it, are of course a matter of choice with him, and the rigid adherence to the original a point of duty. As a scholar his acquirements are very considerable. He was educated under the care of the most learned men in Bagdad, and having continued to exercise himself in composition, he has acquired, in consequence, great critical accuracy and command of words. Conceiving it to be the object of the Bible Society, in communicating to the East the treasure they once received from

* Fourteenth Report, p. cxli.

† Fourteenth Report, Appendix, pp. 126, 127.

‡ Fifteenth Report, p. xciv.

, not merely to offer their support to their parent churches, but to invite the fastidious Mahometan to review the sacred law which he supposes abrogated, I think that we shall be neglecting our present opportunities, if, with such an instrument as Sabat in our possession, we do not make an attempt, at least, to send forth the Scriptures in a style which shall command respect even in Nujd and Hejaz.*

After the death of this eminent scholar and excellent man, the revision and publication of the Arabic Testament was consigned to the Rev. T. T. Thomason, late secretary of the Calcutta Bible Society, who, in a letter addressed to T. P. Platt, Esq., dated Cheltenham, Dec. 19, 1827, thus describes his mode of procedure: "Sabat sat down with his Arabic version, and I with my Greek Testament. As he slowly read each verse in order, it was my place to show where it was not exactly rendered; and so we went through the Testament, working diligently at all difficult passages, and sometimes a whole day's work would comprehend but two or three verses." The first edition of this work was published in 1816 at Calcutta,† and a second edition in 1825. In 1823, an edition was undertaken in England, under the editorial care of Professor Lee, and subsequently Dr. Macbride and T. P. Platt, Esq., which left the press in 1826.‡ Of the manner in which this version was executed, the committee at Calcutta write: "we entertain a good hope, that the work will prove an important accession to the translation of the Sacred Scriptures already in use. The style of the version is highly approved of for its correctness and fidelity by the best Arabic scholars here, European as well as native, whose opinions have been consulted."§ The Baron de Saey, in a letter dated Paris, Feb. 2, 1817, writes: "I have already read some chapters of this new Arabic translation of the New Testament. It appears to me written in the most appropriate style; simple without coarseness, and pure without affected elegance. The translation seems to me as liberal as was necessary for the sake of clearness of expression in Arabic, and at the same time very faithful."|| Professor Lee, indeed, in the letter already referred to, complains of its style as being "a manifest imitation of that of the *Koran*, as every one capable of reading both books will immediately see;" but this, according to Burckhardt, would be its greatest recommendation to Mohammedans. That the reader may form an accurate estimate of the style and correctness of these versions respectively, I subjoin a specimen of each. It will not, however, be necessary to give in full both the translations of the Propaganda and that of the Bishop of Durham, as they are substantially one version. A few notes, where the latter differs from the former, will be sufficient. The passage selected is the former part of the first chapter of the Gospel of St. John, which, being as well doctrinal as narrative, will convey a fair representation of each version.

* Seventh Report, Appendix, p. 68.

† Thirteenth Report, Appendix, p. 9.

‡ Nineteenth Report, p. Ivii. and Twenty-third Report, p. xlviii.

§ Thirteenth Report, Appendix, p. 9.

|| *Ibid.* p. 237.

From the Version of the Propaganda.

- ١ في ^٢البدي كان الكلمة والكلمة
كان عند الله ^٣والله ^٤هو الكلمة *
- ٢ كان هذا في البدی عند الله *
- ٣ كل به كان وبغيره لم يكن شي
^٤بما كان *
- ٤ به ^٥كان الحياة والحياة ^٦هي نور
الناس *
- ٥ والنور اضاء في الظلمة والظلمة لم
تدركه *
- ٦ كان انسان ارسل من الله اسمه
يوحنا *
- ٧ هذا جاء للشهادة ليشهد للنور
ليومن الكل ^٨بيده *
- ٨ لم يكن هو النور بل ليشهد
للنور *
- ٩ كان النور الحق الذي يضي لكل
انسان ^{١٠}أت الي هذا العالم *
- ١٠ في العالم كان والعالم به ^{١١}كون
والعالم لم يعرفه *
- ١١ الي خاصته جاء وخاصته فلم
تقبله *
- ١٢ فاما الذين قبلوه فاعطاهم سلطانا
ان يصيروا بني الله الذين يؤمنون
باسمه *
- ١٣ وليس هم من دم ولا من ^{١٤}هوي
1. In the-beginning was the-Word,
and-the-Word was with God, and
God was the-Word.
2. This ¹Word ²was in the-beginning
with God.
3. All by-him was (or existed), and-
without-him was not a-thing that
was.
4. In-him was the-life, and-the-life is
the-light-of-men.
5. And the-light shineth in-the-dark-
ness, and-the-darkness compre-
hendeth-it not.
6. There-was a-man, he-was-sent from
God, and his-name was John.
7. This man came for-a-(the) witness,
that he-might witness of-the-light,
that all might-believe by-him.
8. He-was not that light, but that-he-
might-witness of-the-light.
9. He-was the-true ¹light, which giveth-
light to-every man coming into this
world.
10. In the-world he-was, and-the-
world by-him was-formed, and-the-
world knew-him not.
11. Unto his-own he-came, and-his-
own received-him not.
12. But those-who received-him to
them:he-gave power that they-
might-become the-sons of-God,
they-who believe on-his-name.
13. And-they-are-not of blood, nor

مما ^d "From the beginning was this." ^e هذا كان ^f البدء. ^g البدء
"of what." ^h الذي كان ⁱ "He who was." ^j ولم ^k به ^l كانت ^m "was." ⁿ كانت ^o "of what."
الذين ليسوا ^p "لم." ^q كان ^r "was." ^s كان ^t "who cometh." ^u "الات
"who were-not." ^v ارادة .

لحم ولا من مشية رجل لكن
ولدوا من الله *

of the-desire of-the-flesh, nor of
the-will of-man, but are-born of
God.

١٤ والكلمة صار جسداً وحلّ فينا
ورأينا مجده^٥ مجدداً مثل الوحيد
الذي من الاب ممتلئاً نعمة
وحقاً *

14. And-the-Word was (or became)
in-a-body, and-tabernacled among-
us, and-we-saw his-glory, a-glory
like the-Only-One who is of the
Father, full of-grace and-truth.

From the Version of Sabat.

١ اِنَّ الكلمة كان في الابتداء وكان
الكلمة عند الله وكان الله هو
الكلمة *

1. Verily the-Word was in the-begin-
ning, and-the-Word was with God,
and God was the-Word.

٢ هذا هو الذي كان في الابتداء عند
الله *

2. This is he-who was in the-begin-
ning with God.

٣ اِنَّ جميع الاشياء قد خلقت به
وبسواه لم يخلق ممّا خلق
شيئاً *

3. Truly all things were created by-
him, and-without him was not
created any-thing of-what was-
created.

٤ وفيه كانت الحياة وكانت الحياة
نور الناس *

4. And-in-him was the-life, and the-
life was the light of-man.

٥ فاضاً النور في الظلمة ولم تدركه
الظلمة *

5. And the-light shineth in the-dark-
ness, and the-darkness compre-
hendeth-it not.

٦ كان رجل مرسلًا من الله يسمّى
بحيلى *

5. There-was a-man sent from God,
named John :

٧ فجاء هذا لشهادة يشهد بها للنور
لبؤس به جميع الناس *

7. And this man came for-a-witness
that-he-might-witness by-it of-the-
light, that by-him all men might-
believe.

٨ وأما هو فلم يكن التور لكته جاء
ليشهد للتور *

8. But he was not the-light, but-he
came that-he-might-witness of-the-
light.

٩ وذلك هو النور الحقيقي الذي
ينور كلّ انسان ياتي الي العالم *

9. Now this is the-true light which en-
lighteneth every man coming into
the-world.

٥ , "the glory of an only Son of his Father, full."

- ١٠ كان في العالم وبه خلق العالم
والعالم لم يعرفه *
- ١١ فجاء الي خاصته وخاصته لم
تقبله *
- ١٢ فوهب لجميع من قبله اقتدارا
يصيرون به ابنا لله اعني الذين
يؤمنون باسمه *
- ١٣ الذين لم يولدوا من الدماء ولا
من ارادة جسم ولا من ارادة
انسان بل من الله *
- ١٤ ثم تجسم الكلمة وختيم معنا وهو
مملو من النعمة والصدق فراينا
مجدده كمجد الابن الوحيد عند
الاب *
10. He-was in the-world, and by-him
the-world was-created, and-the-
world knew-him not.
11. And-he-came to his-own, and-his-
own received-him not.
12. But-he-gave to all who received-
him power that-they-might-become
sons to-God, that is, they-who
believe in-his-name ;
13. Who are not born of blood, nor
of the-desire of the-body, nor of
the-desire of man, but of God.
14. Then the-Word was-incarnate,
and-tabernacled with-us, and-he was
full of grace and-truth ; and-we-
saw his-glory as-the-glory of-the-
only son with the-Father.

From these specimens the Arabic scholar will clearly perceive the superior elegance of the version of Sabat ; and that the English reader may also in some measure be convinced of the intelligibility of both, and that the above English translation affords the genuine sense of the original Arabic, I shall now give a grammatical analysis of each word in the first four verses, confirming their meaning by authority, and illustrating their application by appropriate examples.

Ver. 1. *ان*, conj. "For, for certain, truly, verily, indeed." Richardson, Johnson's edition. See *Koran*, ii. 24, 64, *et infra*.

الكلمة, noun, feminine singular, with the definite article *ال* prefixed, "a word, saying," &c. *Idem*. Hence *κατ' ἐξοχην, ὁ λόγος*, "The Word," and applied by

Mohammed to our Saviour several times in the *Koran*. Thus in Sura iii. 34 : *ان*

اللّٰهُ يَبَشِّرُ بِحَبِي مُصَدِّقًا بِكَلِمَةٍ مِّنَ اللّٰهِ "Verily God promiseth thee a son, John by name, who shall bear witness to THE WORD which cometh from

God." Again, in verse 40 : *يَا مَرْيَمُ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ يَبَشِّرُ بِكَلِمَةٍ مِّنْهُ اَسْمُهُ الْمَسِيحُ*

عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ. "O Mary, verily God promiseth thee THE WORD, proceeding from himself, and his name shall be the Messiah, Jesus the son of

Mary." So also in Sura iv. 169 : *اِنَّمَا الْمَسِيحُ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ رُسُولُ اللّٰهِ*

وَكَلِمَتُهُ الْقِيَمَا إِلَى مَرْيَمَ وَرُوحٍ مِنْهُ. "Verily the Messiah, Jesus the son of Mary, is the apostle of God, and his Word which he conveyed into Mary, and a spirit proceeding from him."

كَانَ, "Was, existed, became, happened," (Richardson), verb substantive third person singular masculine of the preterite. It agrees with its nominative الْكَلِمَةُ in number, but not in gender, according to the rule thus given by the Baron de Sacy: "If the subject of a verb is feminine by convention (*i.e.* not really feminine, but only by form or otherwise), the verb may be put in which gender you please, whether its subject precedes it immediately or mediately.

In the latter case, the verb is better in the masculine. Ex. فَيَنْظُرُونَ

كَيْفَ كَانَ عَاقِبَةُ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ, 'And they see what was the end of those

who were before them';* where the feminine word عَاقِبَةُ has the verb كَانَ in the masculine.

فِي, preposition. "In, into, among," &c. Richardson.

الْأَبْتَدَاءُ, noun definite, masculine singular genitive, being governed by the preceding preposition. "A beginning, commencement, exordium" (Richardson), synonymous with بَدِئِي used in the Propaganda edition, "the first, the beginning." *Idem*.

و, conjunction. "And," &c.

عِنْدَ, preposition. "Near, nigh, with, before," &c. *Idem*.

اللَّهُ, noun masculine singular definite, equivalent to ὁ Θεός, "The God," or object of worship.

هُوَ, pronoun, third person singular masculine, agreeing with its antecedent اللَّهُ: "He, he is," being "often put for the substantive verb كَانَ *kana* in every tense." Richardson.

Verse 2. هَذَا, demonstrative pronoun. "This (man or thing)." *Idem*.

الَّذِي "relative masculine pronoun, Who, which." *Idem*.

Verse 3. جَمِيعٌ, noun masculine singular, "All, whole, universal" (*Idem*) synonymous with كُلٌ, "All, universal, the whole" (*Idem*), used in the Propaganda edition.

الْأَشْيَاءُ, the broken or irregular "pl. of شَيْءٌ, things," &c. *Idem*.

قَدْ, "A particle preceding verbs, signifying, in the preterite, certainly, doubtless," &c., being, "as well as many other Arabic and Persian particles," "often more expletives, which give a nervousness or elegance to the style, whilst the sense would be complete without them." *Idem*.

خُلِقَتْ, verb passive, third person singular feminine of خَلَقَ, "Pro-

-ducing, creating," &c., and construed with its nominative الأشياء, *things*, according to the following rule: "If the subject is an irregular plural derived from a masculine singular, the verb may be put in the feminine singular. Ex.

ثُمَّ قَسَتْ قُلُوبَهُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ ذَلِكَ

that';* where the irregular plural قُلُوبٌ, *hearts*, is united with the feminine singular قَسَتْ, *hardened*.

بِهِ, "By him," composed of the inseparable preposition بِ, "with, in, because, for, on account of, by" (Richardson), and the pronoun هِ, "him."

بِإِوَاءٍ, composed of the preposition بِ, the particle إِوَاءٍ, "beside, except" (*Idem*), and هِ, *him*; equivalent to بِغَيْرِ, used in the Propaganda version, from بِ and هِ with غَيْرِ, "No, not, except, beside, unless." *Idem*.

لَمْ, adverb. "Not. When prefixed to the future, it gives it the preterite signification, as — لَمْ يَخْلُقْ مِثْلَهَا فِي الْبِلَادِ, *lam yukhlak misluha fi'l bilād*, there is not a created thing [more literally, *not created*] resembling it on earth." *Idem*.

يَخْلُقُ, "Created," verb passive, third person singular masculine of the future tense, of خَلَقَ, agreeing with its nominative شَيْءٌ, a *thing*, in number, person, a gender.

يَكُنْ, in the Propaganda version, verb neuter, third person singular masculine of the future tense of كَانَ, agreeing with شَيْءٍ.

مِمَّا, for مِنْ مَّا, from مِنْ, "from, of," &c., and مَّا, "which, what, that which," &c. *Idem*.

خَلَقَ, verb passive, third person singular masculine of the preter, agreeing with its nominative مَّا.

شَيْءٌ, noun masculine singular nominative, "A thing, any thing, something, somewhat." *Idem*.

Verse 4. فِيهِ, composed of the preposition فِي, *in*, and هِ *him*.

كَانَتْ, verb substantive, third person singular feminine of the preterite of كَانَ, agreeing with its nominative الْحَيَاةُ in person, number, and gender. In the Propaganda version the masculine كَانَ is construed with الْحَيَاةُ a feminine noun, according to the rule given above in verse 1.

الْحَيَاةُ and الْحَيَاةُ, nouns feminine singular nominative. "Life." Richardson.

نُورٌ, noun masculine, singular nominative. "Light, the rays of light; splendour, illumination. An epithet of God. One who enlightens (applied as an epithet of Muhammed). Knowledge. Truth, &c." *Idem*. This figurative

application of the word occurs in the Sura of the Koran entitled النور ,
 "Light," xxiv. 35. ^{صَبَّحَ} اَللّٰهُ نُوْرَ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَاَلْاَرْضِ , "God is the light of the
 heavens and the earth."... يَهْدِيْ اَللّٰهُ لِنُوْرِهِ مَن يَّشَآءُ , "God will direct
 unto his light whom he pleaseth."

اَلْاِنْسَانُ for اَلنَّاسُ , noun masculine, genitive case, being governed by the
 preceding word, and is the broken plural of اِنْسَان , "Man, mankind." Richard-
 son.

For examples of the use of اَضَاء , *shineth*, in verse 5, see *Koran*, ii. 19, xxiv-
 35; of الظلمة , "darkness," see *Koran* v. 18; and of تَدْرِكُهُ , "compre-
 hendeth him," see *Koran*, vi. 103.

It would be easy to pursue this course of analysis and illustration; but
 enough has, I apprehend, been adduced to shew the accuracy of the trans-
 lation, and the correctness of the grammatical structure. The definitions
 have been cited exclusively from Richardson, because his work is in Eng-
 lish; but any other common dictionary of the language would supply similar
 evidence. The intelligibility, then, of these versions, I imagine, cannot
 be questioned, since the words themselves and the senses in which they are
 used may be found in any common Arabic dictionary, while the idiom and
 construction are sanctioned by the rules of the grammar and the best usage.
 It is also not a little remarkable, that the peculiar applications of the prin-
 cipal words admit of such satisfactory illustration from the pages of the
Koran, clearly evincing that every Mohammedan Arab would immediately
 apprehend their import in these versions.

In conclusion, it may fairly be affirmed that the charge of unintelligi-
 bility brought against the Arabic version is wholly unfounded, and arose from
 a total ignorance of the labours of the Bible Society, and a misapprehen-
 sion or misrepresentation of the language of Burckhardt. We have seen
 that the version referred to by that distinguished traveller was neither
 "made" by that Society, nor prepared under its control; that his objec-
 tion against it was not from its unintelligibility, but from its not being the
 version current in the East; that the Roman version, which he recommended
 as being the only one acceptable to eastern Christians, has actually been
 distributed by the Society for these nine years past; and that a more elegant
 translation for the use of Mohammedans, which he suggested, had been, when
 he wrote, in a course of preparation during the seven previous years, was
 then just published at Calcutta, and has ever since been in circulation! I
 will not attempt to pourtray, in its true colours, the conduct of Colonel
 Vans Kennedy, in thus bringing forward such an unfounded allegation
 against the British and Foreign Bible Society. But I may ask, Sir,
 whether it was honourable, whether it was honest, to produce a statement
 (or rather to make an assertion founded on that statement) made fifteen
 years ago, without inquiring whether those objections had not been removed,

or indeed without ascertaining the real import of the passage? With the published documents of the Society before the world, and after it had issued 4,450 Arabic Bibles, 16,000 Testaments, 5,000 Psalters, and 10,000 Gospels and Acts,* some of which have certainly found their way to Baniay, there would have been no difficulty in ascertaining the real state of the case; and this he was undoubtedly bound to do, by every principle of fairness and justice, before adducing such a sweeping accusation against that institution. Thus Colonel Vans Kennedy did *not*; and I leave the reader to form his own estimate of such conduct.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

WM. GREENFIELD.

* Twenty-seventh Report, Appendix, p. 113.

CONSTITUTION OF THE KANDYAN KINGDOM.*

THE following sketch of the late government of Kandy, though now extinct, is worthy of record, as exhibiting one of the varieties of eastern rule.

The power of the king was supreme and absolute, though his acts were presumed to be regulated by the institutions and customs of the realm. Before any important changes were made, it was customary to consult the principal chiefs and priests, whom the king ordinarily called to his councils.

The functions of government were exercised through certain officers of state, the principal of whom were the two adikars, the disaves, or governors of provinces, the likams, or chiefs of departments, and the governors of districts. The local authorities united the executive and judicial functions; they received no stipends, but were entitled to certain emoluments from those immediately subject to them, a portion of which they paid into the royal treasury.

The two adikars, called the pullegampahe and udagampahe, possessed equal power within their several jurisdictions, but the former had the precedence in rank: they were also denominated *maha nilame*, or great officers.

Besides the immediate superintendence of certain classes of inferior officers, the adikars had charge of the police, the great gaol, or *maha hirage*, the ferries, on which were government-tolls; they had also a general jurisdiction over all the Kandyan provinces, though this jurisdiction was of a limited nature.

The distinctions enjoyed by the two adikars were great. They took precedence of all other officers; when they moved in public, they were preceded by whip-crackers; all persons gave way to them, and no person of whatever rank, below the royal family, could sit whilst the adikars stood.

The king's orders were communicated through the adikars by *olus*, written in the name of the first adikar. They had the care of public works, the repairs of temples, &c.; in the execution of this service, they could imprison and punish all but the king's household. They presided at the great court of justice, and had power to sequester lands in case of dispute. They were usually consulted by the king in the appointment of all other chiefs; and in conferring grants or titles of honour (which was performed by tying a metal plate on the forehead), they necessarily co-operated. They enjoyed considerable emoluments, besides the right of free quarters when they travelled, and a dissavony, or division, was usually allotted to each adikar, to enable him the better to sustain the dignity of his office.

* Abridged from papers relative to Ceylon in the possession of Sir Alexander Johnston.

The supreme judicial power resided in the king, and was exercised either in original jurisdiction or on appeal. The cases originally entertained were suits between any principal chiefs, or principal officers of the royal court or household, or where any individual of those classes was defendant, especially in suits regarding domestic service lands; suits amongst priests respecting temples or benefices, and high crimes, such as treason, rebellion, conspiracy, homicide, maiming, robbery of royal property, important forgeries, coining, sacrilege, and elephant slaughter in the upper districts, or provinces contiguous to Kandy. Other disputes and offences were tried by the local authorities, or by the adikars, from whose decisions there was always an appeal to the king from every individual, in civil cases, without limitation as to time or value. The appeal was introduced to the king's notice either by the representation of a chief or courtier, or by the individual, who thought himself aggrieved, prostrating himself in the road, when the king was abroad, or before the palace, when any person who observed it was obliged to communicate the circumstance to the king through an officer of the palace. Or the individual might ascend a tree, and proclaim aloud his grievance, or take refuge, as was frequently done, in instances of alleged injustice, in the great temple, or other royal or religious sanctuary.

When a case was thus brought under the king's cognizance, it was either heard in his presence, or referred to the great court of Kandy, called *Maha Nadawe*, composed of the principal Kandyan chiefs, who reported the result to the king.

The *Maha Nadawe* properly consisted of the adikar, dissaves, *likambs*, and mohandirams; but latterly all the chiefs assisted at it. The time and place of holding this great court were according to circumstances. The proceedings were as follows: the statement of the plaintiff or prosecutor was first heard; then the answer of the defendant or prisoner; next the evidence for the former, and lastly the evidence on behalf of the latter. The witnesses on both sides were, if practicable, collected and examined the same day; if one of the witnesses was disabled by sickness from attending in person, messengers were despatched to bring his testimony in writing, verified, if possible, by oath. In clear and trifling cases, the witnesses were not sworn; and no witnesses were sworn in open court, but before a dewall. The examination was *viva voce*; none of the proceedings were taken in writing, except a list of the property, unless either of the parties chose to present a statement of his case on an *ola*.

In disputes respecting landed property, which were by far the most numerous, the practice was to begin with the proprietors three or four generations back, and to trace the title downwards by inheritance or transfer.

The great court took cognizance both of civil and criminal matters: the cases were of two kinds; 1st. such as were referred thither by the king; 2d. such as were originally instituted or were introduced by the chief within whose jurisdiction the litigants were. They were decided by the majority of witnesses; if doubtful, they were determined by oath, or were submitted to the king. The decrees of the king or of the court were written on *olas*, which were given to the party in whose favour the case was decided; no copy or record was preserved by the court.

The adikars had considerable judicial power, though limited in respect to persons, crimes, and the amount of civil actions. The dissaves had similar, and in some respects larger powers, in the irrespective dissavonies. The *likams* and other chiefs of temples and of departments, possessed certain judicial power over the persons subject to their orders. Even the mohottales and

other headmen of the dissavonies possessed a restricted judicial authority over those subordinate to them, and could inflict slight corporal punishment and imprisonment, in the stocks, or at large, by taking the handkerchief from the offender's head. They recovered fines by interdicting a party from removing from the spot till the demand was satisfied, which was generally done by a friend or a relative delivering a pledge. These headmen were universally the police officers throughout the country. They arrogated, in some places, power which did not strictly belong to them.

The *gansabe*, or village court, consisted of an assembly of the principal and experienced men of a village, who met at an *ambalam*, or shady tree, or some central place, where they heard disputes respecting boundaries, debts, thefts, quarrels and the like, which they endeavoured to adjust amicably, directing restitution or compensation, and reproof and admonishing the offending parties. Their object was mostly compromise, not punishment; but when a headman was one of the judges of the village court, he could, and sometimes did, levy a fine.

Some of the general rules to be observed are peculiar. One chief might rehear causes heard and determined by his predecessor, and reverse his decrees; in the Seven Korles, two or three adverse decrees might be in existence respecting the same land. Fees and presents were given to a chief for promoting a suit, and it was a general rule that such donations were to be returned on demand if the suit were lost.

The theory of the judicial administration, though bearing evident marks of a barbarous state of society, appears well calculated, if purely conducted, to afford such justice as can be expected under a despotic government, in which the executive and judicial powers are united; every individual having the right of seeking redress, first of the principal people of his village, next of the headmen, or chiefs of the province, of their superior chief, of the *adikars*, of the great court, and lastly of the king: appeals lying from all the subordinate authorities to any of the intermediate or to the supreme authority. But a variety of circumstances imparted the important administration of justice, and corruption had pervaded all its branches.

In the first place, justice was rarely administered gratuitously. Although bribes were forbidden to be received, a fee from the gainer of the suit being the only present authorized, yet to such an extent had corruption attained, that every person appearing before his chief, was expected to bring a present, unless extremely poor, and this being established as a custom, the present was accepted as a token of respect, not as a bribe. But in order to expedite his suit, a complainant found it expedient to present a fee, which was called by a particular name (*bulalsurulla*), and to repeat his presents as the suit went on, according to his ability or the amount of his claim; his adversary also adopted the same course to protect his interests. The advantage of a rich suitor over a poor one, according to this system, is obvious.

Another drawback upon the purity of justice was that all fines levied by the chiefs belonged, not to the crown, but to him who levied them.

Again; the Kandyan chiefs had no stipends, and the short period they (except the *adikars*) were usually allowed to remain in office, prompted them to take advantage of every opportunity of enriching themselves.

Extraordinary contributions were occasionally required to be made by the chiefs, who seldom confined their exactions to the sums required by the king.

The chief officers, being principally chosen from noble families, were often too indolent and inexperienced to superintend their charge, and were guided,

in their judicial as well as other functions by the provincial headmen, or those of their household, who were all intent upon turning their temporary offices to the best account, and consequently such chiefs often decided upon an imperfect or mercenary report of the case.

The liberty of appeal was no effectual remedy against wrong, because individuals were fearful of risking the displeasure of a powerful chief. Moreover, the king seldom investigated personally a suit between common individuals, and if referred to the great court, the influence of the chief whose decision was appealed from, or a new *bulakurulla*, perverted the course of justice.

Fees prevailed in criminal as well as civil matters; the culprit or his relations often obtained, by means of presents to the chiefs, a remission or mitigation of his punishment.

Substantial justice was, however, generally awarded in the following instances:—First, where the case was heard before the king in person, who was rarely known to arbitrate unjustly between individuals. Secondly, where the case was publicly investigated before a large assembly of the chiefs in the great court, where numbers and publicity were securities against the influence of corruption, which operated when the assessors were few. Thirdly, trifling suits heard and settled by the village courts, in which the principal inhabitants of the village formed a sort of tribunal of arbitration, like the Hindu *punchact*. Fourthly, when the parties litigant were too poor to excite the cupidity of their chiefs. Lastly, in the districts near the capital, and more immediately under the royal supervision, parties more readily obtained justice than in the distant dissavonics. It should be added that there were a few Kandyan chiefs whose ability in investigating suits was as conspicuous as the integrity of their decisions.

Upon the whole, there existed, under the Kandyan government, scarcely any other safeguard against a corrupt administration of justice than the personal integrity of the chiefs, who had constant temptation to violate it.

The Kandyans had no written laws, and kept no records of their judicial proceedings, other than the *sittus*, or decrees in respect to land, which were given to the successful party in a suit, and were retained in the family as title-deeds with us. There was, consequently, no restraint upon the arbitrary will of the sovereign, and nothing to guide the judicial opinions of courts or chiefs, besides tradition and living testimony. The punishments for high crimes varied according to the temper of the reigning prince; and as it was difficult to distinguish the decision of law from the mitigated sentence, both of which depended upon the mere *fiat* of the supreme authority, it may be almost asserted that no fixed rule of law existed in the kingdom.

Treason, conspiracy, rebellion, and adultery with the king's wives, were capital offences, and entailed likewise the confiscation of the criminal's property and sometimes that of his relations. Wilful and deliberate homicide was punished with death; homicide in an affray was held to be culpable and punished by whipping; in homicide by misadventure, such as in hunting or shooting, the offender was slightly punished either corporally or by a short imprisonment.

Robbery was punished according to its extent and character, from death, to imprisonment or a slight whipping. It was an invariable rule that the thief must restore the stolen property, or its value, to the owner, and pay, as damages, double the sum the owner was presumed to have paid to an informer to discover the perpetrator of the theft. The most atrocious robberies were held to be those committed upon the king, the temples, or the priests. Where

cattle were stolen, the owner recovered from the thief one head of cattle in addition to his own, or two for one, as well as the supposed value of the stolen animal for the period during which he was deprived of it.

Adultery is a crime strictly forbidden by the precepts of the Singhalese religion; but it rarely met with punishment from the chiefs, because the injured husband had the power of taking summary vengeance upon the adulterer on the spot, by beating, wounding, or even killing him.

Assaults and quarrels were settled frequently by the provincial headmen; the penalty was slight corporal punishment, or a fine.

The use of spirituous liquors is contrary to an express precept of the religion of the Singhalese; it was frequently interdicted by the kings of Kandy, and the offence was punished by whipping, imprisonment, and fine.

Elephant slaughter, in the upper districts and in the provinces contiguous to Kandy, was an offence of a heinous character, and punished by severe whipping, imprisonment and loss of goods. Hunting and killing wild animals, in the upper districts, was declared an unlawful practice, being contrary to the precepts of religion: the practice, however, was continued secretly, by connivance of the chiefs, who received a portion of the slain animals.

Huniyam was a species of sorcery, held in general abhorrence. It consisted in making an image, or delineating a figure, to represent an enemy, or writing his name, and using diabolical arts, rites, and imprecations, whereby it was believed that death, sickness, or some heavy calamity might befall the object. Under some reigns many persons suffered for this crime; but for fifty or sixty years before the deposition of the last king, convictions had been rare.

Slander affecting caste is one of those offences to which no analogy subsists in western nations. There are two acts by which caste may be forfeited amongst the Singhalese: 1st. by eating in the house of a person of lower caste; 2d. by a female of the family having criminal intercourse with a man of low caste. The first is considered of no great importance, and the slander is easily overcome; but in the latter case, the taint is serious, and was formerly only eradicated by putting the female offender to death; which was considered justifiable homicide. The barbarous custom was forbidden by later kings, who gave relief to the family by a process of purification, and the female, instead of being put to death, was made a slave of the crown. When such a taint was imputed to a family, the accuser was sent for and made to deny his words, when he was reprimanded by the chief, who directed the tainted family to deliver betel or provisions to his house, after which they were considered pure.

The exposure and murder of children were at some periods not unfrequent amongst the poorest class, either from indigence, from the infant being born under an evil star, or from its being the fruit of an illicit connexion. The offence was visited with corporal punishment.

Suicide is not unfrequent among the Kandyans. The instances are chiefly those in which a person has suffered some trifling injury from another, when he ascends a tree and proclaims aloud, ere he perpetrates the fatal act, that he dies on account of such a person, under the idea that he shall draw down punishment on his enemy's head. The latter was, in consequence, examined, and if culpable, suffered such penalty as would have been his due if no suicide had taken place.

The oaths, or ordeals, in most frequent use in judicial proceedings, were the following:

1st. By hot oil. This could only be administered by the *adikars*, the *dissaves*

in their respective dissavonies, and the wannigars of Nawerekalawiya. The two parties in the suit abstained from all pollution and purified themselves for three days. On the day appointed they proceeded to the house of the adikar, where two olas had been prepared, one in the name of each party, asserting the truth of the point on which his claim depended and denying that of his adversary. They were then sent to the temple, where they offered some pice on the altar and called the gods to witness that the contents of the olas were true. From the temple they proceeded to the place of trial, where three sticks were planted to hold the earthen vessels. The oil was extracted from coco-nuts brought by each party, and poured into the vessel; cow-dung mixed with water and strained was prepared in another; fire was then kindled. The officers having ascertained that the oil and other liquid were boiling hot, the litigants advanced from opposite sides, with the two olas bound to their right arms, and calling the gods again to witness. The plaintiff first, and then the defendant, touched the burning oil with the tops of the fore and middle fingers, usually three times in succession, and afterwards the water impregnated with cow-dung. The hands of both were then wrapped up with a cloth; they were conducted before the great court, or adikar, or dissave, where their fingers were minutely examined. If one was burnt he lost his suit; if neither were burnt, the property was divided between the parties.

2dly. By paddy. When the right to a paddy field was disputed, a portion of it was set apart, and, with certain ceremonies, threshed and the rice boiled and eaten under solemn imprecations. At the expiration of a certain period, the parties appeared before the chief, and if one of them had experienced, either in person, family, or property, any evil or calamity, he was adjudged to be the offending person.

3dly. By earthen vessels. An earthen vessel was set up in the disputed field, and a coco-nut placed upon it, with the usual imprecation by the plaintiff. The defendant removed the vessel, broke the nut, and ate the kernel, under similar imprecations: the result as in the ordeal by paddy.

4th. By drawing white olas. This was practised in disputes respecting the limits of lands. One of the litigants hung a string of white coco-nut leaves on stakes planted along the line he asserted to be the limit, cutting a furrow in some parts of it; the other did the same along his asserted line; both operations were accompanied by the usual attestations; the result as in the two last instances.

5th. By striking the earth and casting mud and water. In this process, the parties, without the intervention of a chief, as in the other cases, and by mutual consent, repaired to the disputed field, and together struck the earth thrice, with both hands, or cast up mud or water into the air, and sometimes at each other, each calling on the gods to witness that the land was his: the result as in the preceding cases.

6th. By *reepolle*, or red-hot iron. The litigants successively took in their hands a red-hot piece of iron, laid upon a leaf, and after proceeding with it seven paces, cast it away: if the hand of either were burnt, he lost the cause.

7th. By the *naya*, or cobra de capella. A cobra de capella was put into a vessel with a narrow neck, and some silver fanams were cast in by an indifferent person. Each party in succession took out the fanams with his hand, and if either was bitten, it was a judgment against him.

Such was the rude state of judicial administration in the kingdom of Kandy.

CHINESE BUDDHISM.*

THE religion of Buddha is now spread over the greatest part of Asia; Thibet, China, Great Tartary (as far as the Eastern Ocean), Corea, Japan, and India beyond the Ganges, are subject to its influence. Until recently, Europe had but very superficial notions of the nature of this interesting creed. Thirty years ago, the celebrated Pallas published the second volume of his work on the *Mongolian Nations*, which contains ample information on the mythological and liturgical parts of the Lamaic branch of Buddhism, but none on the esoteric basis of this faith. In a series of papers read before the French Academy of Inscriptions, Deguignes the elder endeavoured to illustrate this very difficult subject, but the materials he had at his command were incomplete and imperfect, and by confounding Buddhism and Brahmanism together, the learned author increased the obscurity instead of removing it. Deshautes de la Riviére's *Recherches sur la Religion de Fo*, inserted, many years after his death, in the seventh and eighth volumes of the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris, are more useful, and derived from more genuine sources. But all these works were far from sufficient to elucidate so obscure a doctrine: we now possess a fund of better information on the subject, through the exertions of some of the members of the Asiatic Societies of Calcutta, London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, who have corrected a great number of errors respecting the philosophical system of Buddhism, and demonstrated that it bears a strong similitude to that of Spinoza.

Nevertheless, our knowledge of Buddhism is yet very incomplete, and we therefore hail with satisfaction and gratitude every work calculated to enlarge it. The *Catechism of the Shamans*, recently translated from the Chinese by Professor Neumann, gives a short but interesting view of the laws and priesthood of Buddha in China. Unfortunately, we have not the original within our reach, and the translator has even forgotten to mention the Chinese title of the work; for we cannot suppose that it is the same as the *Sha mun jih yung*, or Breviary of the Shamun, frequently quoted in his notes. M. Neumann, having lately visited Canton, was fortunate enough to procure a large Buddhist library, for the most part printed at the Hae chung sze monastery, situated on Honan Island, opposite to the European factories. This library consists of about 300 large volumes, including a part of the sacred works translated from the Sanscrit; also some original publications of the Buddhists in China, and their liturgical works. M. Neumann had not time at Canton to examine closely this valuable and interesting collection of books; he looked slightly over them, with the hope of meeting with a treatise, in a small size, which would serve as an introduction or guide "in the vast wilderness of Indian physics, ethics, and metaphysics." Perusing many volumes, he at last thought that the present Catechism, printed at Canton in the year 1763, would be the best

* The *Catechism of the Shamans*; or the Laws and Regulations of the Priesthood of Buddha, in China. Translated from the Chinese Original, with Notes and Illustrations, by CH. FR. NEUMANN. London: printed for the Oriental Translation Fund. 1831.

adapted to give "a tolerable idea of the speculative and practical part of Buddhism." This hope, we are sorry to state, has been too sanguine; we do not find the work before us calculated to afford the slightest notion of Buddhist philosophy. It is merely a comment on the ten fundamental laws of the Chinese priesthood, and the twenty-four regulations for their conduct in the monastic life, which we here give in M. Neumann's version, without warranting its correctness.

The ten laws are

1. Thou shalt not kill any living creature.
2. Thou shalt not steal.
3. Thou shalt not be lewd.
4. Thou shalt not do wrong by the mouth.
5. Thou shalt not drink strong liquors.
6. Thou shalt not perfume the hair on the top of thy head; thou shalt not paint thy body.
7. Thou shalt not behold or hear songs, pantomimes, and plays, nor shalt thou perform thyself.
8. Thou shalt not sit or lye on a high and large couch.
9. Thou shalt not eat after the time.
10. Thou shalt not have in thy possession either a metal figure (an idol), or gold, or silver, or any other valuable thing.

The twenty-four regulations are

1. Respect to be paid to a chief Sha-mun.
2. Duties towards the teacher (*guru*).
3. On going out with the master.
4. General behaviour.
5. Concerning the dinner.
6. On praying and saluting.
7. On going to hear the law.
8. On studying.
9. On entering the great hall of the monastery.
10. How to behave yourself in going to the altar, or, being in your cell.
11. On transacting business.
12. On bathing.
13. (This article, says M. Neumann, relates to personal necessities; but it is too disgusting, and incompatible with our manners, to be translated.)
14. On sleeping.
15. On sitting by the fire-side.
16. On the behaviour in the sleeping-room.
17. On visiting a nunnery.
18. On being in a house of the laity.
19. On going begging.
20. On going out of the monastery.
21. On purchasing any thing.
22. Not to do any thing without permission.
23. On travelling.
24. M. Neumann thought it not proper to translate this last section of regulations, belonging chiefly to lexicography. The Chinese author gives the names of the various monastic vestments, and of some other articles and proceedings connected with the Buddhist worship, both in Sanscrit and with the Chinese translation. He explains the various plaits and seams peculiar to the different

ranks of the priesthood, and he directs what particular dress is to be worn in performing this or that ceremony.

M. Neumann's preface, and the notes which he has added to the text, are far from suggesting a high idea of his aptitude to write on the subject of Buddhism, and show that he possesses very imperfect notions of the nature of the creed and its relation to the Brahmanical system. "Buddhism," he says, "is a reform of the old Hindoo orthodox church; it is a new building on the same ground, and with the same materials, but without that most cruel and abominable invention of the human mind—the invention of castes. All the outworks of Hindooism remain; the whole legion of gods and goddesses, of spirits and demons, together with all the fabulous mountains and seas, with their monstrous inhabitants. In a word, Buddhism is the Lutheranism of the Hindoo church." We are by no means disposed to subscribe to this comparison of Buddhism and the reformation of Luther. In fact, Buddhism adopted only the external and mythological forms of the religion of Brahma, whilst it totally demolished its philosophical basis. Luther, on the contrary, maintained the fundamental rules of Christianity, never denied by the Catholic church, and rejected only the lumber of human ordinances and exterior ceremonies, by which the creed was encumbered. The Brahmanical system is founded on the basis of an only God, manifested by numberless emanations; true Buddhism totally rejects this idea, and does not admit the existence of a God like that of the Christians and the Hindoo deists. In Buddhism, the place of God is occupied by the *absolute* or the *non-entity*, in opposition to *entity*, which latter is only the product of illusion. The spirit, enchained, during a longer or shorter time, by entity and matter, is finally dissolved or absorbed in the absolute, from whence it sprung. It is difficult to conceive how an author, ignorant of this first principle of Buddhism, could trust himself to write on the subject; but our astonishment is complete on finding M. Neumann declaring, at page 45, "that the *Bhagavad Gita* is, in many respects, the best commentary on the Buddhistic tenets." There are perhaps not two philosophical doctrines more opposite to each other than those of the Arjoon Gita and of S'âkiamuni.

M. Neumann is right when he rejects, in his preface, the pretended uniformity which has been said to exist in the system and ceremonies of Buddhism and Roman Catholicism; but we are thunderstruck at hearing him exclaim, at the same time: "are not the *Bodhisatwas*, what the word implies, all *popes*; and are not the immediate followers of Buddha called Bodhisatwas, that is, beings who act by the *holy spirit* of Buddha, and are his *vicars* on earth?" Either the Professor does not possess a clear idea of the attributes of the Pope, or his notions of those of the Bodhisatwas must be very erroneous. The name of the latter has no affinity to that of Buddha, although derived from the same Sanscrit radical, and this title is not applied to the immediate followers of S'âkiamuni. Bodhisatwa is the name given to those souls which have attempted the highest step of perfection, but which, in a former existence, made a vow to undergo a new incarnation, in order to promote the welfare of created beings. In this and in

all other points of Buddhism, there can be no question of a *holy spirit*; an idea totally unknown to the religious system of S'ākiamuni.

But it is not only on philosophical and religious points that we deem it discreet not to give implicit credit to M. Neumann's statements, for, although we have not before us the Chinese text of the Catechism published by him, many passages lead us to conclude, that the learned Professor, in undertaking the translation of this little work, has presumed too much upon his abilities, being destitute of the preparatory information requisite for the task. His very first note would be sufficient to establish this fact. He says: "*Sha-mun* (9063, 7816, in Morrison's Alphabetical Dictionary), in our text *sha-me* (9063, 7571), is the Sanscrit शम *s'ama*, and means, in this language and in Bengali, '*tranquillity, calmness, indifference.*'" There are, in this sentence, as many faults as words. In the first place, M. Neumann confounds together two very different terms, for *sha-mun* and *sha-me* are not synonyms. The first is the Chinese transcription of the Pali word *Sāmana*, which denotes the disciple of a *Samanara* (in Sanscrit श्रामण *s'rāman'a*), an ascetic. This word is derived from the verb श्रम *s'rama*, "to perform acts of austere devotion, to undergo mortification or penance." *Sha-muns* are, therefore, Buddhist disciples, or, as the Chinese dictionaries explain it, *seih sin* (8959, 9453), "those who stop (the affections of) their heart." *Sha-me*, on the contrary, is the Pali *sāmi*, and the Sanscrit स्वमी *swāmi*, "a master, a spiritual preceptor." This term is deduced from the radical स्व *swa*, "own," which is quite different from *s'rama*.

In the second note (p. 36) the Professor says: "the Sanscrit language is in Chinese called *Fan* language, and in the comments upon our Catechism, it is said that this idiom is spoken by the inhabitants of the *Teen-choo* country, or India; that is, it is the language of Heaven, and coeval with the world, and for that reason called *Fan*. This seems an accurate explanation of the word 'Sanskrit.' Indeed, *Fan* itself seems to be the first syllable *San* (in Sanscrit)." The Chinese, it is true, are, in general, prone to disfigure foreign words; but not so much the Sanscrit terms in their Buddhistic books, for which they have established a very tolerable system of transcription. There is not, however, in the whole Chinese literature any example of so terrible a disfiguration as would be the change of *San* to *Fan*. The word *Fan* (2181) is employed in Chinese to designate the god *Brahma*; and the commentators say, that it is the name of the family or tribe of S'ākiamuni. But *fan* is likewise a synonym of *pung* or *fung* (Morr., P. I. v. 3, p. 149), denoting that which shoots or comes out in great abundance and every where. The Sanscrit word *Brahma* is derived from the radical कृह् *vrih*, "to increase, to extend, to spread out;" and the Tibetans translate the name of this Hindoo deity by *Tsadhba*, which comes from *tsadh*, denoting also "extension, to extend." Other Chinese Buddhists say that *fan* is only the first syllable of *Fan-mo* (2181,

7735) the Chinese transcription of Brahma. They explain the name of this god by *Thsing tsing* (10986, 10999), "most pure, exempt from passion." Thus *fan-yu*, in Chinese, is the language of Brahma *coeval with the world*, according to the belief of the Hindoos. M. Neumann quotes (p. 39) the title of the Chinese work *Chhang-thsing-tsing-king* (310, 10986, 10999, 6400), which he translates in Latin by "*Deserti æterni spatii liber normalis*;" but there are no characters amongst the four in this title which can be rendered by *desertum æternum*; the meaning of the whole is "*the classic of the eternal Brahma*!"

At the same page, M. Neumann says that *nirvān'a*, in Chinese *neē-pwan* (7959, 8754), designates *nothingness*, and that the description of this state, as given in Chinese Buddhistic works, has a strong tendency to an eternal matter, to the *primordia cæca*. But निर्वाण *nirvān'a* is, on the contrary, the emancipation from matter by the *absorption in non-entity*, or in the *absolute*.

In many instances, the translator has adulterated the meaning of the original by false applications of Sanscrit terms to the Chinese transcriptions. He renders, for instance, the Fan word *pe-kew* (8263, 6284) by the Sanscrit भग *bhaga*, "absence of passion, religious tranquillity." But *pe-kew* is the Chinese transcription of भिक्षु *bhikshu*, "a mendicant, a Buddha mendicant." The feminine of *bhikshu* is भिक्षुनी *bhikshunī*, "a nun," and not the Sanscrit word भगिनी *bhagini*, "sister," as M. Neumann pretends (p. 46).

Speaking of S'ākiamuni's celebrated pupil, called in Chinese *Shay-le-jūh* (9129, 6947, 2538), he renders his name in Sanscrit by "*Sariraja*, the offspring of *Saririni*, a lady who, as we read in the Chinese notes, was so called, because she was exceedingly beautiful. "*Sari*" (*saririn*, adj.)," adds M. Neumann, "means *body, water*, and also a certain water-bird called *tseu*." Here we have again a pretty sprinkle of mistakes. The Sanscrit name of *Shay-le-jūh*, or *Shay le tse* (the son of Shay le), is मरीपुत्र *Sarīputra*, and means "the son of *Sarī*," his mother, who received this name because she had eyes similar to those of the bird *sāras*, commonly called *tseu* (10883) in Chinese, and which is a large species of grey Indian crane, with red eyes and a bald head, feeding upon fishes and snakes. M. Neumann's *Sariraja* would signify, in Sanscrit, "the dust of *Sari*."

Our translator is not more fortunate with the name of the son of Buddha, born from a miraculous conception. His Sanscrit name is राहुल *Rāhula*, and his father is therefore called, in the *Hemachandra Kosha*, राहुलसू *Rāhulasū*, "the genitor of *Rāhula*." The Mongols write *Rakholi* for *Rāhula*,* and the Chinese *Lo how lo* (7285, 4147, 7285).

* See Klaproth's *Memoires sur l'Asie*, ii. 65

Unfortunately, M. Neumann finds, in *Lo how lo*, the Sanscrit word लोल, *Lôla* (and not *Lohla*, as he writes it); but this is evidently a mistake. Râhula explained the doctrine of Buddha, and it is said that he divided the priesthood into different classes. The ten laws for the Buddhist monks were prescribed by Buddha himself to Sariputra, and promulgated by Râhula.

Notwithstanding he possesses a valuable Buddhistic library, M. Neumann confounds together the most known works of this faith; for he says, at page 113: "the *Fa-hwa*, or the 'Splendour of the Law,' is perhaps the well-known *Hwa-yen-king*, called here so." The *Fa-hwa-king* and the *Hwa-yen-king* are different works; the first was explained by S'âkiamuni himself, at the age of sixty years, or in 957 B.C.; the second is a work of a posterior date, and was compiled by his followers.

The most common denomination of the Buddha priests in China is *Ho-shang* (3984, 9101). In the notes of the *Sha-mun-jih-yung*, as quoted by M. Neumann, p. 43, this word is translated "a teacher of our doctrine."—"I cannot guess," adds our translator, "what Sanscrit word *Ho-shang* may be." The Chinese Buddhists say that *Ho shang* is a mutilated pronunciation of *Ho-shay* (3984, 9132), a word that came to China from foreign countries; but they do not designate it as a *Fan* or Sanscrit term. It appears, therefore, that *Ho shay* is no other than the Persian title خواجه *kh'âja*, "a teacher, a master, a learned man," employed in this sense throughout the greater part of Asia.

The learned Professor translates (p. 64) the Chinese term *Se-yih* (8840, 12181) by the "western frontier countries." This is not correct. *Se-yih* comprehends all the countries situated to the west of the fortress of *Yuh-men-kuan*, the westernmost point of the Chinese dominions in ancient times. The two Bucharas, Sogdiana, Bactriana, Persia, India, and even *Ta-thsin*, or the Roman empire, were parts of *Se-yih*, or "the western world." It is, therefore, perfectly ludicrous when M. Neumann adds, in the note, "there is a place called سيو *Seyu* in the tables of Abul Fazel's *Ayren Akbery*!" Warsaw has a suburb called the *New World*, but nobody would dream of identifying this with *America*.

The sixth law of the Buddha priests is in the original: *l' ŭh choo heang hwa man, p'ŭh heang too shin* (8701, 1300, 3511, 4203, Morrison, P. I. v. 3, p. 779, 8701, 3511, 10323, 9273), that is, "do not wear fragrant flowers and embroidered head-dresses; do not besmear the body with perfumes." The commentary explains this very clear sense of the text, adding, "it is the custom of India to perfume the hair on the top of the head with flowers; they bind up their hair with flowers to give grace and dignity to the head. In this country they have also different coverings of the head, embroidered with gold and precious stones, with silk and cotton. The principal men in India anoint (*too*—not *paint*, as M. Neumann says) their bodies; they use the root of a celebrated fragrant plant; they spread it over the inner garment near the body," &c. This explanation ought surely to have prevented a translator from rendering the sense of

the law by, "thou shalt not perfume the hair *on the top of thy head*, thou shalt not *paint* thy body."

The cells of the Buddhist monks in China are called *chaou te* (348, 9974); M. Neumann thinks that this is a Sanscrit word derived from the root छद् *chhad*. We beg to tell him that he is perfectly wrong. *Chaou-te* is the abbreviation of *chih tow te shay* (10291, 10383, 9974, 9131), the Chinese transcription of the Sanscrit चतुर्दिशः *chaturdis'ah*, "a square space," which is the name given to the dwellings of the Buddhist priests. The Chinese translation of this word is *fung-säng* (2267, 8822).

At page 112, we are astonished to find that the translator identifies *sew-to-lo* (9052, 10260, 7285) with *s'ástra* or shaster. It is the well-known Chinese transcription of the Sanscrit सूत्र *sútra*, "a rule, a precept in morals or science," like his Chinese synonym *king* (6100), explained in the commentary by *king* (6367), "a path," &c.

These, we think, are examples sufficient to show that the learned German Professor, in translating the Catechism of the Shamans, has undertaken a task far beyond his abilities. Chinese is a difficult language, and not to be acquired in a few years, in a coach, on board ship, or during a stay of some months at Canton; but the elucidation of Buddhism from Chinese authorities, is one of the most difficult attempts in Oriental literature, and requires a master's hand.

ANECDOTE OF AKBAR SHAH.

THE eccentric Tom Coryat, who travelled on foot to the court of the Mogul, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, relates, in one of his letters, the following anecdote of the magnanimity and tolerance of the great Akbar, which corresponds with other reports of his religious sentiments;

"Ecbar Shaugh was very pious to his mother, his piety appearing in this particular, that when his mother was carried once in a palankeen betwixt Lahor and Agra, he, travelling with her, took the palankeen upon his own shoulders, commanding his greatest nobles to do the like, and so carried her over the river from one side to the other. And he never denied her any thing that she demanded of him but this, that our Bible might be hanged about an ass's neck and beaten about the town of Agra; for that the Portugals, having taken a ship of theirs at sea, in which was found the *Alcoran* amongst the Moors, tied it about the neck of a dog, and beat the same dog about the town of Ormuz: but he denied her request, saying, that if it were ill in the Portugals to do so to the *Alcoran*, it became not a king to requite ill with ill; for that the contempt of any religion was the contempt of God, and he would not be revenged upon an innocent book."

This act, which a Mahomedan thought profane, was performed by the notorious Fouché, who, in 1793, at Lyons, caused the Bible to be dragged through the mire at the tail of an ass.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—A meeting of the physical class of this Society took place on the 29th April: Sir E. Ryan in the chair.

Amongst the donations presented were specimens of the coal found on the Neengtee or Kuenduen River; it was met with in the soft sandstone district on the boundary of the Manipur territory, the rivers and vallies abounding with detached masses. The coal frequently retains the form of the trees whence it was derived. The Burmans report it to be useless, as a fuel, without the aid of wood to keep it ignited. Specimens of the fossil bones discovered in the neighbourhood of Prome, accompanied by a notice from Dr. Falconer, were also presented: they include remains of the mastodon, an extinct species of rhinoceros, crocodilidæ, turtle, &c.

A paper was read on the determination of the azimuth, in trigonometrical surveys, by Capt. Everest.

The paper embraces two objects of practical importance in surveys where great accuracy in the bearing of a station relative to the meridian is requisite: it is usually found by observation of the azimuth of a circumpolar star at its greatest elongation from the pole to the east or west. The calculation of this azimuth depends upon three elements; the latitude of the place, the north polar distance of the star, and the time of observation. Supposing the first or second elements to be incorrectly known at the time of making the calculations, and to be subsequently corrected, Captain E. deduces differential formulæ for the introduction of the corresponding corrections requisite in the azimuth found, so as to avoid the necessity of going through the whole operation again.

The differential formulæ for changes in N. P. D. further enables the surveyor to compute a set of observations for many nights in succession, by merely finding the daily variations in the other parts consequent thereto.

It has always been a desideratum to extend the observation of azimuths to some time before or after the exact period of the maximum elongation, without resorting to the laborious formulæ of spherical trigonometry to work out the results. The second part of Captain E.'s paper provides a rigorous formula, also differential, for this object; and it points out how the process may be simplified in practice, without diminishing in an appreciable degree its practical accuracy. As an example of its application, he deduces that the polar star may be considered stationary in azimuth for the space of four minutes and seven seconds; and that for half an hour prior and subsequent to the maximum elongation, the variation in azimuth is only one minute of space in lat. 24° .

Tables for all these minute corrections may be computed with facility from the formulæ given.

Some observations made in a journey from Calcutta to Ghazeepeer, by the Rev. R. Everest, were also read.

Mr. E.'s journey has furnished several valuable hints regarding the geology of this hitherto unexplored region. The first change observed was in the nature of the soil, which gradually became more sandy and granitic: it was succeeded by a gravel of burnt clay, augite and cinders, resembling what is seen in other basaltic countries.

The isolated appearance of the hills on the new road, with the flat plains of sand or disintegrated granite between them, forcibly suggest that, at one time, the former were islets in an ocean, in which were precipitated beds of their debris, and subsequently of the vegetables which grew upon them. The coal beds on the Damoodur abound with impressions of a reed which is not found in Europe, and may be deemed characteristic of the Indian coal. Between Zamsoora and the Soane there are observable not less than four protrusions of trap, not cutting through like dykes, but pushed and spread from between the strata of sandstone and gneiss, as if forced upwards under enormous pressure. The evanescent gradations between the primitive rocks, granite, gneiss, greenstone, basalt, and sandstone, suggest the idea of their having been kept long in contact together while in a state of igneous fusion: the direction also of the trap protrusions, which, at first, dip to the north, then are vertical, and, towards Kutcumsandy, dip to the south, render it probable that they have all a common focus under the earth, and that the whole granitic plateau of Hazareebagh, and perhaps the whole range of the Vindachul mountains, has been upheaved by their instrumentality. The granite in the neighbourhood of the trap evinces, by its crumbling state, the extensive "maladie," as the French call it, to which it has been subjected.

Mr. Everest particularly notices having met with vegetable impressions on shale in a small water-course, about a quarter of a mile before reaching the bungalow at Goomeah. This locality is pointed out to the attention of other travellers, as likely to furnish a rich field of vegetable remains. Coal, doubtless, occurs in the neighbourhood.

The same series of rocks occurs on both sides of the central plateau, extending in opposite directions—both to the vale of the Ganges and to the alluvium of Bengal:—coal is found on both sides, as is proved at Palamoo and Boglipore. The sandstones above the line are, however, more consolidated and useful. Mr. E. supposes the hot springs, so frequent in occurrence, to be indicative of gradual combustion of the coal strata, of which there is further evidence in the loads of cinders and burnt shale met with in the mines at Ranigunj.

Mr. Everest finally alludes to the Kankar formation, which he traces, with Dr. Hardie, to the action of calcareous springs.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

VARIETIES.

The Island of Bali.—In the *Transactions* of the London Missionary Society are some further particulars (in addition to those given in vol. iii. p. 238) respecting the people of Bali, by Mr. Medhurst.

"The religion professed by the Balinese is generally Hindooism; but they differ in some respects from the Hindoos; yet there are traces enough discoverable to prove that their faith must have been derived from that people. They acknowledge Brahma as the supreme, whom they speak of with high respect, and whom they suppose to be the god of fire; next to him they rank Vishnu, who is said to preside over the rivers of waters; and thirdly comes Segara, the god of the sea, *segara* meaning 'the sea,' in the Javanese and Balinese languages. They also speak of Ram, who sprung from an island at the confluence of the Jumna and Gunga, and we distinctly recognized in one of their temples an image of Ganessa, with an elephant's head, and one of Doorga standing on a bull. They have a great veneration for the cow, not eating its flesh, nor wearing its skin, nor doing any thing to the injury of that animal. We observed, also, an image of a cow in one of their sacred enclosures,

which seemed put there as an object of worship. Their temples are numerous. Near Baliling and Sang-sil, we noticed upwards of a dozen sacred enclosures, in each of which were as many little shrines, or temples. These enclosures were generally from 100 to 150 feet square, surrounded with a mud wall, and mostly divided into two squares, which may be called inner and outer courts. In the inner court we generally observed a pair of large waringin-trees, something like the banian, and casting a pleasant and agreeable shade all around. The second court was appropriated to the shrines of the gods, which were small huts, from one or two to six or eight feet square. Some were built of brick and covered with straw, and others were of wood covered with *gamooty*, a kind of black hairy substance obtained from the arca palm. Some were open, having only a slight wicker-work entwined between the posts; and others were closed with little doors in front, which, on opening, we found contained nothing but a few offerings of fruits and flowers, and in one instance a row of images made of mud, representing the various gods of the Hindoo system. Outside the shrines we sometimes met with a couple of rude images, formed of hardened clay, which seemed put there as porters, or guardians of the shrine, but all in a state of fracture and decay. Some of the images had lost their heads, others their arms, and most of the shrines were tottering, their foundations giving way, and roofs falling in, indicative both of the indolent character of the worshippers, and the very perishable materials of which they were built. The priesthood is hereditary and exclusive. All who belong to the profession are called *Idas*, but it is not till they have arrived at the height of their order that they are called *Brahmanas*. These priests are generally known by wearing their hair long, and when they perform any religious ceremonies, are arrayed in a particular dress, and adorned with the cord used by the Brahmanas in Hindostan. This cord the Balinese call *ganutree*. They do not appear to work or trade, but are supported by the fees given at funerals, or burnings, when they perform the ceremonies and consecrate the water in which the bodies are washed.

"The language of the Balinese differs in some respects from the Javanese, though evidently of the same family. A person acquainted with the Javanese would not have much difficulty in understanding the Balinese, and with a little practice would be able to speak it himself. In the *aksara*, or alphabet, there is some difference in the arrangement, and the Balinese invariably omit one of the letters, called the *dobcsar*, or the great D. In the way of marking the end of a word, the Balinese differ from the Javans, and they pronounce letters which would, in Javanese, be half mute, which they call the *aksara pangi*. The terms of the Balinese language contain a mixture of Maduresc, and some Malay, with the Javanese; and that spoken about the king generally resembles the *bahasa dalam*, 'court language,' or the *kawi*, 'ancient language' of the Javanese. Their books are written on the palmyra leaf, as in India; but the letters, instead of being engraved with an iron style, are cut in with the point of a knife. I saw a man transcribing a story-book thus with great difficulty, and asked him how much he could accomplish in a day, when he replied that two leaves, containing altogether about the quantity of one of ours, were as much as he could possibly get through. We observed various messages and letters written in the same way; and passes for vessels clearing out are also inscribed on the palmyra leaf. Their writing is clumsy and indistinct, owing to the awkwardness of the instrument; and the various slips and omissions which they make, render it difficult for a stranger to decipher their meaning. The persons acquainted with letters are few, owing to the want of places for

public instruction; and those who venture to write are still fewer, because they are afraid of incurring the displeasure of their superiors, if they form their letters so as to offend against their superstitious prejudices. Their books generally treat of mythological stories, and they have some collection of *undang undang*, or 'laws,' to which they refer, and by which they profess to govern their states. Their music is similar to the Javancse, but much inferior; of painting, we saw a few specimens, representing war-boats sailing upon nothing, and men fighting and dancing in the air. We saw no traces of sculpture, and the few images met with in their temples were rudely moulded out of clay and hardened in the sun."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Opinions of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone upon some of the leading Questions connected with the Government of British India, examined and compared with those of the late Sir Thomas Munro and Sir John Malcolm, as taken from their Evidence before Parliament, &c. By the Author of "An Inquiry into the Causes of the Stationary Condition of India," &c. London, 1831. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

* IN this little pamphlet, Mr. Bruce has compared or contrasted the recent evidence of Mr. Elphinstone before the Lords' Committee on East-India Affairs, with the testimony of Sir Thomas Munro and Sir John Malcolm in 1813, "as one of the most effectual means of disseminating correct views respecting the best mode of administering the government of British India." We cannot commend this plan as a very judicious one, and its mode of execution is by no means calculated to obviate our objections: the overstrained and perpetual eulogies of Mr. Elphinstone are likely to be as little palatable to the elevated and manly mind of that gentleman, as the harsh, and, we believe unjust, strictures upon Sir John Malcolm can be to that gallant and estimable officer. These personal comparisons of living characters, which are always invidious, were in the present case quite unnecessary.

With respect to the satisfactoriness of a result to be obtained by comparing sentiments of different persons, expressed in different circumstances, and with an interval of nearly twenty years between them, we can say very little; but it really appears to us that Mr. Bruce has read Mr. Elphinstone's evidence very hastily and superficially. Thus, in regard to the very first point of comparison, on the "more general admission of Europeans into the interior of India," he has extracted passages from the evidence of each of the three individuals in question, whence it is made to appear that Sir Thomas Munro and Sir John Malcolm were (in 1813) decidedly opposed to the general admission of Europeans into the interior of India, whilst Mr. Elphinstone (in 1831) was of a decidedly contrary opinion. The qualifications which accompany the opinions of each are excluded; they would, we believe, have brought them into very close approximation. But Mr. Bruce has actually misquoted Mr. Elphinstone's evidence. Thus, in his first quotation, he gives the following sentence: "a more general residence of Europeans (says Mr. Elphinstone) would be certainly attended with great advantages, if they carried capital or skill with them to India." We now subjoin the question and answer as they were really given:—

"Do you think that the general prosperity of the country, or the moral improvement of the people would be advanced by the more general residence of Europeans amongst them?—A more general residence of Europeans would be certainly attended with great advantages, if they carried capital or skill with them to India; but I think that any *unrestricted residence of Europeans in India would be productive of more harm than good.*"

The terms of the question, and the whole of the answer, but particularly the remark at the close, which Mr. Bruce has most culpably excluded, lead to an inference the very reverse of that which Mr. Bruce professes to draw from Mr. Elphinstone's testimony.

But this gentleman goes on, in the course of his examination, to show that the elevation of the native character would be inconsistent with the unrestricted resort of Europeans to India; that their disagreement with the natives would be *dangerous*; and he says, in express terms, "I do not know that any of the present restrictions (on Europeans residing in India) could be dispensed with." In short, the sentiments of Mr. Elphinstone, on this point, taken in the aggregate, tally pretty closely with those of Sir Thomas Munro, who spoke with reference to an unrestricted residence of Europeans in India.

This pamphlet is greatly inferior to the others written by Mr. Bruce: all of them are much too wordy.

The History of France. By EYRE EVANS CROWE. Vol. III. Being Vol. XXIII. of *The Cabinet Cyclopædia.* London, 1831. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS is the concluding volume of the history of France. It brings down the narrative to the capture of Paris and the abdication of Napoleon in 1814. The work is a valuable epitome of French history; the style is easy and concise, and with the exception of a few passages in the details of the French revolution, where the author's feelings have very excusably appeared, his impartiality and temper are highly commendable.

Description of the New Process of perforating and destroying the Stone in the Bladder, illustrated with Cases and a Drawing of the Instrument, in a Letter addressed to the Medical Board of Calcutta. By JAMES ATKINSON, Esq, Surgeon, Bengal Establishment, Member of the Asiatic Society of London, and Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, and of the Oriental Translation Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society. London, 1831. Hhigley.

THIS work describes a very important surgical operation, which has been brought to a high degree of perfection at Paris. Mr. Atkinson, in recently attending the medical institutions of the French capital, having had frequent opportunities of witnessing the great success of the operation in question, has performed a useful service to his medical brethren in India, by acquainting them with the result of his observations in the present publication, which comprehends, in a succinct and popular form, a full description of the process, with practical illustrations. As a work addressed to the Medical Board of Calcutta, it comes properly enough within the scope of our Journal, although we cannot well enter into its details, but we may be allowed to quote the following introductory remarks on the subject:

"This operation is looked upon in France as one of the most splendid surgical acquisitions of the age; for, unlike medical theories in general, derived from analogy, it has no foundation in hypothetical deduction, but consists in the practical and mechanical application of a simple process, which is intelligible to the plainest capacity. The instrument is introduced into the bladder without difficulty. We actually hear it grinding down the stone, and the discharge of the fragments, or the pulverized substance, is afterwards facilitated by injections, with comparatively no pain to the patient.

"In all cases where the stone is of small dimensions, the operation is indeed easy, attended with little inconvenience and exempt from danger; and where the disease is not of long standing, the cure is always expeditious and certain. It has also been established that lithotripsy may be practised with success even after the stone has attained a considerable volume, and has produced some organic derangement; but the treatment is then more tedious, the operation more difficult and painful, and the cure less to be depended on, than under the circumstances just described. The necessity, therefore, of having recourse to breaking the stone, according to the new method, as soon as its existence can be ascertained, is plainly indicated both to the surgeon and to the sufferer, and the latter, by pursuing this course, will almost always avoid the operation of cutting, as well as the agony which results from the prolonged continuance of a stone in the bladder."

We observe that the Court of Directors, in patronizing the volume, have authorized Mr. Atkinson to order a complete set of the lithotriptic instruments to be made, for each of the presidency hospitals in India.

The History and Topography of the United States of North America. By JOHN HOWARD HINTON, A.M. Vol. I. Plates, 4to. London. Hinton. Simpkin and Marshall.

THE first volume of this work is now completed; it comprehends the history of the United States down to the year 1826. The volume consists of 476 pages of letter-press, and about sixty first-rate engravings, making a very handsome library book. The ensuing volume is to be devoted to the topography of the United States, beginning with its physical geography.

Upon a reinspection of its twenty parts, we adhere to the favourable terms in which we have spoken of the work in its progress.

ANNUALS.

Friendship's Offering : a Literary Album, and Christmas and New Year's Present, for 1832. Smith, Elder, and Co.

" AGE does not wither nor custom stale the infinite variety " of these publications. This is the ninth year of *Friendship's Offering*, yet the work is still redolent of freshness and beauty, though we are distressed for new terms to vary our commendations. The literary part, which avowedly aims at simplicity of style combined with elevation of sentiment and a moral character, rather than brilliancy and excitement, is set off with twelve elegant plates, one of which, on steel, entitled *Myrrha* and *Myrto*, from a painting by John Wood, is eminently beautiful. *

The Amethyst, or Christian Annual for 1832. Edited by RICHARD HUIE, M.D., and ROBERT KAYE GREVILLE, LL.D. Edinburgh. Oliphant.

THIS is a new candidate for public favour. It is an annual of a religious complexion, relying upon its intrinsic merits alone; rejecting the aid of embellishments; aiming at instructing and edifying rather than amusing its readers. It has, therefore, no costly plates: yet its typography and envelope are handsome. We may sum up its character in the words of the editors: " the setting of the Amethyst is plain, but the metal is pure, and the gem itself is genuine; both, therefore, are calculated to retain their value and lustre long after the tinsel and ephemeral toys of more fashionable literature have glittered their little hour and been forgotten."

Illustrations of the Continental Annual, for 1832; from Drawings by SAMUEL PLOUR, F.S.A. Smith, Elder, and Co. Moon, Boy, and Co.

THE *Continental Annual*, which is also a new aspirant for distinction amongst these publications, has not yet appeared; but we have seen the illustrations of the work, which are published separately, and we scarcely know how to employ terms which, whilst not chargeable with extravagance, shall express our admiration of them. They consist of views in France, Belgium, and Germany, to the perfect accuracy of most of which we can bear testimony, whilst their exquisite finish and delicacy of execution entitle them to rank amongst the best specimens of the art of engraving in England.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Maharaja Kaleekishen Bahadur, of Calcutta, has translated from the Sanscrit into English, a work entitled *Vedan Modi Turungui*, or a description of the different religious sects and ceremonies of the Hindus, which is about to be printed at Calcutta.

Mr. James Atkinson, of Calcutta, is engaged in conducting through the press his English abridgment of the *Sháh Náme*, from the original Persian, in prose and verse, to be published by the Royal Asiatic Society.

Selections from the *Edinburgh Review*, comprising the best Articles in that Journal, from its commencement to the present time, with a Preliminary Dissertation, and Explanatory Notes, edited by Maurice Cross, is in the press.

Mr. Sharon Turner is preparing *The Sacred History of the World*, from the Creation to the Deluge, attempted to be philosophically considered, in a Series of Letters to a Son.

ON THE STUDY OF EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

A PROSPECTUS has appeared at Paris, wherein MM. Champollion the younger and H. Rossellini announce the approaching publication of the results of their journey into Egypt, in a work which will consist of 400 folio plates, accompanied by *ten* volumes of text in octavo. This work cannot fail to possess very great interest if we may trust the opinions of persons who have had an opportunity of inspecting the drawings brought to Europe by M. Champollion, and which, he states, were all taken upon the spot from Egyptian and Nubian monuments. This collection will, therefore, comprehend, if we may so express it, a complete picture of ancient Egypt,—its mythology and the ordinary pursuits of its population, delineated by the pencil, as well as the costumes, physical character, and denominations of all the different people of Africa and Asia represented on Egyptian monuments.

So far we have nothing to object to the plan adopted by the editors ; but it is not the less certain that they delude themselves if they fancy they are in a condition to read the Egyptian inscriptions and manuscripts with so much facility as to justify them in pledging themselves “ to give a complete view of the antique Egyptian civilization, and to fix the history of Egypt according to the irrefragable testimony of original monuments contemporary with the events themselves.”* At a time when so bold and hazardous a pledge is publicly made, it will not, perhaps, be useless to give a rapid sketch of what has been effected, up to the present moment, in the attempts to read Egyptian hieroglyphics, and of the obstacles which prevent the attainment of a satisfactory result.

Ever since the revival of letters, the hieroglyphics of Egypt have excited the curiosity of the learned, and stimulated their zeal to decypher their contents, in order, by this means, to reconquer, as it were, the knowledge of the arts and sciences possessed by the inhabitants of that renowned country. Until our own time, however, all attempts had been fruitless, when, by a lucky accident, the French in Egypt discovered the famous Rosetta stone, which bears one and the same inscription in two different species of Egyptian characters, with a Greek version. Upon this precious discovery, it was reasonably concluded, that the key of the hieroglyphics was at length found ; but our exultation was of short duration, for the more this relic was examined, the more certain it became that the decyphering of hieroglyphics was beset with difficulties apparently insuperable.

It was in the year 1813, that the late Dr. Young discovered the alphabetic value of most of the hieroglyphical signs which compose the names of *Ptolemy* and *Berenice* in that inscription. The celebrated Zoëga had previously suspected that most of these signs might be employed alphabetically. This discovery of Dr. Young was rectified and considerably developed by M. Champollion the younger, who, with great ingenuity, succeeded in decyphering the Greek and Roman names which are frequently found in

* “ Donner un tableau régulier de l'antique civilisation Egyptienne, et rétablir l'histoire de l'Egypte selon les témoignages irrécusables des monuments originaux contemporains des événements.”

hieroglyphical inscriptions, included in medallions or cartouches. The analytical process, which the French scholar pursued in his early researches, gained him the confidence of those who were qualified to judge of the subject; and it is to be regretted that he should have abandoned this safe process in his later publications, where he gives a vast number of explanations without a single additional demonstration. In direct opposition to the formal testimony of writers of antiquity, he now maintains, that almost all the hieroglyphical characters are alphabetic, and grounding himself upon this hypothesis, he boldly ventures to translate any Egyptian inscription which is unaccompanied by an ancient version, at the same time that he carefully refrains from meddling with that of Rosetta, the contents of which are known by the Greek translation. In the recent prospectus of M. Champollion there is no reference to this inscription.

The pretended discoveries of this gentleman have tended so remarkably to embroil and obscure whatever relates to the writing of the ancient Egyptians, that it will, probably, be acceptable if we recapitulate what is positively known upon this subject.

We must, then, distinguish three different species of Egyptian writing; 1st. that which consists of lineaments analogous to those of our cursive hand, and known under the various names of *popular*, *demotic*, *enchorial*, and *epistolographic* writing; 2dly. that in which the lineaments are nearly of the same kind, but their aspect is not the same as that of the preceding, and which is denominated *sacerdotal* or *hieratic* writing; 3dly. the hieroglyphic writing, all the characters of which are representations of objects, natural or artificial. These three species of writing are read in horizontal lines, the characters following each other from right to left. When several characters occur, placed one under another, they are to be read from the top to the bottom. We should observe that hieroglyphical characters are often arranged in vertical columns, which are read from top to bottom, and follow each other, in like manner, from right to left. When it happens that, in these columns, several characters are placed, side by side, on the same horizontal line, the order of succession is from right to left. In objects, whether natural or artificial, which are not symmetrical, there is always a side which is considered the fore part: it must be remarked that, in the hieroglyphic lines which are read from right to left, the anterior part of the characters is invariably turned towards the right, so that the animals depicted in those lines appear to form a procession advancing in a direction opposed to that which the reader is following.

So little has hitherto been published respecting the hieratic writing, that we shall say nothing upon that mode; our observations will be limited to the popular and hieroglyphical forms.

The researches, which have been entered into with a view of determining the number of characters employed in the hieroglyphical writing, have afforded an estimate of eight or nine hundred, or somewhere about that sum. Those who have made the same attempt upon the popular writing have been led to results so greatly at variance with each other, that we do not think it necessary to consider them: we shall be content with remarking

that it has not been practicable to reduce the elements of this form to a small number of characters. As examples of the popular and hieroglyphic forms of writing, we refer to the middle and the upper inscriptions on the Rosetta stone, preserved in the British Museum, and of which very accurate copies are to be found in the plates of the great Description of Egypt, published by order of Napoleon. A good idea of the aspect of the hieratic writing may be formed by casting the eye on the copies of papyri found in the tombs at Thebes, published in the same work.

Thirty years ago, the hieroglyphic writing was considered to be *ideographical*, and the two others, alphabetical and phonetic. The first attempts made to analyze the enchorial portion of the Rosetta inscription threw some doubt upon the second branch of this hypothesis; insomuch that there was a disposition to regard the whole graphic system of the Egyptians as in its nature ideographical. Subsequent to that period, further examination led M. Champollion to conclusions diametrically opposite: he is now of opinion that characters of an alphabetical kind constitute three-fourths of the hieroglyphic, and a still greater proportion of the popular, writing. As he has not hitherto detailed the reasons upon which he founds this opinion, it is, of course, quite impossible to subject it to a rigorous examination. In the meanwhile, we are bound to say, that the question appears to us little short of being solved, and that if we may trust the results of the labours of M. Dujardin,* and a few other writers, on the subject of the Rosetta inscription, we must consider all the forms of Egyptian writing as ideographical. We shall pass briefly in review the principal documents of evidence.

The Greek historian, Diodorus Siculus, explains the nature of hieroglyphic writing with sufficient precision. According to him, hieroglyphics were the subject of a mysterious science, wholly unknown to the vulgar, and transmitted from father to son in the sacerdotal caste. It is not, he says, by means of grouped syllables (collections of sounds) that the hieroglyphic writing recalls ideas, but by the meaning which the memory attaches to the various forms which strike the eye. The figure of a *hawk*, for example, which directly recalls that of all birds whose flight is most rapid, is metaphorically employed to represent all the ideas which have an affinity with that of speed, by a process analogous to that which causes a word to pass from its direct meaning to the various metaphorical senses of which it is susceptible.

The Latin historian, Ammianus Marcellinus, speaks no less affirmatively upon the same point. On the subject of the obelisks transported to Rome by order of the emperors, and of the hieroglyphic characters with which they were covered, he makes this reflexion: "we know how to represent, by means of letters, whose number is limited and use easy, all the thoughts which the human mind is capable of generating; it was not so with the ancient Egyptians; for to each of their characters there corresponded a word, and sometimes even a complete sentence: thus, to be content with two examples; the figure of a *vulture* corresponded to the word *nature*,

* See an outline of M. Dujardin's theory in our Journal, vol. i. N.S., p. 233.

and that of a *bee* recalled the thought, that a *king*, though his reign were sweet, ought nevertheless to be armed with a sting."

To these two witnesses, we add the testimony of St. Clement, Bishop of Alexandria, and who wrote in that country. The following passage appears in the fifth book of his "Miscellanies:"

If the Christian religion involves a part of its doctrine in mysteries, why should we wonder? Do we not find that, in every age and country, religious science has enveloped itself in a veil, which was raised only on certain conditions? Prophets and oracles have always spoken enigmatically: knowledge was no where imparted to a casual applicant, but to those only who were properly prepared to receive it.

For example, amongst the Egyptians, it was necessary for a person to begin by familiarizing himself with the use of the epistolographic characters; then he learned that of the hieratic characters, those which were employed by sacred writers; the last and highest degree of education consisted in acquiring a knowledge of the hieroglyphic characters. Of the latter, some are employed to form words by means of the initial articulations of their names; others are employed symbolically, sometimes to represent directly the objects whose forms were exhibited, and at other times to recall indirectly other objects with which they have a nearer or more remote connexion. In short, all those who were skilled in religious science, barbarians as well as Greeks, were fond of shrouding it beneath a veil, and never published a truth without enveloping it in enigmas, symbols, allegories, &c.

To say that the knowledge of the hieroglyphic characters formed a part of the most exalted and mysterious science of the Egyptians, is to assert pretty plainly that the hieroglyphic science was not three-fourths alphabetical; for, undoubtedly, how complicated soever an alphabetical system may be, it could never be the subject of a very mysterious science. St. Clement seems to admit that a certain number of hieroglyphics was employed to represent sounds, that is, in the manner of our alphabet; but his mode of expression almost authorizes us to conclude that this phonetic use of hieroglyphics was restricted to proper names, which would harmonize with the results deduced from the examination of original monuments. Thus, therefore, if we adopt the testimony of ancient writers, we must consider the hieroglyphic writing as in its nature ideographical. To avoid this conclusion, it is absolutely necessary to hold that all those writers were mistaken: such an unanimity in error would, however, be little short of miraculous.

On the other hand, if we bestow a glance upon the grammatical system of the Coptic tongue, which is generally acknowledged to be a relic of the ancient Egyptian language, we shall discover reasons not less powerful for regarding the hieroglyphical writing as composed of characters designed to represent, not sounds, but ideas. M. de Sacy, in the *Magazin Encyclopédique* of 1808, on reviewing an essay on Egyptian literature, by M. E. Quatremère, expressed himself as follows: "I do not hesitate to assert, that the Coptic language still retains, in its grammatical system, many traits of a properly belonging to a dialect which had been long written in hieroglyphical signs." The term *hieroglyphica*, is here equivalent to

ideographical. In detailing the grounds of his opinion, M. de Sacy points out some curious connexions between the composition of ideas amongst the Copts and amongst the Chinese. It must be recollected, that if the Egyptian dialect does not exhibit, so perfectly as the Chinese, the effect of ideographical characters upon the language, it is because all the known relics of that dialect are posterior to the period when the use of hieroglyphical writing had ceased; so that the language might have lost a portion of its primitive physiognomy.

In the Coptic language there are no terminations to denote the plural number in nouns, certain peculiar cases excepted; nor any terminations to distinguish genders, which are often indicated by the addition of the words *male* and *female*; nor any signs of cases in nouns. In compound words, the component parts invariably remain distinct; there is no instance of fusion. It would be easy to draw up an analysis of all these words, adapting them to their being rendered in ideographical characters. Thus, an investigation of the ancient language spoken in Egypt affords fresh arguments for considering the Egyptian forms of writing as ideographical. It now remains for us to inquire into the results furnished by the examination of monuments.

After the discovery that certain little frames, to which the name of *cartouches* has been given, included proper names foreign to the Egyptian tongue, it was soon perceived that the hieroglyphics they inclosed performed the part of alphabetical characters. The names of *Ptolemy*, *Cleopatra*, *Berenice*, and some others, were the first analyzed. They presented one remarkable circumstance, we mean the absence of certain vowels: thus the name of Ptolemy—



instead of being written *Ptolomaïos*, according to the Greek form, was exhibited *Ptol.mai.s*, which seemed to imply that certain vowels were dropped in pronunciation, like the mute *e* of the French. Another fact worthy of observation, respecting the different names referred to, and which we shall point out with reference more particularly to that of Ptolemy, is the invariable use of certain characters: thus the two first characters in the above name are always the same, and appear borrowed from that of the god *Phtah*:



The fourth character is always a *lion*; and it is well known that this animal was the symbol of a proud and warlike temperament, whence its presence recalls the sense which the Greeks attributed to the word *Ptolomaïos*. The other characters vary as little as those we have adverted to, or, at all events, the variations are confined within extremely narrow limits. Is it

A name of a deity is unquestionably the most arbitrary and the most artificial thing that can well be conceived, and it is equally certain that it is the least adapted for admission into an ideographical system of writing ; it is, therefore, by no means surprising that, in order to represent names of this kind, recourse was had to the process of alphabetical writing. To be more explicit : such a quality or such an action, attributed to the deity generally, will be found represented by an aggregate of several simple ideas, to each of which some monosyllable will correspond and an ideographical character ; from the series of monosyllables which would be pronounced on seeing this groupe of characters, will result a word representing a complex, abstract, obscure idea ; the habit of pronouncing this word with profound reverence, in one invariable mode, and without conceiving the simple ideas which it comprehends, any more than the complex idea which results from their combination, will produce, very speedily, a species of proper name, each character of which will seem to represent merely a sound. But there is one circumstance from which it appears to us to result, that, prior to their being representatives of ideas, and in passing by use into the state of phonetic signs, they were and continued to be ideographical. The circumstance to which we allude is this : the names of *Phtah*, *Neith*, *Apis*, *Aroeris*, *Ammon*, *Anubis*, &c., exhibit, in the characters of which they are compounded, but very slight variations ; it would thence appear that, for tracing these different names of deities, there were certain consecrated characters, which authorizes the conjecture that these characters were associated not only with sounds but also with ideas.

With respect to the names of divinities other than those met with in ancient authors, such as *Netphé*, *Osmet*, *Tafne*, &c., we are of opinion that they ought to be adopted with hesitation and distrust, for the same reason we have assigned for not admitting regal names which are in the same predicament. The major part of Egyptian proper names being compounded with those of divinities, their partial analysis has been practicable ; but much uncertainty exists as to those portions foreign to the divine names.

As to the common denominations, such as *king*, *father*, *son*, &c., which it is imagined have been met with written in alphabetical characters, we have powerful reasons for believing that there has been a complete misapprehension upon this point ; and before we renounce our conviction, one of those terms must be pointed out to us in the Rosetta inscription, the only document whence a proof of this kind could be demonstrated, and which we believe cannot be done : when we say, one of those terms, we mean a term universally acknowledged to be Egyptian. Thus we would accept the word *ooro* as representing the idea of " king," but not the word *soot*, which is not Coptic ; we would not receive, as the representative of the idea " father," the word *tooe*, which is not to be found in any Coptic book, but we ask to see the word *îôt* ; if we are tendered the word *si*, as representing the idea " son," we beg to say that it ought to be rendered by the word *seri*, &c.

Lastly, with regard to the grammatical forms which are alleged to have been found likewise expressed in phonetic characters, we have two remarks to make. The first is, that if any group, designed to represent what are

termed grammatical forms, appears really to have a very close relation with the sounds which correspond to them, it may be observed that in those groups, as in proper names, whether regal or divine, there are few if any possible variations, which fact authorizes the conclusion that these representatives of abstract and complex ideas had assumed a phonetic property without ceasing to be ideographical, just as in the case of the names of deities, which we have before referred to. The other remark is this: a great number of groups representing grammatical forms are absolutely susceptible of no analysis whatsoever: we shall be satisfied with citing one example, in a group which occurs very often in the Rosetta inscription, where, according to all appearance, it represents the affix of the third person plural:—



This affix, with the Copts, has no relation with the node in which this group is to be read, according to the phonetic alphabet of M. Champollion. As this reading offers some analogy to the prefix form of the third person plural, future tense, this group has been made the representative of that form; but this conjecture will not bear examination. Moreover, in order to show that certain groups are not pronounced as we should conclude they ought to be, we may refer to the name of *Nerva*, which has been before adverted to.

In conclusion: we are of opinion that the use of hieroglyphics, as signs of sounds, appears to be limited to the transcription of proper names, which corresponds with the expressions of St. Clement of Alexandria already cited; and we repeat that, in a matter of this kind, there is nothing which can weaken the unanimous testimony of the ancient writers concerning the ideographical nature of hieroglyphics. We will add, though we do not stop to explain the grounds of our opinion, that the popular and hieratic forms appear to us to be of the same nature as the hieroglyphical writing.*

These notions, it is true, are opposed to the theory and doctrine of M. Champollion, who now contends that the greater part of the hieroglyphical signs are phonetical; but this is a mere assumption,—a chimera whereby he endeavours to impart an air of plausibility to the numerous interpretations which he pretends to give of Egyptian inscriptions. But even in the case of the hieroglyphic texts we possess, though they consist merely of alphabetical characters, the value of which is known, there still remains an insurmountable difficulty, which lies in the language; for like all other dialects in the world, that of Egypt must have undergone considerable changes in the lapse of time, so that although the Coptic contained in the religious books might probably be the language of Egypt spoken in the time of Domitian and Titus, it would certainly not be that which prevailed under Rameses or Sesostri. Thus, with all the respect which is due to the talents, the zeal, and the assiduity of M. Champollion, and of those scholars who have followed in the career opened by him, we are convinced


* Proof of this fact, we understand, are about to be given to the world in a work by M. Dujardin, of Paris.

they will encounter obstacles which it is morally impossible they can overcome. They have succeeded already, and they will probably be able to proceed still further, in reading the names of kings of Egypt previously known by means of ancient authors; they will be enabled to interpret a few scattered phrases; but it is difficult to conceive that they can ever attain even a superficial knowledge of Egyptian inscriptions, and of the innumerable papyri found in the sepulchres of that country. It cannot be denied that M. Champollion, when he ventures to translate the most trifling phrase, is constrained to invent, for that purpose, words which are not Coptic, and which he cannot justify by any authority. The office of interpreter, it may be readily conceived, under such circumstances, cannot be very perplexing, when he is able to attribute to the unknown signs in an inscription the exact sense which he thinks convenient, and to construct the language in which he is desirous it should be written.

A few examples will suffice to prove what we have stated respecting the mode adopted by M. Champollion to interpret hieroglyphics. In the tenth line of the hieroglyphical portion of the Rosetta inscription, the following passage occurs, to the signs in which we add the value given them by M. Champollion:—

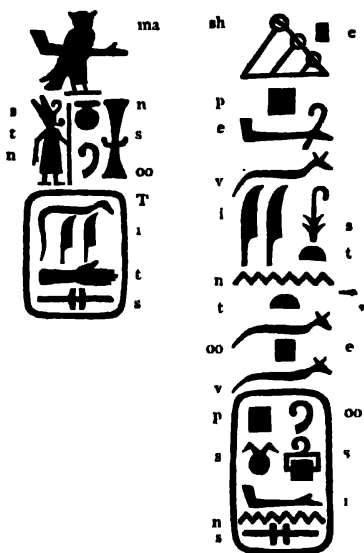


This passage answers to the Greek *παρίλαβεν βασιλείαν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς*, “who received the kingdom from his father.” Even with the aid of this Greek translation, it is difficult to decypher the contents of the hieroglyphics. The letters *shp*, which appear to represent the Coptic verb *ship*, “to receive,” may be perceived at the beginning, and the affix *n* may be

recognized in ; but what is denoted by the man seated, with a small vase or triangle upon his head, M. Champollion does not tell us. The succeeding group forms, according to his reading, *sti*, which he renders “direction, royalty, regal power.” Then comes the *owl* traversed by an *arm*, which makes *ma*, “place,” and at the end is a group which M. Champollion reads *tooev*, and translates “his father,” although the Egyptian word for “father” is *iot*. He thus endeavours to support this explanation: “we have here,” he says, “the word *tooe* or *tue*, which expresses the idea of ‘father;’ it may be referred to the Coptic roots *taue*, *taoee*, ‘*producere*, ‘*proferre*,’ whose primitive *taoob* appears formed from *ta*, ‘*dare*,’ and *oob*, ‘*germ*.’” This reasoning is, in our opinion, perfectly untenable, for neither *taue* nor *taoee* signifies, in Coptic, “to produce.” In that language, the verb *taoob* or *taoee*, in the Bashmuric dialect *taua*, is the synonym of the Greek *ἡγᾶναι*, “to conduct;” it has also the sense of “to speak,” “to utter words,” but it cannot be rendered “to produce.” The word *tue*, which M. Champollion would derive from this verb, cannot, therefore,

signify "father;" and if the group on the Rosetta stone has this signification, which is probable, it is ideographical not phonetic.

The following inscription, in which is repeated, according to M. Champollion, the whole sense of the preceding, is from the obelisk of Pamphilæ, erected in honour of Domitian :



The transcription, which M. Champollion gives of this passage, affords no sense in Coptic; he found himself, therefore, compelled to add : " taking into consideration the derangements (*deplacements*) already pointed out in the Egyptian tongue, and the customary suppression, in hieroglyphic texts, of certain prepositions or definite particles, this passage may be reduced to the Coptic words," &c. These words are here subjoined and placed parallel with those which M. Champollion professes to read in the hieroglyphical text :

Hierogl. Text.	Coptic.	Translation.
<i>Eshpv</i>	<i>Eavshp</i>	who received
<i>stn</i>	<i>psootn</i>	the direction
<i>ntuev</i>	<i>empevcioi</i>	from his father
<i>Oocspasins</i>	<i>Oocspasianus</i>	Vespasian
<i>ma</i>	<i>èpma</i>	instead
<i>snv</i>	<i>empvson</i>	of his brother (the king)
<i>Tits</i>	<i>Titos</i>	Titus.

The Coptic translation gives, in fact, the sense conjectured by M. Champollion; but what a difference between that and the reading afforded by assigning to the characters composing the passage the value which, according to the learned interpreter, properly belongs to them! They are altogether different words. The same discrepancy exists in all his readings of hieroglyphical texts. But is it possible that the language of the translation of the Coptic Bible, which we know took place in the early ages of Christianity, can differ so widely from that spoken in Egypt in the time of Domitian (A.D. 81 to 96), as the two texts compared above? A dialect

can hardly undergo an entire change in a hundred years. If, however, M. Champollion is prepared to maintain such a thesis, we have a right to ask him how he proposes to avail himself of the Coptic language, as it exists at present, for the explanation and interpretation of inscriptions in Egypt of far more ancient dates, according to him, a thousand, two thousand, and perhaps three thousand years before the age of Domitian?

THE CLOSING SCENE

TO A PASSAGE IN THE PLAGUE AT BAGDAD.

What can it be:—
Perchance some rooted memory of the past:
Some dream of injured pride, that fain would wreak
Its force on dumb expression: some fierce wrong
Which his young soul hath suffered unappeased.
But thoughts like these must be dispelled before
The soul can plume its wings to part in peace.—WATTS.

He lay upon his bed;
And o'er his damp and quivering brow
The summer wind did wander, lifting up
His thickly matted tresses, like red leaves
Shaken in autumn. And the busy hum
Of voices, and the roar of trafficking—
The warm blood rushing thro' the mighty pulse
Of that proud city—all came leaping in
Thro' the dim broken window.
The night of fears, which had been darkening o'er
The weary and affrighted souls of men,
Was waning fast, and in the crowded streets
The rapid step of passers-by was heard;
And from the long unopened door the feet
Of children came forth dancing, and the song
In many a house rose merrily. To him
Who lay upon that couch the gleeful song—
The summer air—breathed only misery!
No note the sick man taketh, for his face
Is turned from the light, as he would shut
Sweet Nature from him; and his fingers grasp
A tattered book, among whose soiled leaves
With wild convulsive energy they wander.
A sudden thought hath touched him, and he turns
A penetrating gaze upon the words,
Now scarcely readable in the pale ink
That marked them, on the faded title-page;
It was his mother's writing, and he looked
In love upon it till the balmy days
Of youth came back unto his heart, and all
The blessed dreams of childhood. Memory!
Thou followest the mourner's path like some
Pale loving sister, and thy voice doth bring
The faces and the pleasant light of old
Into our tearful eyes! And so it was
With that poor weeper: for the heavy chain
Which sin and wickedness had bound
About his mind, was rent asunder.
Meanwhile the breeze, that gentle child of June,
Came singing round his pillow with a voice
Speaking of peace; and e'en the fearful cry,
The summons of that dread pestilence
Standing beside his bed, upon his spirit fell
Soft as a mother's blessing.
The sunset glimmers on the window ledge,
And meek-eyed Moonlight cometh. Fare thee well!
Poor stranger! for to-morrow's early dawn
Will find thee not!

THE ANGLO-INDIAN OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

A TALE RELATED BY HIMSELF.

For a year or two before my friends had procured me a writership in the Company's service, there had resided in my native village, a pleasant and retired spot on the borders of Shropshire, a gentleman advanced in years, and of a pale and sallow complexion. He lived a frugal and sequestered life, but his frugality was evidently that of choice, not of necessity, for he had the command of considerable resources. His charity was unbounded when he found objects deserving of it, but so dispensed that they who reaped its benefits suspected rather than knew the hand that administered it. He avoided mixed society, refused all invitations, and rarely conversed with any one; yet his manners were polished, and there was something that bespoke an early and habitual familiarity with elegant life. His family besides himself consisted of an aged black male servant and an elderly female housekeeper. He had gone out to India about the time of Clive, and had passed many years there. It was accident (no matter what) that made me acquainted with him; and it was soothing to my self-love, that he, who seemed to shun every one else, should have tolerated, nay, encouraged, so young a man to cultivate his friendship. When my destination to India was fixed, I took still further pains to ingratiate myself with a person who could impart to me much useful information and beneficial advice for the guidance of my future pursuits. He became every day more and more communicative, frequently invited me to his house, and when the frequency of my visits had generated mutual confidence between us, gave me the history of his life. It was a narrative of griefs long and painfully hoarded, and he seemed to feel a relief whilst he was imparting it.

"I was not always the solitary detached being you have seen me; I was once volatile and lively. I rushed with the tide of human beings in pursuit of what is called pleasure, and was as little sensible to the admonitions of prudence or the restraints of wisdom as the rest. The affectation of being singular is an intolerable reproach to a young man, so I was determined not to be singular. Example, rather than disposition, drew me onwards, and I followed, heedlessly and blindly, the beckonings of that turbulent and unquiet happiness which young men pursue so ardently, till I was as accomplished in fashionable vices as the most finished gentlemen of the day.

"I was the younger son of an earl, in whose veins ran the richest and purest blood of the country. His honours had been won at Cressy and at Agincourt, and although large wealth did not accompany the distinctions inherited by my father, he found ample solace for a fettered estate and a scanty rent-roll in the unsullied and ancient dignity of his house, which had never been stained by a plebeian alliance. The Earl of Marlinton had five sons besides myself, a large family to a man who had a title to support, for my mother brought him little or no money. I received an excellent education. I was sent at twelve to Eton, and thence removed to Cambridge, having been destined to one of the learned professions; but the civil appointments in India being then very lucrative, my father procured me a writership, before I had passed three terms at the above University. Eton is no bad abridgment of the world; all the cabals and intrigues and adventures of maturer life are there acted on a more confined theatre. To be sure, there is a certain portion of vice acquired at a public school, but it was ingenuous and liberal vice—the

vice of a gentleman. By such sophistries are our places of public education defended. My allowance at Cambridge was ample, and my mother's private purse was occasionally opened to my importunities. Horse-racing, rowing-matches, billiards, promiscuous gallantry, in short, every species of what goes by the name of pleasure, constituted the amusements in which I freely indulged. The earl, my father, who had heard of my pursuits, and the taste for expense which they entailed with it, had for that reason altered my destination, and having procured me an appointment to India, wrote me to that effect, requiring my instant departure from college. I felt regret at leaving the gay circle of my youthful associates, and still severer regret at being obliged to part with brown Peggy: I had given one hundred guineas for her, and the dealer of whom I had bought her kindly took her again for thirty.

"On my arrival in town, I found the period of my voyage was yet two or three months distant. In the calculations of a young man, it was a long space, and with a little industry a great deal of amusement might be crammed into it. I thought, therefore, I might as well run a race against time in the voluble career of pleasures which were so soon to be cut off from me. My spirits were constitutionally good. I may say, without vanity, my figure was not despicable, and the air of good society was natural to me. I was flattered and caressed, and, my head not being strong enough for the fumes of flattery, I became a finished coxcomb. But whilst I indulged a manly pride in being the life of male parties, and one of the stoutest drinkers amongst my associates of that sex (drinking was one of the vices of that day), I was not insensible to a sort of flattery much more delicate and gratifying, in being favourably regarded by women. These conquests told well. I had the reputation of *bonne fortune*, and it ensured my admission into the best societies, male or female.

"It was at a masquerade that I unconsciously found myself in conversation with a masque of the most tender kind. As far as could be perceived from a voice, the tones of which were celestially sweet, the lady who uttered them must have been an angel. 'Is not this a detestable amusement,' said I to the masque, 'this playing at cross purposes with each other, when so many fine things are said on one side and the other, that one loses one's heart without knowing where to look for it?' 'But is that your real opinion, Mr. Manville?' asked the incognito, addressing me by name. 'Is not Love deprived of half his mischief by wearing a mask?' 'Quite the contrary,' I returned: 'the mischief he does by this bush-fighting, this disguised ambushed warfare, when he pops at you without your knowing where he is, or how to answer his fire, is quite serious. Besides he wounds, and where is one to look for the cure?'—'The cure! does not Love himself cure the wounds he inflicts?'—'Assuredly; like the rattle-snake, he cures them with their own venom.'—'And so you compare Love to a rattle-snake?' 'Would that the resemblance were perfect! for the reptile is provided with scales that warn his victim as he approaches. Love gives us no warning. But is it not cruel that, while you are in possession of my name, I should be in darkness respecting yours?'—'Bless me,' replied the masque, 'exchange names at a masquerade! What then is the use of a mask?' 'What, indeed! Life is too short to lose our time at masquerades. They who would make life itself a masquerade do well to wear disguises. Prudery and affectation are masks; they cover vice, they are hiding-places to the passions; but the ingenuous children of nature are not ashamed of belonging to her family. Trust me, then; let me not die in ignorance and despair.' 'Oh, don't die,' said the lady, pulling a card from her glove, and adding, in

a whisper, 'call betwixt eleven and three to-morrow; I shall be at home to no one else.'

"I was all tumult, all joy, all intoxication; I scarcely felt the ground. The enchanting tones of her voice still murmured in my ear, and vibrated to every chord of my heart. Love and champagne exalted my senses to a divine phrenzy. In vain did I woo sleep to my pillow. The delightful accents stole deliciously upon me, soft as the gentle minstrelsy of the summer breezes.

"I dressed myself the next day in a morning suit of uncommon elegance; and was punctually at the house of the Viscountess Saville by twelve. I was shewn into an elegant dressing-room, where I waited the approach of the titled beauty, over whom I had effected so unlooked-for a conquest. Presently I heard the rustling of silk. 'This must be the lovely creature,' I said to myself; 'yet what can she have to do with silk? Some airy gossamer, some robe dipped in the tints of the rainbow, must best befit her graceful form.' Suddenly the door opened and an angel stood before me. I was so awestruck with her beauty, that I could have fallen on my knees to do it homage. 'Lady Saville!' I exclaimed, and stretched out my hand to her. What was my surprise, when the beautiful being seemed indignant at my presumption! There was a chilling frown on her countenance that froze me to the soul. 'I am not Lady Saville,' she said; 'her ladyship will be here instantly;' and in a moment vanished. Never did I see so consummate a beauty; but there was virtue mingled with beauty. She was about nineteen, but in every look and gesture there was a dignity that bespoke maturer years. Whilst I was thus musing on the delightful vision that had just disappeared, and lamenting that it was not the incognita of the preceding evening, in came the viscountess herself; an elegant woman indeed, with a face that expressed pretty, but common things. She was one of those beauties that nature throws off by wholesale. How different from the rare perfection I had just seen! and the vernal season had passed with her ladyship. As if, too, she had begun to suspect that her charms had given notice to quit, she endeavoured to detain them by the arts of the boudoir. Yet, I was resolved to cultivate an acquaintance that would give me an *entrée* to the house that contained my Emily, for that was the name of the young lady that had so instantaneously enchanted me. I, therefore, resumed the gaiety of the preceding night. I professed myself the slave of a beauty that played on my heart with little more glow than that of a Lapland sun. I acted my part so well that the viscountess was pleased with my enthusiasm. She called me her pupil, and gave me to understand that her doors were always open to me. Her rank and character, she told me, exempted her from all suspicion, and it was the prerogative of early widowhood, earned by a few years of strict conjugal decorum, to form agreeable friendships beneath its sanction.

"You have hitherto seen me a careless libertine, running headlong into the most hideous follies without restraint or compunction. Vanity had scared up my best sensibilities, and with these, every sentiment of virtue had retired. Yet there was something that dashed the cup with bitterness;—something that stung me in the midst of the flowers on which I reposed. I began, I know not by what process, to find out my error; to perceive that I had employed faithless ministers to my passions, and that if pleasure was the object of the chase, I was by no means a judicious voluptuary. Then I contrasted the turbulent, short-lived emotions, in which I had rioted, to the calmer, but more durable transports of virtue. Whence did these honourable regrets proceed? Whence was this emanation of light on my darkened soul

reflected? It was Emily who had inspired me with new sentiments. Her image never left me. My soul caught the inspiration of the being, to whom it offered its vows. Like a pilgrim, I felt the influence of the saint, as I knelt at his shrine. So rare a form, so studious an assemblage of the most finished gifts of nature! I said, in the language of Plato, 'if virtue were to appear embodied in the human shape, she would take no form but this. If then she be virtue, as undoubtedly she is, she is only to be approached by those who strive to resemble her.' Here I turned my eye inward on myself with shame and upbraiding. I had devoted strength, time, talents, to a deity, whom her abused votaries call pleasure; but who is a Moloch in reality, pampered with human sacrifices.

"The viscountess was still a youthful widow. She had been united by family compact to her deceased lord, and there was little or no agreement of taste or affection to cement the union. Unwilling, however, to break the repose of conjugal life by ill-bred wrangling or peevish complaints, they had adopted for some years the system of being quite indifferent to each other, but at the same time, of never traversing their reciprocal humours. It was the dead bay of matrimony in which they had anchored, secure from storms, but never undulating to the gale. This tranquil state of things was a grievous restraint to a lady, who from her cradle had been accustomed to admiration. At length, the death of her husband released her from her tedious servitude to outward decorum, and, as I said before, under the protecting name of a widow, she amused herself with forming agreeable friendships. Such was Lady Saville. Emily was her *protégée* and companion. Distantly related to her ladyship, she had been the offspring of an ill-fated union, blest only by the mutual affection that had caused it. Abandoned by his family for presuming to undermarry,—the lady having no other requisites to make a good wife but great beauty, a saint-like meekness, and a heart glowing with the finest emotions,—the father of Emily, who could ill support his wife and child on his half-pay, joined a regiment in the West-Indies. The separation was cruel, for it tore him from the only treasure he had on earth—his beloved wife and her infant. But some chances of promotion offering themselves, he was induced to take advantage of them. His hopes of return were not fulfilled. The pestilential malady of the climate soon seized him, and the intelligence of his death cut the thin thread on which his widow's existence was suspended.

"Emily was thus left unprotected at an age when beauty has most need of protection. Her father's family relented, and her ladyship, thinking that sufficient suffering had been inflicted for the crime of an affectionate marriage, received her under her roof as a friend and companion; and in truth it was a benevolence which the varied accomplishments of Emily amply repaid, in a rich fund of amusement to Lady Saville, during the long listless hours of conjugal sameness, to which her lord had in his life-time consigned her. During my visits in Berkeley-square, I was frequently thrown into the sweet, but dangerous, society of this young lady. Nor did her ladyship suspect the influence her young charge had acquired over me, much less that she had brought me over to virtue and to happiness. Abhorrent as it was from my better feelings, I never addressed her ladyship without strengthening the dose of homage and adulation, the better to blind her suspicions. It was an unpleasing artifice, which required all the skill and *sophistry of love to reconcile* to my conscience. I endeavoured to persuade myself that the fraud was excused by the sincerity of my regard for Emily, and the absolute impossibility

of seeing and conversing with her by any other means. How quickly did the time fly in such an intercourse! For though in the presence of Lady S. I scrupulously abstained from addressing Emily with any peculiar earnestness of manner, I contrived to tell the tale by my looks and gestures. Some one has aptly compared the silent converse of the eyes to two souls addressing each other out of their windows.

"We carried on this pantomime of love for some weeks. Miss Langham (that was her name) did not suspect the nature of my visits to the viscountess. Pure in the last recesses of the mind, she had not yet learned to suspect. She revered her protectress as a friend and a parent, who sheltered her from the storm of adversity that had hung over her head. She thought that every thing corresponded to such benevolence, and had she found reason to believe the contrary, she would have resisted the conviction. In the mean while, I almost lived at Lady Saville's. Once, when we were alone, I ventured to pour out to Emily the frank confession of my heart. 'Yes, enchanting Emily,' I said, 'keep me no longer in suspense. Never in thought have I wandered from the persuasion, that to me, Emily and happiness are the same thing. I am in your power, Emily. Use it gently, and pity a heart that must cease to beat, if you approve not its passion.' 'Good God, Mr. Manville,' said the innocent girl, 'what is to be done? I am no dissembler, and therefore I acknowledge myself deeply interested in your happiness.' 'Heavenly sound!' I answered. 'What mischief can fate itself do me, if Emily is not indifferent towards me?' 'Yet here, Mr. Manville,' said Emily, 'our acquaintance must end. I have made the confession, for it flew to my lips. But calmly look around; you see the obstacles to our union. Most miseries have their consolations,—indigence, even dependence; but to involve another in misery, is a fate which no solace can alleviate, a fate embittered by unavailing tears and fruitless repentance.' 'Talk not thus!' I said, earnestly pressing her hand to my heart. 'What are riches; what is honour? What treasure is there but in the mutual affections—what wealth, but in mutual love, mutual esteem, mutual joy, mutual tears? The rest is indigence. Can Emily be happy with me?'—'Happy with you, sir,' returned she; 'Yes, I cannot deny it. But tell me, have I no reason to dread the results I hinted at? Have I not (shedding tears)—have I not an awful lesson imprinted on my mind, of the imprudence of an early attachment? Is not my present dependence the fruit of that imprudence? With such a document, can I err, or even had I not received that dreadful warning, could I throw a gloom over your prospects for ever by so unpropitious an union?' Here we ceased to pursue the conversation. A shower of tears rushed from her eyes, and she hid her face in my bosom.

"Her ladyship gave us frequent opportunities of being alone. One evening her ladyship was at a party, to which for some immaterial reasons, Emily did not accompany her, and I found her alone in the drawing-room. It had been better had I stayed away. I knew not by what series of thoughts it was, that I lost, at least for that evening, all the delicacy and purity of affection I felt for her. It was a fault naturally incident to me, that my tongue was never faithful to my heart,—and what put the notion into my head, I cannot conceive, unless it was wine leagued with the devil. For I had that day dined with a select party of men, amongst whom there was an unusual flow of that sentiment, which circulates so briskly with the bottle that inspires it. The claret had excited a more rapid flow of it than usual, and the sentiment had produced a reciprocal flow of the claret. Amongst other topics, those of

love were discussed, and with as much gravity as is customary on such occasions; and in that conversation, I must say that marriage cut a most ridiculous figure; for every body was eloquent, even to inspiration, in praise of that genuine, unfettered love, which scorns the restraints of policy and priesthood, and ranges free and light as air. The sentiment was well coloured, but it did not accord with my notions of morality. Yet I could not, for the life of me, hate the picture. It haunted my imagination till I reached Berkeley-square. The difficulties I foresaw in my father's objections to our union, and the machinations of Lady Saville to counteract it, seemed to me insuperable. So this unrestricted wild sort of love was this evening exactly to my taste. I thought him the prettiest being, with his unclipt wings, and disporting free from all human ties, I had ever seen.

"My first sallies, the sweet and modest Emily received with her wonted good humour. I was hurrying on in a rapid whirl of fancy and of words. 'Stop, dear friend,' said she;—'give me some clue to your meaning.'—'It is love, Emily. Is there need of an interpreter to a language so universally known as his?'—'It is a language then, I do not understand, if this be the way it discourses.'—'Then I will interpret it, dear, dear Emily,' and I kissed her hand with rapture.—'Manville, you must pardon my simplicity, but this is new to me. Gallantry I have heard is a coin in extensive circulation. To me it is a base counterfeit of affection. Your sentiments I have hitherto admired. To-night, they are incomprehensible.'—In reply, I poured forth a stream of voluble nothings, urged on by the demons of wine and of folly. The lovely creature heard me without paying me the slightest attention. She was at work on some muslin, which she was interweaving with sprigs, and pursued her task till I had fairly rattled out all my nonsense.—'You laugh, Emily,' I said. 'And do you think I could hear you run on in this manner with much veneration?'—'Veneration! Pshaw, is that in the vocabulary of love?'—'There! *Lone* again! I declare I shall hate the word, if I have so much of it. But the love you have discovered, Manville, does not admit probably into its vocabulary such old-fashioned words, as honour and virtue?'—'Sweet moralist! Virtue is too austere to be the sole mistress of life.'—'For heaven's sake, sir, tell me explicitly what you aim at.'—'To be united to Emily.'—'Manville, be rational. You know it is impossible.'—'Yes, Emily, I acknowledge the impediments to our union. But cannot all the happiness of that union be found in spite of them? Are there not modes of being blest with each other, of being united, inseparably united, without——?'—'Be unequivocal, Manville. And can you attempt after this, to persuade me, that you ever entertained a regard for me?'—'And why, dearest Emily, freeze me with these interrogatories? Regard is a chilling word. Our happiness must consist in love and mutual adoration. What have tyrannical laws and absurd prejudices to do with love?'—'Excellent! Why what a worker of miracles is this same love! See what it has done. It has perverted what I once thought an excellent heart, and corrupted a good understanding. But what a generosity of sentiment does it inspire! It prompts you to despise the usages of society, for the happiness of one you once thought dear to you. And her you would consign to the condemnation of her own conscience, and the severity of public opinion, to live a wretched monument of infamy, shunned by her own sex, and held in light estimation by yours. How noble, how manly, how dignified, to work the ruin both now and hereafter, of the woman you profess to love!'

"This was uttered with the sublime dignity of insulted virtue. For myself,

I could have wished the mountains to have covered me. I could have fled to the remotest boundaries of the world to hide myself. Then, after a pause, she continued. 'But it is mean to insult me. I shall ever lament the easy credulity with which I listened to your professions when I thought them honourable. It is cruel to be so undeceived, to be awakened from so pleasing a vision. Farewell.' She then withdrew, pale and in tears, and left me in the agonies of self-reproach, cursing my folly and my wickedness in having inflicted so severe a wound on the loveliest and most amiable of created beings. My brain was fevered. In a whirlwind of despair I flew through the square, and in a few minutes my senses forsook me. When I returned to my recollection, I found myself in a small shop, surrounded by a groupe of strange faces, which curiosity had gathered about me. A medical man, on discovering my address, conducted me home, where he bled me and left me to repose. The next morning I was delirious. A physician was called in, and he undertook to write to my father, stating the nature and danger of my malady. In my ravings I called on Emily, and implored her pardon. I thought I saw her, in an angel's form, darting on me a hallowed look of scorn and indignation. Again I saw her, but with beaming smiles of heavenly compassion, and I strove to embrace her, but legions of unblest fiends flew around me and dragged me into unutterable darkness. For three days my phrenzy raged. On the fourth I was calm but exhausted: this was the crisis. A refreshing but disturbed slumber ensued, and I awoke to reason. What was my astonishment when the first person I saw was Emily herself! 'Is it a vision,' I exclaimed; 'can it be Emily?' 'You must not talk,' said the angelic girl, and then she flew out of the room. 'Good God,' I asked, 'did I see Miss Langham here, or did I dream?' Overjoyed at my recovery, she entered the room again, and advanced towards the bed. Her face was pale; her eyes were wandering and wild. A deep inquietude had preyed upon her frame. 'You must be astonished, Sir,' she said, 'to see me here. Her ladyship, who is confined by a severe cold, sent me in the carriage to make inquiries. When I heard of your danger I no longer thought of decorum; but I see you are recovering. Farewell.' I would have again supplicated her forgiveness, but she told me she had forgiven me already and begged me to be calm.

"In a few days I was sufficiently recovered to renew my visits in Berkeley Square. Lady Saville congratulated me on my recovery. 'But there is Emily,' she said, 'we were near losing her.' Emily was reclining on a sofa, pale, emaciated, and apparently heart-broken. 'I have a letter to write,' said her ladyship, 'and in the mean time you may read to poor Emily, and relieve her spirits.' Nothing could have been more seasonable. It gave me an opportunity of pleading my contrition. Her eyes stared more wildly than before. 'But surely, Emily,' I said, 'surely you are ill, very ill.' Her hand glowed intensely. Looking at me still wildly, she said in a calm accent, 'I have been thinking of your last proposals seriously—very seriously.' 'Good God, what is it you mean, Emily?' 'It is in vain for me to dissemble. This is an odd confession; but the manner in which you raved on me, and called on my name in your illness, proved that it was I who inflicted those sufferings on you. Since then I have deliberated long and with many a mental struggle. Were we to marry, your prospects would be ruined, and the sacrifice of honour and fame is easy to the woman who loves, and I have no parent to blush for my fall. I am an orphan and an outcast, dependent on a capricious bounty that may to-morrow be withdrawn from me.' 'Dear Emily, say no more; you are distracted; be calm.' She went on. 'Why should I be proud? but I

have resolved ;'—(here she trembled). I will be yours—your mistress, if you will have it so.' 'No, Emily !' I replied. 'Your senses wander. No, lovely girl, your fame shall be unspotted. The dreadful proposal, which I made you in a transient fit of folly and inebriety, has turned your brain.' And it was literally so. She had dwelt so long and so intensely on my shameful conduct to her that she knew not what she said. She heard me with evident emotion, and her reason seemed returning. 'Great God,' she cried, 'I thank thee. My friend is still virtuous ;' and fell lifeless back upon her seat. Lady Saville was on the stairs, and I hastily took up a book. 'Bless me, Emily,' said her ladyship, 'what has made you so ill and so nervous ? What book has he been reading to you ? *Paul et Virginie* ! How foolish to read any thing so pathetic to one who is nervous and unwell !'

"From this time I overlooked every impediment to an immediate marriage with Emily. It was weighing feathers against ingots of gold. I even imagined that she would accompany me to India. I anticipated the delightful recreation from toil which her society would impart to me ; and having settled this matter definitively, the solemnization of our union speedily followed. Emily had obtained leave to pay a visit to a near relative of her mother at Maidstone, and the opportunity was thus afforded of executing our scheme without interruption. To Emily the pretext was painful ; but love and affection soothed her uneasiness. We retired to small lodgings in the vicinity of London, and in this state hours, too blissful long to continue, flowed smoothly away. It would have been a measure of happiness too full for humanity had it continued. But one morning, as I was preparing to walk out with her, Lady Saville's carriage drove up to the door. Her ladyship walked immediately into the room. She was at all times a consummate mistress of her countenance, and could smile, or even laugh, as if with the most careless hilarity, when her bosom was torn with the most dreadful conflicts. Making a low courtesy to Emily, she addressed her as a bride and ironically congratulated her on her marriage. Emily wept and, having expressed her gratitude for the protection she had long experienced from her ladyship, besought her forgiveness. 'Dear Mrs. Manville,' said the viscountess, not relaxing one muscle of her face, 'your gratitude is too oppressive ; don't mention it, I beseech you. How can I doubt it, when you have given me such unanswerable proofs of it ?' Upon me she darted a look of ineffable scorn, and having apologized for her intrusion, coolly requested me to ring the bell, and, having rejected my hand as I offered it to conduct her down again, sprang into her carriage and drove away.

"How her ladyship had been made acquainted with our marriage, which was conducted with the most cautious secrecy, was quite incomprehensible. But at such a time unpleasant reflexions are transient ; I kissed the tear of apprehension, which Emily's solicitude for my happiness rather than her own had brought to her eyes, and we soon banished from our hearts every sentiment but those inspired by mutual affection and mutual esteem.

"I had a friend"—here the Anglo-Indian narrator became convulsively agitated, but it was only for a moment—"that friend had been my school-fellow and my companion at the university. Our ages, our habits, our tastes, and aversions were the same. Next to my love for Emily, no feeling had so deep a root in my soul, or reigned there with so much empire, as my friendship for Seymour. He had always been the partaker of my little schemes, and no pleasure deserved the name of which he was not a sharer. No rivalry, no competition ever flung a shadow across the path of our friendship. My friend had cultivated high and even romantic notions of honour. He worshipped that

honour too idolatrously. To him it was a stern inexorable deity, to whose decrees he bowed with implicit submission. Notwithstanding his youth, he had reached a captaincy in the guards, through his great interest and powerful connexions. Being himself liberally supplied with money, he lent me what my new condition of life required, and such was the delicacy of his mind, that whilst he conferred the favour, he did not suffer me to feel the weight of the obligation.

"And now the time was fast approaching when the fleet, among which was the ship on which I was to embark, was to sail for India. I trembled with dreadful forebodings at the idea of undertaking so long a voyage with Emily, and began to deliberate whether it would not be advisable to leave her in England, till I should have obtained some stationary appointment at Calcutta, instead of being under the necessity of travelling into the interior upon a very slender allowance, which would be barely sufficient for my own support, and quite inadequate to furnish her with the comforts which the intensity of the climate renders indispensable to a female. For India was not then what it is now. Civilians were frequently obliged to serve as soldiers, and the salaries, not then settled by law, were in themselves trifling, and no situations were lucrative but those which gradually devolved upon persons who had powerful interest at the presidency, or had the good fortune to belong to some of the few commercial factories established up the country. It therefore would have been a rash experiment to have made Emily a sharer in the privations and difficulties of my first entry into the service. As for Emily, she would have followed my fortunes to the wilds of Africa with the serene fortitude, and she heard the reasonings, which rendered our separation for awhile eligible, with horror and affright.

"Seymour was continually with us. Emily felt the highest esteem for the friend of her husband. He was fond of her society, and so far from feeling the faintest suspicion that his interviews with her were dangerous, I regarded the eagerness with which he avoided other engagements, in order to form one of our little parties, as a proof of the solicitude he felt for the happiness of his friend. And now the time when I was to undergo a separation from all my soul held dear was fast approaching, and the little interval flew rapidly away. I stood on the brink of a dark gulf, which was to stand betwixt me and happiness. Little, however, did I dream that the gulf was destined to close for ever upon me, and bury me with the little casket in which all my heart's peace was enclosed for ever. Little did I think that the cherished spot of bliss from which, as it were from a quiet shore, I surveyed the dark waves and distant clouds of my future fortunes, I was doomed never to revisit it. Ah, Seymour, Seymour! Oh, Friendship, who can trust thy ensnaring smiles? How perilous are our journeys over the wide and dreary path of life, if this staff of our wearied pilgrimage breaks when we lean upon it!" Here the features of the Anglo-Indian again underwent a dreadful change. When his emotions subsided he resumed his narrative.

"It was time to disclose the secret to my father, whom the report of my marriage had not yet reached. Emily's disappearance from Lady Saville's excited no surprise and gave birth to no inquiries. The caprices of a fine lady, whether she gets rid of her lap-dog or her dependent, are mere every-day matters, about which no one concerns himself. After much consultation, Seymour undertook to break it to my father, my absence from whose house had been accounted for by the long visits I was in the habit of paying Seymour's family in the west of England. And now, even at this distance of time, I

can scarcely help feeling the same emotions I then felt. Now so blest, so happy, with the object of my heart's idolatry; in a few days a rough unfeeling ocean would stretch his arms betwixt us, and decree the harsh and cruel divorce of our affections. Every delay of the wind or of the fleet, every day, every hour, I hailed as a blessing; just as a drowning wretch clings to the last plank of the wreck to protract his destruction. As for Emily, she felt the approaching separation with similar emotions, and it required all my ingenuity to devise topics of consolation to sooth her spirits. When I talked of future opulence, 'what is wealth?' she would exclaim; 'can I be poor with you, or can lacks of rupees enrich me without you?' I had half resolved to change my scheme of life, and to apply to my father to procure for me an ensigncy in Seymour's corps. But Emily would not listen to the scheme. 'Why, my dearest Manville,' she said, 'why regard the weakness of a woman? Go; though seas roll between us we shall yet be united. Go, and let it not be long ere I follow you. Do not think me too feeble to sustain the rigours of the clime; I am not so proud of the complexion you value so highly, as to fear an Indian sun, and I would gladly part with it, vain as we all are in these matters, could I but share your fate.'

"Before I departed, I found that she would undergo the pangs of a mother before the wound of our separation could be healed. Hard adversity! Had that pledge survived the wreck, some tie would still have bound me to existence; but the vision is gone for ever!

"Seymour, at last, brought me a letter from my father. His family pride had received an inexpiable wound, and his remonstrance, on my imprudence in having married the humble companion of Lady Saville, was keen but laconic. He enclosed me a draft for two thousand pounds, which he said would be sufficient to pay the expenses of my outfit and voyage, and supply for a season the domestic wants my rashness and improvidence had brought upon me. The postscript briefly reminded me that the *Stratton* East-Indiaman, with the rest of the fleet, was already in the Downs. My plan was to return to England as soon as I could obtain leave of absence, having first, however, acquired comfortable means of supporting a family and being placed in a situation sufficiently lucrative to enable me to do so. Fond anticipations, to which I eagerly clung! but frustrated as they were, they enabled me to bear the separation from Emily with a decent degree of firmness. As for Emily, her maiden aunt, Miss Langham, heard with tears of joy my proposal that she should in the mean time live under her protection at Twickenham. These sad arrangements being made, the last bitterness of parting was to be endured. All human sorrows seemed contained in this. I scarcely felt the austerity of my father, who refused to see me, nor the still severer prohibition annexed to it, which forbade me even to bid my mother a last farewell. In vain, however, did I strive to check the mysterious foreboding that I was leaving Emily for ever. In quitting her, I was leaving my surest security against error and folly, for she was 'my guide, philosopher, and friend;' she had first taught me to taste and love virtue, and had guided my wandering steps towards that true happiness which is doubly blest, sweet in the enjoyment, and delightful in the remembrance.

"Emily and Seymour accompanied me to Deal. Never, never shall I forget that parting. It was a clear April morning: the fleet was moored just opposite the windows of the room where we breakfasted; the sails were ready to be unfurled, the wind was fair, and in an hour or two the vessels would be underweigh. Through a glass we could see the bustle and activity of the preparations; the cords gliding swiftly through the hands of the seamen, the running to and fro of the officers on deck. Boats were perpetually sailing up

to the sides of the respective ships, we could almost discern the last embraces of friends about to be separated like us by a world of waters, and the white handkerchiefs waving in the breeze, the symbols of the last adieu. 'Ah, Emily,' I said, 'we are not the only sufferers, nor are our bosoms the only unquiet ones; but we will bear it with constancy. We part only to meet again.' She accompanied me to the side of the vessel. Her colour forsook her, but tears came to her relief. 'Farewell, Emily! Seymour, to you and Miss Langham I commend her. Heaven will repay your affectionate cares.' With streaming eyes I saw the boat rowed off, and kept my eyes on Emily, whose hand continued to wave her last blessing. I saw her white form till it faded into a speck; and when it vanished, I stood rivetted on the spot, stretching over the gang-way, and bending my eyes on vacancy. Excuse my diffusion on subjects that are only interesting to myself; but they belong to feelings that will never be obliterated from my heart. They are recollections that are the only chains of communion between me and the eternity which has now claimed her; they are the only language I can hold, from this gloomy, weather-beaten shore of life, with an angel who is gone before me to that serene region where human sorrows are no more.

"Soon after my arrival in India, through the influence of family connexions, I was promoted to a post of considerable emolument by the governor of Madras. He was distantly allied to my mother; and as the gradations of advancement were not at that time adjusted as they now are, according to established rule, but were wholly regulated by the personal caprices of the local government, I had the singular good fortune of an appointment, to which I was conscious of having little or no pretensions, compared with those of long standing in the service, over whose head I was placed. If the prospect of realizing, in a few years, a comfortable competency was pleasing, it was only so as it referred to the happiness of Emily. I lived economically, and submitted even to privations, unusual at my period of life, and in that climate, and was therefore soon enabled to remit funds to England fully adequate for the support of her little domestic establishment. A packet of letters soon brought me tidings of joy. Emily wrote to me the whole history of her soul since our separation (now nearly a year and a half, the intercourse between the two countries being then very slow, and liable to interruptions), and gave me the pleasing intimation of her safe delivery three months after my departure. It was accompanied with a letter from Seymour, full of the most exalted sentiments of friendship, and the warmest praises of Emily, whose amiable and circumspect conduct was the theme of panegyric amongst all who knew her. Never shall I forget the feelings with which I consigned to Europe the first fruits of my industry, nor the eagerness with which I despatched the remittance, that was to augment her little stock of comforts and innocent amusements. But why do I recall these phantoms of departed happiness? I must now hasten to incidents of a different colour; and to shorten the narrative, I shall not describe them, as they gradually came to my knowledge, but in a connected series as they actually took place. For it was only by piece-meal information that I became acquainted with the full extent of calamity from the scene of which I was so far distant.

"Seymour's heart was attuned to honour. In his ardent temperament, the sentiment had even a despotic influence. Yet there is one passion, and one only, sufficiently powerful to shake its empire, or weaken its authority:—love. Seymour, who knew the value of the treasure I had committed to his trust, in conjunction with that confided to her maiden aunt, received it, alas! too in-

cautiously. He had long admired, in silence, the beauties and the virtues of Emily, and his heart told him that it was an admiration he might honourably indulge. But by what fatality was it that I did not feel a warning dread within me, when I saw him gazing stedfastly on her face, and at times marked his altered visage, which indicated some horrible tumult of contending feelings in his bosom? Why did I not reflect that the same beauty which had effected so rapid a conquest over me, would be so feebly resisted by another, that he who was habitually conversing with her, and habitually in her presence, must, if composed of human elements, soon idolize and adore her?

"Seymour saw his danger. He knew the havoc which the sentiments with which she had inspired him, would let loose in a heart, heretofore nurtured in the sternest principles of integrity and honour. Emily perceived the agitation of his mind without divining the cause, and she innocently pitied the inquietudes of which he was the victim. His visits at the house of her aunt were frequent; but as their conversation always turned upon me or my affairs, she saw no reason to prohibit them; and besides, was she not confided with my last parting words to his care? Poets have exhausted their imaginations in painting the tortures of unblest souls. But neither the stone perpetually rolling back and ever to be moved onwards, nor the wheel on which the agonized frame is for ever revolving, nor the vultures eternally preying upon the entrails of their undying victim—not the worst tortures invented by poetry, the handmaid of superstition, can depict the pang of an honourable mind which has become enslaved to a guilty passion. She knew not the causes of the extraordinary changes which Seymour had gradually undergone. His figure crawled feebly along; he bent beneath his own weight; he had the appearance of one who considered existence as a toilsome duty, from which he would gladly escape. She loved him with the chaste affection of a sister, and sympathized in the mysterious illness that afflicted him. Dangerous pity, dangerous sympathy! Perhaps, Emily, he might have stood, had not that sweet compassion, that celestial sympathy, unnerved him. He might still have been Seymour—still have lived—still have been my friend, had not thy tender solicitudes, breathed in the tones of an angel, poured a flood of resistless sensations upon his enfeebled soul.

"Whilst I was busied in the diligent discharge of my official duties, which were occasionally blended with mercantile speculations, that had hitherto been successful almost beyond example, and had already determined by the next despatches to send for Emily, nay, had actually prepared a comfortable house and establishment for her reception, a war broke out with the Mahrattas, the habitual disturbers of our then feeble settlements in India. Hostilities had, about the same time, commenced between France and England; an event which gave Hyder Ali, the inveterate foe of our Indian empire (if at that time it could be called empire), hopes of finding, in our natural European enemy, powerful confederates in the projects he had long cherished against the power of the Company. The resources of the tyrant were at that time vast. He had recruited and disciplined his army with incredible success, after the signal losses it had sustained in its memorable defeat by the Mahrattas, within a few miles of his capital, six or seven years before. But his chief resource was a mind fertile of expedients, and repairing the disasters of fortune with an ingenuity and a determination of purpose rarely surpassed by any military commander. His irruption into the Carnatic is now a memorable event in history. His army swelled like a winter-torrent in its progress. The alarm, spread through our possessions in the Peninsula, may be easily ima-

gined, after he had completely routed a considerable detachment of our army, for nothing seemed to oppose the tide of his conquests. At this crisis, every civilian and merchant, capable of effective service, was called out. I was appointed to the command of a volunteer troop of cavalry, and took the field under Sir Eyre Coote. Every one, who has read the history of that part of the world, knows with what difficulty, and at what an expenditure of life and treasure, the career of Hyder's ambition was stayed. The war lasted nearly four years; and his death happened just as he began to sue for peace. My official and mercantile gains were, during this interval, suspended; for money was not to be had, even for the payment of the troops, in that exhausted period of the Company's treasury. This was a long and anxious interval. I turned my thoughts towards England; and what filled me with sickening apprehension was, that, during all this time, I had received no letter from Seymour or Emily. My own letters had been despatched with as much regularity as the uncertainty of a military life would permit. Judge then what I felt, on getting back to my former station, which was at Masulipatam, at finding no packet or tidings from England, where the treasure of my life was deposited; nor was my solicitude susceptible of speedy alleviation. No satisfactory explanation of this dreadful problem could soon reach me, for months must of necessity intervene before any letter could be answered. Whilst I was agitated by these feelings, looking over a list of recent arrivals at the Presidency by the latest ships of the season, I found that a young man, only a year or two younger than myself, and a near relation of my mother's, had just arrived as a cadet. As he was well aware of my marriage, and acquainted both with Emily and Seymour, I lost no time in setting off for Madras. I found the youth at Fort St. George; and, with a trembling voice, enquired whether he brought me any tidings of my family. He stared with astonishment; and his hesitation redoubled my eagerness for an answer. At last he replied, 'Your father and mother were well when I sailed.'—'But of my wife—of Miss Langham—of Major Seymour!'—'Miss Langham has been dead nearly two years.'—'Gracious God, Sir (for I saw he evaded my question,) can you tell me nothing of my wife!'—'Good God, Mr. Manville, be calm. Some dreadful mistake has happened.—But you were wounded, I presume?'—'No, Sir, in pity to me, quiet my dreadful suspense. Is my wife well—my child?'—'Well, when I left England. But your wife—prepare yourself, Mr. Manville—some fatal error—your wife, Sir, is married to Major Seymour!'—'Married, and I living!'—'Be composed, Sir; it is a sad business!—You were returned to England amongst the killed at the affair of ——.'—'Then there must be some dark treachery that has been practised on Emily,' I answered, ready to sink into the earth. 'The action you speak of took place three years ago, and during that interval I have written to England by every vessel.'—'That is odd,' returned the youth; 'your wife was married not quite a twelvemonth before I sailed; and I recollect, myself, that in the military despatches concerning that battle, you were inserted by name in the list of the officers killed. Your unhappy wife was frantic with grief.'—'Oh, name her not,' I said, with an apparent calmness, that did not disguise the emotions that lacerated me. For nearly a week I continued in a mute phrenzy; I did not utter a groan, nor shed a single tear. The hand of heaven was upon me. My reason soon returned; but I supplicated God to be again deprived of it. A friend brought me an extract from the public letter of the Government: 'The Honourable Mr. Manville, civilian, killed, officiating as Captain of the 4th Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry.' Farther enquiries developed this hor-

rible mistake. In the confusion of the public despatch, there was a substitution of my name for that of a young civilian, serving in the same troop, with whom I was extremely intimate. We lived in the same tent, and always marched together. He received a wound in the action, which was supposed to have been fatal to myself, and he expired in my tent, and in my arms. The surgeon having only enquired whose tent it was, made the hasty return of my name amongst the officers that fell on that occasion; and thus the fatal mystery became elucidated. I was comfortless; no suggestion could bring me comfort: yet I had not yet learned to think Emily criminal; but I accused her of fickleness and levity; of being wanting in due respect for the memory of one who loved her so truly. Another mystery was yet to be unravelled—the non-arrival of my letters in England. Those letters, had she seen them, would have stayed the unhallowed act. Nor could I bring myself to impute treachery to Seymour, or imagine that he would enter into a conspiracy against his friend of a blacker perfidy than the fiends of hell ever engendered. I returned, at the instance of my friends, once more to my secluded residence near Masulipatam, in order to dispel, as well as I could, the tribe of heart-withering inquietudes that corroded me, by a still closer attention to the duties I had to discharge, and to the mercantile pursuits that had hitherto been so gainful to me.

“ In the meanwhile, I sent over, by a friend who sailed not long after, a certificate of my being alive, and authorised him to explain the mistake that had crept into the despatches; with an authority, at the same time, to act as guardian to my child. I wrote also a short letter to Seymour, charging him with the meanest baseness in precipitating his own union with one whom he knew to be entwined round my heart, urging, that even my death ought not to have been considered as a dissolution of an union so sacred, and darkly hinted a suspicion of treachery; and all this without vouchsafing to mention the name of Emily.

“ Now you must hear by what artifices, by what importunities it was, that she consented to give her hand to Seymour. Thanks be to God, Emily is spotless! To her dying moments, she remained steadfast in her loyalty to the first object of her affections; and when, by a fatal tissue of circumstances, she imagined him to be dead, clung with unabated fondness to his memory. Miss Langham, the maiden lady with whom Emily was domiciled, died not many weeks after the false intelligence of my decease had reached England. This was the consummation of misery to poor Emily. Another blow remained for her; her child was carried off by a fever. It was the sole remaining tie that connected her with existence, and it had been her perpetual solace for our separation, that she imagined she could trace in its little features the image of him whose sacred remembrance still survived in her bosom. Seymour, during poor Miss Langham's last illness, was a constant visitor at her cottage. He had now waded too deeply into the fatal emotions that gradually clouded his bright perceptions of honour. It was too late to recede. Absent from his friend, he forgot the sentiments and obligations of friendship. Perpetually with Emily, his eyes, his heart, his ears imbibed the sweet intoxication of an unhallowed and forbidden passion. Just as he was prepared, in the phrenzy of that passion, to pour out the dreadful secrets of his heart to Emily, the intelligence of my death arrived in England. It was authenticated too well to admit the slender solace of a doubt; nor could she possibly question its truth. From my last letters, which conveyed to her a description of the force we had to encounter, she had already felt those

presentiments which are excited by the dread of danger that impended over me. As for Seymour, he had overleaped the fence of honour; from the virtuous elevation of that sentiment, the descent to the worst of perfidies was easy and rapid. All my packets had been addressed to Seymour, and he imparted to Emily all the letters which, from time to time, I wrote to her; I had indeed written to her after the date of the engagement, in which I was supposed to have fallen. Had that letter reached her, the wretched fate that overwhelmed me would still have been averted. But the vessel was inauspiciously delayed till it was too late; and when it arrived, Seymour suppressed it!

"In the meanwhile, Emily, desolate and unprotected, had removed to a small house which Seymour had engaged for her. Emily esteemed him, and his qualities were such as to deserve it. An inborn nobleness shone in all his thoughts and actions. His person was good; his manners polished. A chivalrous deference to the sex, and an ardour of mind and disposition, never-failing recommendations to women, at all times and in all circles, rendered him pleasing and interesting in their society. Had Emily been apprized of what was going on in Seymour's bosom, she would have cautiously abstained from such intercourses. But to her, Seymour and dishonour were an impossible conjunction; and she sacrificed, therefore, many of her notions of decorum to the confidence she felt in her husband's friend, now acting in the character of her only remaining protector.

"The first declaration he made of his passion shocked and surprised her. But when she beheld his pale, emaciated figure, and saw her friend—her husband's friend—her guardian—a suppliant before her, she relented, and mixed gracious drops of pity with her denial. Seymour knew her soft and amiable nature too well, not to improve these symptoms of compassion into a tenderer emotion; and when her first ecstasies of sorrow for my supposed death were abated, she heard him urge his suit with less aversion. But I was yet remembered, mourned, beloved. Seymour observed the change, and profited by it. He concealed the actual amount of the money I had remitted to her, and she had been thus taught to imagine herself a dependant on his bounty. Not to fatigue you with all the gradations of this unhappy transaction,—with a reluctant consent she gave him her hand. The incestuous rites were celebrated amidst her sorrows; and she approached the altar as a sacrifice rather than a bride. Neither peace nor virtue strewed the nuptial bed. From this moment, the repose of innocence left the breast of Emily.

"I found that assiduous attention to the increase of my fortune,—although I will not allow that avarice was a propensity to which I was in the least accessible,—called me away from the perturbations which were excited by Emily's unhappy marriage. By degrees they recurred to me at more distant intervals, and with abated anguish. In other respects, I lived in gloom and solitude. In my wanderings among the rich and gigantic scenes, where nature seems to have wielded her mightiest energies, my eyes turned inward on myself, and I perceived how minute and insignificant an atom I was in the magnificent scale of her operations. Humbled and corrected before heaven, I said, 'are the laws of this immense universe to be suspended by my petty griefs and bewailings? Are they not decreed to me by the same law that reared on their base the majestic mountains before me, and which bade yonder magnificent stream to run its race into the ocean?'

"I had risen one morning to ramble, as was my frequent wont, alone, before the heat of the sun rendered walking an intolerable exercise. There was an

awful stillness, as it were, in the temple of the universe, whose lofty arch was for the present lighted only by the struggling rays of day-break. I pursued an unfrequented path to a solitary eminence, on which stood one of the edifices, with an immense tank of water near it, where the natives of Hindustan perform their religious ceremonies with the indispensable ablutions their law requires of them. Man had not yet risen to his labours, and none but the wretched were awake. Looking around the beautiful theatre expanded before me, reverend mountains closing the distance and fading into the clouds, the rice-fields, refreshed by the last evening's irrigation, innumerable streamlets branching from the river and playfully winding about in different directions, strictures almost coeval with the mountains, in which man is taught to worship his Maker, amidst the magnificence of his works—'Here,' I said, 'all is harmony. Hither the wounded spirit may repair to taste real repose; here are no false friends; perfidy and dishonour are banished from these peaceful regions.' In a short time, I stood before the door of a small hut. It was inhabited by a Brahmin. I found that he was not unaccustomed to European intercourse. He had been officially employed at the durbar of the nabob, and had retired to enjoy, in this secluded retreat, the pleasures of religious meditation. 'I am employed,' said he, 'in a work of beneficence, and you have arrived just in time to second my efforts. Last night, a stranger, your countryman, arrived at the house of the cuttaval of the village. As far as I could understand by signs, he had been plundered by some of the lawless tribes that infest yonder jungle, deprived of his horse and purse, and left to pursue his journey alone. But he was unable to go further. I strewed a comfortable matting for him in the choultry you see about half a mile onwards; but I fear he is suffering from some mental malady, which can be cured only by that power which inflicted it.' I followed the humane Hindu to the place where the stranger lay. Grief, or rather a pale fixed despair, sat on his face, the features of which I did not at first discern, for his face was turned to the other side. But when he lifted up his head, and discovered the well-known features of Seymour, judge my horror and surprise! He recognized me instantly, and sunk down again, groaning—'Oh! this is too much.'—

"I stood speechless. But his condition demanded instant aid, and no other thought entered my bosom. In a dumb phrenzy, his eye-balls glared round the place, with glances it is impossible to describe. The Brahmin, who was a kind of physician, according to the few plain and simple aphorisms of the natives of India, administered a cordial to him, which in a short time restored the poor wretch to his recollection. In the meanwhile, every vindictive feeling had died away within me. The remembrance of our former attachment recurred to me in a tide of gentle and compassionate feelings. I saw, indeed, but few traces of the once lively and animated countenance of the friend of my youth. There scarcely remained, in that sallow complexion, and those sunken eyes, a vestige of the man who was once all life and activity, and whose features flashed the fire of quick intelligence, and the sudden glow of generous sensibility. In this wreck of a human being, I should scarcely have known him, but for that peculiar character which had been indelibly engraved on my memory.

"In a few minutes he became more calm, and said to me composedly—'Are you not Manville, or is it but a dream?' I clasped his hand in mine. This unexpected tenderness brought him relief; for a tear or two rolled down his cheek. 'Gracious God!' he said, 'Manville, do you not take vengeance on me? This is more than I looked for,—more than I can bear. I came, Manville, to hear your curses—to receive death at your hands; and then I should have

died more satisfied. I left England to see you—to receive the imprecations of your wounded spirit—to be trampled under your feet.’ ‘Do not talk so, I beseech you, Seymour,’ I replied; ‘live and be happy. It is my request—the prayer of your friend.’—‘Friend!’ exclaimed he, ‘name not that word—have I not, with the polluted hands of an assassin, broke into the cherished treasure of your heart? Have I not blasted all the prospects of your future days? Generous Manville; my fallen state has robbed you of your just and long anticipation. But do not relent;—do not add, to what I endure, the agony of your compassion,—the intolerable pang of your forgiveness!’—‘Stop, Seymour,’ I interrupted;—‘live, and receive my forgiveness;—’ ‘No, Sir,’ he resumed, ‘I must not, will not be forgiven. In all the stores of divine mercy, there is no drop for a crime like mine. But the fibres of health and life are now broken for ever;—all I prayed for, on this side of eternity, was to see my once-loved, honoured, injured friend; to hear his maledictions, and expire.’ This horrid spectacle of remorse and anguish unnerved my heart. Seeing me weep, he exclaimed—‘Are those drops for me?’ Then, with an altered voice—‘Why do you not kill me? Come, I will provoke you to it; I will uncouple the furies of revenge and hate. Remember your Emily!’ I stood stupified with horror. He burst into a maniac laugh; then said, in a whisper—‘See, there is the funeral procession! see the white plumes, and the torches! she must be buried by night!—it is so dark a deed!’ Here he became so wild, that it was with great difficulty we could hold him. At length, nature became exhausted, and he sunk into a stupor that lasted several minutes. He then opened his eyes, and fixed them upon me. ‘My friend,’ said he, ‘it is now over. There is a paper in my pocket which will disclose to you, but faintly, what I have suffered. Emily is no more. She survived the discovery of my perfidy little more than a month. Oh, Manville! since I departed from honour, I have trod upon scorpions—that paper will tell you more.’ His voice faltered, his lips trembled convulsively, and his eyes closed for ever.

“Thus perished Seymour, the chosen friend of my life; once the sharer of all my griefs and all my pleasures. Endued with tastes and sentiments that taught him to love and admire all that was honourable and comely, he cultivated them to intensity. One guilty passion broke down the weak barriers these sentiments had reared, and fraud and dishonour entered the breach. After having performed the last rude obsequies over his remains, I opened the papers he had bequeathed me. They developed the whole history of his struggles between duty and passion. They depicted his agonies—agonies, which not even Emily’s affectionate cares could soothe. They detailed also the sufferings of that lovely being, when the imposture was revealed to her—her shame, her remorse, the loathing with which she regarded the perfidious destroyer of her peace. She sunk rapidly into the grave, with prayers for my happiness, with the aspirations of a soul asking the divine forgiveness. But amongst the papers left me by Seymour, was one written in her own hand, which was addressed to me. Over this sacred record, I indulge at stated periods a train of bitter yet pleasing recollections, and have sometimes sat a whole day, secluded from all earthly converse, over the well-known characters traced by that departed saint. In this paper is a manifestation of her own innocence so unquestionable, that I take shame to myself for having ever called it into question. Compassion, the most god-like compassion, threw her into the arms of Seymour. She saw him sinking into an early grave, the victim of an unrequited affection. She sacrificed her own repose to preserve that of her husband’s friend, when she thought that death had broken the earthly tie

of our union. To shorten my story; my father and mother had died before my arrival in England. I am now alone and unconnected; for the title and estate of my family are inherited by my brother from whom I had been separated in early life, and for whom it is not to be supposed that I can have cultivated the sympathies that, from close intercourse and connexion, grew up amongst members of the same household. I am now, therefore, desolate on the earth; disconnected from the vast multitudes that swarm on its surface. My own misfortunes, however, have not hardened me to the ill that prey upon others, and it is my occupation to relieve the necessities that beset and way-lay our wretched existence. It is a lesson I have learned from adversity, and the only enjoyment I experience consists in the practice of it."

ETYMOGRAPHY.

THE philological approximations between ideas, whatever be their expression, are never so curious as when they offer themselves in an isolated manner, without being accompanied by any medium of criticism, or any sign of their origin, and without discovering in what precedes or pleases any point of comparison. They never excite such lively interest as when we know not how to employ or avail ourselves of them, in the comparative study of tongues and ideas, or embarrassed by their very existence. In this point of view, the approximation between those ideas which are the most specific, which are necessarily those of the most vulgar order, claim more regard than those which are observed between moral ideas: the expression which, by its speciality, seems impossible to have been conceived more than once, tempts investigation when it appears in two languages, widely separated by geographical positions, and by the manners they indicate.

An expression of this nature appears in the written language of China and in a dialect of India, which may be termed the frontier of the Persian language. The *right hand* and the *left hand* are figured in the Chinese *Koo-wán* by characters of the species called *Hwuy-e*. The analysis of these characters gives, the first, a hand lowering itself towards the character *kung* "labour," that is, "hand of labour, hand inclined towards labour;" the second, a hand placed upon the sign of *mouth*, as if to convey nourishment thither, that is, "feeding hand." This etymology, which results from the very composition of the characters, confirmed by the tradition contained in the *Shuy-wán*, has its analogy in the *Guzerattee*. This dialect has two adverbs, the formation of which is exactly after the manner of the Chinese characters; they are, according to Mr. Drummond: * तमणे (San. तमन) हाथे (San. हस्त), on

the *right hand*, i. e. "the feeding hand;" डावे (San. धा) हाथे on the *left hand*, i. e. "the depressed hand." As the hand which *labours* must almost always be *depressed*, this slight variety of expression is no serious difficulty.—*Journal Asiatique*.

* Illustrations of the grammatical parts of the Guzerattee language. Bombay, 1806.

AFFINITY OF ANCIENT AND HINDU MYTHOLOGY.*

THE work of Colonel Vans Kennedy, on the Nature and Affinity of the Ancient and Hindu Mythology, of which we propose to give an analysis, is well calculated by its deep research and great ingenuity to attract attention on the important subjects of early migrations and ancient mythology, and in many instances is adapted to correct some errors prevalent respecting them. The writer supposes the original seat of Indian mythology to have been Babylonia, from whence it was communicated to Asia Minor, and thence introduced by the Pelasgi in their wanderings into Thrace, Greece, Latium, and Etruria. This notion has every plausibility to recommend it; and whilst it accounts for the similarity to be observed between the opinions and customs of the Babylonians and those of remote nations, is also founded on historical fact and primitive traditions. It at the same time explains the phenomenon respecting the agreement of manners and affinity of language (though often considerably impaired by the roving lives of the tribes, who planted them in northern soils), which incontestably prevailed between the Asiatics and Europeans, by Asia Minor affording the channel through which they passed to the Germans and Scandinavians.

There appears also to be equal correctness in his argument, that idolatry did not originate in the deification of men, and no trace of such apotheoses being discernible in Hesiod's remains, his proofs, that the practice was unknown to the earlier Greeks, are satisfactorily established. In Egypt, India, and elsewhere, it manifestly originated in the deification of the planets and elements; for as the effects of divine communications to the first ages became fainter with their descendants, they adopted, as Colonel Kennedy remarks, a sensible type of the invisible God, first the sun and fire, and afterwards extended their personifications to the other elements. The existence of female deities evinces them not to have been apotheoses of mortals, because women never attained to a sufficient consideration in the East, and long ere the idea was conceived, either as a political engine or as the incense of flattery, the pantheon was amply furnished with pre-existing gods.

From these considerations he passes to an examination of the Hindu theology. In the *esoteric*, the existence of a supreme being, though no external worship was paid to him, "was most carefully inculcated, and Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva were invariably represented as entirely dependent upon him, and equally subject to production and final dissolution as the meanest atom;" but "the *exoteric* has presented to the people for their veneration and worship an infinite number of angelic and divine beings." This, we conceive, is not only a true picture of the Hindu, but also of all antient theology in every country where the primitive idolatry acquired force; since Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva, as the representatives of the Supreme Being or Ineffable Mind (whilst the sun and the moon, the personified firmament, fire, air, water, earth, to which other planets may be added, were

* *Researches into the Nature and Affinity of Ancient and Hindu Mythology*, by LIEUT. COL. J. VANS KENNEDY, of the Bombay Military Establishment. London, 1831. 4to. pp. 464. Longman and Co.

deified as his agents), had analogies more or less striking in almost every part of Asia. Nor is this surprising, if the postulate, that the whole system branched off from Babylonia, be admitted. Clearly, however, as this fact appears,...a cause adequate to the solution of every effect,—it has been unaccountably overlooked by many inquirers into antient mythology, who have too often wasted both their time and learning in erecting theories at direct variance with the data presented by the nations themselves, and too often resorted to absurd and impossible etymologies, having little or no connexion with the languages of those whose theogonies and legends they have thereby sought to elucidate. Thus, one party has referred every superstition of former times to perverted recollections of the Noetic era, and another imagined Egypt to have been the cradle of idolatry. The knowledge, the antiquity, and far-spread fame of the Egyptian priesthood would naturally have allured investigators to their schools; and the statements of the Greeks and others, who actually examined their lore, as far as they would disclose it, corroborated the long-sanctioned impression, and taught both philosopher and poet to regard that favoured land as the mother of science and pupil of the gods. But much of that philosophy, which the Greeks boasted to have derived from Egypt, was, as Mr. Colebrooke has shewn, cultivated and taught in India. Hence, although we do not entirely assent to Col. Kennedy's remarks on Egypt, we feel assured that its idolatry could not have distinctly originated in the country, but must have been founded on the same causes, as in others, although it may gradually have become more complex and intricate after its establishment there. We know too little of its earliest periods, much less how far Herodotus may have authentically interpreted the sources to which he was indebted for his information, and far too little of the causes which inundated it with demi-gods, to elevate the Egyptian into a separate class of idolatry. Colonel Kennedy, indeed, assents to the doctrine of Cudworth and Sir Wm. Jones, that all the different deities alluded to the unseen god, under different names, and implied the powers of nature, whence among the Hindus and others we notice, in their hymns and invocations, a long list of epithets in various ways expressive of their functions or legendary actions. These, however, as he notices, are all referable but to one god, which, having been possibly forgotten by the emigrants in the course of their migrations, they in process of time were accounted distinct by the vulgar, for whom the notion of an invisible arbiter was too refined and philosophic.

There exists a great force in his arguments against the acceptance of Osiris for the sun, and in his hypothesis, that he was "one of the three principal gods into which the Egyptians believed that the Supreme Being, on willing the existence of this universe, had multiplied himself; that, in the lapse of time, his peculiar character and attributes had gradually become of a mixed and indeterminate nature, in the same manner as it has happened to those of Shiva in India." Thus, in the wives of the Egyptian gods we discern the Hindu Sactis; in Osiris and Isis (as Sir Wm. Jones discovered), "Iswara or Isa and Isani or Isi;" and in Typhon, not that evil principle which has been asserted, but the impersonification of the sea—an opinion

stated by Plutarch and confirmed by the sense of طوفان in Arabic.* The analogy between the deities of Egypt and India has been indeed so frequently pointed out, that it is needless to extend the catalogue or to exhibit the proofs; but were we in possession of records relating to the first settlements in these countries, we should doubtless, notwithstanding the many monstrosities and incumbrances which are now presented to us, more clearly perceive the full identity of the two. Although recent discoveries in deciphering the hieroglyphics corroborate very many of the assertions of the Greeks, still, when we consider the varying and often contradictory accounts which they have given respecting Egypt, the *quicquid Græcia mendax audet in historiâ* necessarily guards us against too implicit a belief, more especially when these accounts are repugnant to the habits and opinions which we notice in other people adopting a system of theology radically the same.

It will not, therefore, appear extraordinary that Colonel Kennedy should dispute the deduction of the Grecian gods from Egypt (the advocates of which theory can only claim the authority of a very indefinite passage in Herodotus†) on grounds as strong and clear as can reasonably be offered to consideration. The passage runs thus: σχιδὸν δὲ καὶ πάντα τὰ οὐνόματα τῶν Θεῶν ἐξ Ἀιγύπτου ἐλήλυθε εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα· διότι μὲν γὰρ ἐκ τῶν βαρβάρων ἦν, πυνθανόμενος οὕτω εὐρίσκει ἰὼν· δοκίμω δ' ὦν μάλιστα ἀπ' Ἀιγύπτου ἀπὶχθαι· ὅτι γὰρ δὴ μὴ Περσίδωνος καὶ Διοσκουρέων καὶ Ἥρας καὶ Ἰστίνης καὶ Θέμιος καὶ Χαρίτων καὶ Νηρηϊδων, τῶν ἄλλων Θεῶν Ἀιγυπτίοισι μὲν τότε τὰ οὐνόματα ἴσθι ἐν τῇ χώρῃ· Αἶγυψο δὲ τὰ Λίγυρσι αὐτοὶ Ἀιγυπτίοι. The first evidence arising from this quotation is, at the best, but hypothetical: Herodotus heard that the names of the gods came from the barbarians, and consequently *thinks* that they must have been principally derived from Egypt, because, with the exception of Neptune, the Dioscuri, Juno, Vesta, Themis, the Graces, and the Nereids, the names of the other gods had been from time immemorial in the country, which, even if admitted to be correct, will by no means prove them to have been indigenous, much less affect the position, that they were introduced by emigrants from other parts. His authority, *viz.* that *he repeats the statements of the Egyptians themselves*, can rank no higher than authority founded on the assertions of other idolaters, most of whom pretend their rites and ceremonies to have been primitively revealed to them by the Divinity.

But Colonel Kennedy attacks the inference drawn from this passage by writers on mythology still more forcibly: "it must (he says) be here particularly recollected, that this opinion relates to an occurrence which, according to the received system of chronology must have taken place about ELEVEN HUNDRED years previously to Herodotus's visiting Egypt; and that it depends entirely on verbal information, and on the resemblance, the particulars of which he does not explain, which Herodotus supposed to exist between certain deities of Egypt and Greece. But so obviously

* Cf. Jablonaki, *Panth.*, l. 5, c. 2. § 2.

† L. 2, c. 50.

liable to error are such premises, that any conclusion deduced from them must be extremely questionable." Herodotus also, the Colonel observes, excludes Neptune and Juno from the Egyptian pantheon, and identifies no one with Pluto; whereas from the times of Homer and Hesiod, all three formed "so essential and constituent a part of Grecian mythology, that it is utterly improbable that they could have been introduced into it after its first establishment." The gods, likewise, whom he assimilates to the Grecian, he describes so differently from them, that his readers have no means of judging the degree of correctness or of fancy to be assigned to his identifications. The strong evidence which we have that the Egyptian paintings and sculptures now existing *existed in his day*, in which the external appearance of not one Egyptian god bears the slightest similarity to any Grecian deity, adds still further to our conviction that he must not be servilely followed in his declaration. As to the information which he may have received from the priesthood, what is more natural than that their vanity, arising from their high claims to antiquity, should have induced them to find parallels to his descriptions? The case of Capt. Wilford proves how readily this may be effected.

Hesiod and Homer, who lived not more than 400 years before this historian, were the first, by his confession, who composed a theogony for the Greeks, ascribing distinct epithets, dignities, functions, and figures to the gods, the original system having been received *by the Hellenes from the Pelasgi*. Hence, as Colonel Kennedy urges, "according to this account, *the gods previously existed in Greece*, and—their names only—were derived from Egypt;" notwithstanding which, the advocates of the received opinion solve the difficulty by asserting the establishment of Egyptian colonies in Greece. Mr. Mitford is inclined to the notion, but has abstained from quoting the passages which should support it. Diodorus Siculus and Strabo record the expedition of Danaus from Egypt to Argos, and of Pelops from Phrygia to the Peloponnesus; but preceding writers, in conformity with the Arundelian marbles (Ep. 9.), allow but a single ship to Danaus and his company. The utmost, therefore, which can be inferred from these and like traditions, is, that some foreigners with a few followers settled in Greece, "and, as far as individual influence extended, may have contributed to its civilization;" but not the slightest evidence of Egyptian colonies forming establishments there, "in the sixteenth century before the Christian era," arises either from the separate or collective statements.

The deities of Homer and Hesiod, consequently, appear identical with those adored by the Pelasgi, whose name may be retraced to Asia; and Strabo affirms that the Pelasgi were established all over Greece, and were the first who were powerful there: Herodotus also mentions that Pelasgia was once its general name. Hence Mr. Mitford admits, that the early inhabitants of Asia Minor, Thrace, and Greece, seem to have been the same people. In fact, the Greek mythology abounds with references to Asiatic and Thracian legends, and in the heroic ages, the intercourse between the Greeks and Asiatics induces the idea, that they were kindred nations. Thus, as Colonel Kennedy argues, the first settlers in the Peloponnesus

must have traversed the *Ægean sea*, or the first migration from Asia Minor to Europe must have been across either the Hellespont or the Thracian Bosphorus: but it is more probable that the first settlers in Thrace, where the Pelasgi are first found in Europe, "should have crossed the Hellespont, where the land on the one side is visible from the land on the other, and that Greece should have been peopled from Thrace, than that the first settlers in Greece should have come immediately across the *Ægean sea*, and have consequently embarked in Asia, without knowing that an opposite coast was *in existence*.....Indeed, Thrace was the original seat of Grecian song and Grecian fable." No ancient writer having explicitly mentioned the arrival of colonists in Greece after the Pelasgi, or any event which destroyed their sway, we can only account for their disappearance from history by presuming that their name became in some manner superseded, and that they continued under another "appellation to form the principal part of the Grecian people."

Now, if the earliest inhabitants of Greece down to the Trojan war were Pelasgi, with no other admixture of foreigners but that of the Phrygian colony under Pelops, and if the Asiatic origin of the Pelasgi cannot be disputed, it is here urged, that Greece must have derived its religion from Asia Minor through Thrace, and not from Egypt, Phœnicia, or Libya. The *Iliad* also shews the religion of Asia Minor to have been the same as that of Greece; and if Etruria and Latium were also indebted to colonists from Asia Minor for their language and civilization, their mythologies became *necessarily* similar, which will explain the affinity between the Latin and Greek tongues. Abate Lanzi, indeed, deduces the latter from Greece; but Etruria having been enriched by colonies from Asia Minor, it is evident that to this quarter its first source must be retraced; the cause, however, which has assigned different names to particular gods, such as Zeus and Jupiter, Poseidōn and Neptune, Aphroditē and Venus, &c. must ever remain an anomaly difficult of explanation.

The author's next inquiry relates to the mythology of Thracia, Germany, and Scandinavia. The old opinion, that Scythia was the cradle of the religion of northern Europe, which also Professor Mone adopts, fixing it to the banks of the Borysthènes, is disproved by the indisputable testimony of language, nor are any migrations of the western Scythians into northern Europe recorded by Herodotus or any ancient writer. The Gospels of Ulphilas being in the Gothic tongue, the Goths who spoke it must have been of the same origin as the Germans and Scandinavians: "the question, therefore, is simply, were the Gætæ and Goths the same people? and if so, were the Gætæ Scythians or not?" From the testimonies of Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus, it is plainly evident that the Gætæ were Thracians, and from the observation of the former, that "*where Thracia ends Scythia begins*," it is equally manifest, that the Thracians and Scythians were distinct people. Notwithstanding which, Pinkerton and Dr. Jamieson, on the authority of such writers as Trebellius Pollio, Syncellus, and others of later date, have identified the Gætæ with the Scythians, without attempting to produce any evidence. "Three hundred years, therefore, before the

Christian era, it will follow, that the country extending from the confines of Macedonia, along the Hellespont, Propontis, and Euxine Sea, to the Borysthenes, and from the Hellespont and Euxine on both sides of the Danube; to the frontiers of the Suevi, was occupied by a single race of people, who were Thracians, not Scythians: nor can it admit of doubt, that the Thracians derived their origin from Asia Minor, and not from Scythia, either western or eastern."

The little that is known of Thracian mythology being comprised in those few words of Herodotus which mention that the Thracians worshipped Mars, Bacchus, and Diana, and that their princes paid particular devotion to Mercury (Lib. 5, c. 7), we have not materials for comparing with it those of Germany and Scandinavia. Adclung, however, and some modern Germans, refer their ancestors to middle Asia; but there exists no trace of migrations from middle Asia to Europe, either in history or tradition; and Adelung confesses the German coasts to have been unknown to the rest of the world till 320 years before Christ. The arguments of Colonel Kennedy, that the peopling and civilization of Germany could scarcely have made any progress in the first Christian century are, on the other hand, fully corroborated by the picture which Tacitus has drawn of German manners; nor did it escape Gibbon, that the period must have been comparatively recent. If, then, we elucidate this point "by the gradual extension of the Thracians from the frontiers of Macedonia along the Hellespont and Euxine to the Borysthenes, and from these limits on the south-east to the Baltic and Scandinavia on the north-west," we afford a solution more consistent with all the indications of history and tradition, and freer from objections, than the others which have been proposed, explaining at the same time the only manner in which the affinity between the earliest specimens of the Thracian language and the various Teutonic dialects can be developed. For Mæsia having been a province of Thracia, whence otherwise arose the wonderful resemblance between the Mæso-Gothic and the Teutonic family? Though the theological system of Thracia be unknown, we may legitimately argue, that it accorded with the German religion as closely as the languages mutually agree; and the accounts of Cæsar and Tacitus shew that the *primitive* system consisted in the adoration of the sun, the planets, and the elements. Nor were these people destitute of sublime conceptions in their religious theory and practice; for, deeming a confinement within the walls of temples derogatory from the natures of their gods, they consecrated to them woods and groves, and scrupled in any way to assimilate them to the human form, with which the details of the Scythian religion given by Herodotus do not coincide. If Scandinavia also was peopled from Germany, its religion must have been *originally* the same; for in Colonel Kennedy's opinion, the wild inconsistencies and improbabilities of the *Eddas*,—no such a city as Asgard on the Tanais being recorded by ancient writers,—“evinced that the Eddic mythology could not possibly have originated until after the Christian era.” The names of the days of the week, however, fully prove the same gods to have been at one time known both to the Germans and Scandinavians, the simple planetary and

elementary worship having among the latter "gradually assumed, by *indigenous* means, now undiscoverable, that peculiar character which has rendered the *Edda* an object of so much speculation."

These inquiries having been premised, the author passes to an examination of the authenticity and antiquity of the sacred books of the Hindus. Two thousand years since, India presented to the Greeks the same idolatry and customs which now exist there, and *then* they appeared to have been of very remote date: the nature, indeed, of its institutions and castes proves them not to have been liable to change, and nothing but the total extirpation of the brahmans can effect or could have effected the destruction of the works which define their religious and civil enactments. The authenticity and antiquity of Sanscrit works are not, therefore, disproved by much of their contents being fabulous, "because neither the Vedas, the Upanishads, nor the Purans profess to be historical compositions; and none but absurd consequences can result from forcing the religious personages which occur in the Hindu sacred books to become actually historical characters, and from attempting to define the exact age at which they are supposed to have lived. It was this latter system which so far misled Sir Wm. Jones, in his Essay on Indian Chronology, abetted by an extravagant attempt to reconcile the early legends of the Hindus with the first eleven chapters of Genesis; for it is manifestly impossible that any connection can be established between the Indians and the Hebrews. But to effect this, he lamentably placed the characters in juxta-position, contrary often to the manner in which they are described by the Hindus: thus, Hiranyacasipu and Bali, whom he identifies with Nimrod and Belus, were not mortals, but princes of the Asuras."

The charge of Colonel Wilford and Bentley, that the ancient Sanscrit works were either destroyed or remodelled, is likewise disproved by the impossibility of effecting such a thing in a country, "the area of which is upwards of one million square miles, divided into a number of independent states, speaking distinct languages, and containing more than one hundred and thirty millions of inhabitants." Against this, we may also add, that the translations of Sanscrit works into the popular dialects, of which there always must have been some, would have been a sufficient guarantee. Bentley's reasonings have been, moreover, shewn to be fallacious, even on the astronomical grounds upon which he has founded them, and from his own data and concessions to be self-contradictory; and as he has adopted the number of reigns mentioned in the Sanscrit works, which he deems to be spurious, it will follow that their authenticity or spuriousness could have been of no consequence to his system. Lieut. Col. Warren, indeed, sensibly observes, that he cannot believe any set of men effecting a change to have had "*the specific purpose of doing away their antient history*:" but the astronomical works of the Hindus are distinct from their sacred; and however the former may require alterations, it is evident that the latter cannot be susceptible of them.

Colonel Kennedy still further remarks, that the sacred books of the Hindus afford no data from which the period of their composition may be

determined, even by approximation, the writers apparently never having intended them to be subjected to chronological computation. The first historical era is that of Vicramaditya=56 years A.C., whence a period of 3,000 years, in which the Hindus pretend to no "continuous accounts, either religious, traditional, or historical," remains:—a chasm which cannot be filled up. Yet other circumstances conspire to evince the authenticity and antiquity of the Hindu religion, among which "an unvaried uniformity of conception, and a total absence of all foreign modes of thinking and extraneous interpolations," are prominently apparent: the descriptions which the works contain of manners, customs, and faith, are too accurate to be spurious; and, as Mr. Colebrooke says, no system of forgery would be equal to the arduous task of fabricating large works to agree with the very numerous citations pervading thousands of volumes, in every branch of literature, dispersed through the various nations of Hindus inhabiting Hindustan and the Dekhin. The want of arrangement, simplicity of style, and repetitions in the *Puranas*—facts observable in all early books—are thus the best vouchers of their antiquity and authenticity; for if the alleged recent date of Sanscrit works be true, how, *the aid of typography having been unknown*, could they in so short a time have been so widely circulated and multiplied throughout the immense empire of India? Colonel Kennedy believes the period at which they began to be composed to have been at least 1,100 or 1,200 years A.C.

He next proceeds to make general remarks on the Hindu religion, in which, though respecting the nature of the Supreme Being it be pantheism, it always acknowledged one Eternal Mind—the immateriality and immortality of the soul—and a future state of reward and punishment. Originally, however, the Hindus appear to have had correct notions of the nature of God, but subsequently, not understanding "how spirit could produce and act upon matter, they either identified the two together, or denied the real existence of matter." But the doctrine of *Maya*, or the *illusive* operation of the Deity, grants only to matter an apparent existence in those forms of which the universe is composed, whilst the perceptions caused by them are positive manifestations of God's essence under these illusive appearances. The Hindu believes himself to be an *undivided* part of God's all pervading spirit, though, as long as the illusory idea of the actual existence of the universe continues, he suffers pain and pleasure; but when he shall be emancipated from its bonds, he shall again become identified with the Supreme Being. Till that period, he must act under the influence of *Maya*: hence have originated the ascetic practices of the Hindus to attain this emancipation of final beatitude, which, however, is so difficult of attainment, that man is doomed to a succession of different states of being, excepting during those intervals in which he is condemned to suffer the pains of Hell or enjoy the pleasures of Paradise, previously to his re-appearance in this world, until he be finally sufficiently purified to be identified with God. Thus accounting the miseries of this life the consequences of transgressing in a former state of being, he derives from the doctrine of transmigration of

souls the highest inducements to morality, lest in another birth his sufferings be yet further aggravated.

God being without form or quality, his power could be only perceptible by being manifested under a visible form, whence from his volition that the universe should be, atoms were produced, from which, variously agitated and combined, proceeded every modification of these illusive appearances: but the Hindu believes not, like Democritus, that the aggregation of these produced the human soul. But the human soul differs in purity from the *supreme soul*; for, when God willed to manifest himself, his nature was somewhat changed by the production of three essential qualities, which together gave rise to *ahankar*, or consciousness of individual existence. It is this which is united with the human soul, and causes it to suffer pain or feel pleasure, and to be subject to future reward and punishment: and as it is supposed to be excluded from actual union with the Supreme Soul "by being enclosed in a subtle vehicle, as air in a vessel," the walls of this vehicle must be dissolved ere it can again become homogeneous with the latter, "as when the sides of the vessel are broken, the air contained in it immediately mixed with the circumambient atmosphere."

The origin of the universe is "an unquestionable creation *ex nihilo*," and in the *Puranas*, and other works which treat of it, the existence of matter is decidedly admitted, which evinces, in Colonel Kennedy's opinion, that the Hindu religion, as it existed in remote times, must have been formed from two equally venerated systems, "so that neither of them admitted of being rejected:" but those expressions, which imply materialism, must not be understood literally and as contradictory to the system, but as the consequence of imperfect notions respecting the real nature of spirit and matter. For a material form being indispensable to action, according to the Hindu doctrine, God was supposed only to make his power efficacious by the assumption of material existence; whence he invested the three qualities, which sprang from his essence, with substantial forms, as Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, his creative, preservative, and destructive energies. Yet even for this, according to the *Naradiya Puran*, it was requisite that he should have momentarily assumed a corporeal form.

In the Hindu mythology, however, the peculiar characters of these respective hypostases are not preserved nor illustrated: "Brahma, though named the *creator*, is not represented as such, but merely as the *pater magnus* (*pitamaha*) of all animated beings: nor does Shiva ever appear as the *destroyer*, and it is but obscurely intimated, that he occasions the destruction of all things at the end of each *kalpa*: the *avatars*, however, of Vishnu, might be considered as indications of his being the *preserver*, were it not that these manifestations of such a character are merely occasional and solicited, and not spontaneous: and at other times he exerts not the constant watchfulness of a superintending providence." Holy men also and men unholy, and even women, have had power to interrupt the laws of nature; curses have been pronounced, of which deities have felt the effects;—and boons by devotional acts and penances have been obtained,

which have been always so misapplied as to cause Vishnu or Siva to redress the grievances by destroying the individuals who obtained them. In the present day, also, the Hindus are divided into three great sects:—the *Vaishnavas*, who reject Siva and consider Vishnu the Supreme Being—the *Saivas*, who consider Siva such and reject Vishnu—and the *Smartas*, who deem both entitled to adoration, but seem to give the pre-eminence to Siva. Brahma, likewise, in the *Vedas* and other works, is identified with the Supreme Being. To the votaries of each of these three deities are promised four degrees of beatitude: *Salokya*, inhabitation of the same heaven; *Samipya*, approximation; *Sarupya*, assimilation; and *Sayujya*, identification or the termination of pleasure and pain, besides the final beatitude of identification with the Supreme Being. Originally, equal honours and power were ascribed to all three, who with their female energies, “certain forms, in which Vishnu, Shiva, and Devi have manifested themselves, and impersonifications of the firmament, the air, fire, water, and the earth,” were the deities of the Hindus in the earliest times. Monotheism and Polytheism are therefore so intimately blended together, as well probably more than 3,000 years ago as in the present day, that it is inferrible, that neither system preceded the other, but that both were coeval; consequently, in a religion consisting of two perfectly distinct systems, in every opinion formed of it, “the theological doctrines ought always to be carefully distinguished from the polytheistical tenets, in which the Hindus at the same time believe.”

Our limits will now oblige us rapidly to hurry over some of the succeeding chapters. This we more particularly regret on account of the new and clear light in which the Hindu theology is proposed to view, and on account of the curious and interesting extracts from the sacred books, by which the writer's observations are confirmed. With respect to the two Buddhas, whose existence has been asserted, he observes, that in the western parts of India, among well informed natives, it is the general opinion, “that Buddha was born, as related in the Bhagawat, in Kikata, the son of Jina; and that, after having effected the apostacy of Divodasa, having been prevailed upon by the brahmans and holy men to terminate the propagation of his heretical doctrines, he immediately disappeared in a deep well at Gaya, and that he left behind him no writings nor disciples. They further maintain, that no Buddhists were known in India until their sect was established by Gautama.” He by no means supposes Gautama to have been one of the seven rishis, but a learned brahman, “not improbably the very same person who founded the Nyaya school-philosophy,” in revenge for the circumstances quoted by him from the *Siva-Purana*, and that nothing yet published proves Buddha ever to have established a sect, or that the doctrines imputed to him were transmitted through a regular succession of patriarchs to Gautama. There appears, therefore, no historical evidence of the two Buddhas, although the existence of Gautama seems certain.*

* He observes that mistakes seem to have arisen from the forgetfulness that the author of the *Amara Kosha* was a Buddhist, and that the epithets contained in it are those applied to Buddha by his votaries, but never by the Hindus, and adds:

“Though it may seem trivial it may perhaps deserve remark, that the name of the regent of the

Our attention, therefore, will be more particularly directed to his chapter on the affinity between ancient and Hindu mythology as standing in a nearer connexion with the preceding parts of the work. In this he very properly animadverts on the system accommodating mythological cosmogonies and events to the Mosaic narrative, since none, with the exception of the Mohammedan, which was borrowed from it, bear a resemblance to it. But, "when a similarity exists between two systems, the one of which is consistent and complete and the other incongruous and imperfect, it must have been from the former that the latter proceeded, unless it can be shewn that they were both derived from some one common origin;" which reasoning he applies to the Greeks and Hindus, the opinions of the former having been derived from the country, in which the latter religion originated. He notices the Grecian account of the four ages, as one intimately connected with the religious system of the Hindus and their division of time, and certainly one not of that obvious and natural kind, which two people, between whom no communication had subsisted, would have adopted: also the destruction and renovation of the universe, a notion commonly prevalent in antiquity, as another point of coincidence, from which the ascription of eternity to it by some does not detract, inasmuch as the two hundred thousand billions of years, which the Hindus assign to it, justly authorize eternity to be predicated of it. He is, however, doubtful whether the triads of antiquity may be referred to the country whence the Hindu religion sprang, for there is an essential difference between these and the latter: in *them* the Supreme Being being one of the hypostases, in *that* being distinct from them. Yet this difference may have only resulted from the imperfect manner in which the doctrines of the earlier ages have been transmitted to later times: for it cannot be denied that the Greek and Roman writers frequently allude "to some Divine Power superior to Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto." Timotheus, quoted by Cudworth, represents Orpheus affirming *ὅτι δια τῶν αὐτῶν τρεῖν ὀνομάτων μίας Θεότητος τὰ πάντα ἔγιντο, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐστὶ τὰ πάντα*, which is analogous in a degree to the Sanscrit expression *eko Deva trimurti*, "one God, but three forms:"* and Col. Kennedy, after having examined the subject, concludes that the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans were indebted for this dogma to the Hindu religion.

It appears from Diodorus Siculus that the lingam in India and the phallus in Egypt originated in the same cause; the question therefore is, was it introduced into India from Egypt? or did the Egyptians derive it from those with whom the brahmanical rites originated, who are supposed to have dwelt in Babylonia? The difference of form under which the brahmanas, Egyptians, and Greeks represented it, or even the greater dissimilarity of manner under which they worshipped it, will not invalidate the conclusion which may be drawn; since, "on account of its simplicity, the brahmanical ritual may have originally prevailed in Egypt, which only gradually degenerated into those scandalous orgies (no trace of which, however, can be dis-

planet Mercury, in Sanscrit, is spelled बुध *Budha*, and that of the founder of Buddhism बुद्ध *Buddha*, and that, in Hindu mythology, they are represented as perfectly distinct personages."

* See page 211 of the work.

covered in the Hindu religion), by which the festivals of Dionusos in Greece were disgraced."

Notwithstanding these coincidences between antient and Hindu mythology, two objections against the Greek from the Hindu may be adduced. The first is, that among the Greeks the priesthood was assigned to no distinct class, whereas in India, Persia, Babylonia, Palestine, and Egypt, it was separated from the rest of the people; for even in the time of Homer the sacrifices were performed by the princes, not by the priests. Had, therefore, Greece received its mythology from Asia, or even from Egypt, this most "important accessary of all religious systems would have been also adopted;" and even if no portion of the priesthood accompanied the Pelasgi, "this class ought still to have existed in Phrygia and other parts of Asia Minor." Hence the author considers this difficulty as an anomaly incapable of explanation, leaving it to the decision of the reader, whether it be sufficient to overbalance the evidence which results from numerous coincidences, that the general similarity could not have subsisted unless the Grecian mythology had actually been derived from the Hindu. In our opinion, however, this does not appear an important difficulty, because among the Greeks, Persians, and others, in very early ages, the princes combined the sacerdotal with the regal function; also, because we know not enough of the Pelasgi and the primitive Greeks to warrant the assertion that they had not a regular priesthood.

The other objection is the dethronement and expulsion from heaven of Cœlus by Saturn, and of Saturn by Jupiter. To such changes in heaven there is nothing analogous in Hindu legends; for although each kalpa beholds a new Indra, the colonel has observed no trace of Indra having been deprived of his celestial sovereignty. It is therefore probable, either that this fable may not have formed a part of the primitive Greek mythology, or may have been derived from some distinct source. Hence this objection is unimportant likewise.

The wars of Jupiter and the gods with the Titans he compares to those of Indra and the gods of Swarga with the Asuras; the march of Bali from Patalam to Swarga, and the consequent flight of Indra and the other gods under the forms of different animals, he likewise contrasts with the gods taking refuge in a similar manner in Egypt. Even in the time of Homer and Hesiod (as he remarks), the attributes of the Grecian deities had become so effaced and incongruous, that the peculiar characters and functions which they originally had can scarcely be ascertained, and in former times other attributes may have been ascribed to them of which now no vestige remains. From the few traces, however, surviving, Jupiter shews a great correspondence to Siva: his statue with three eyes, one of which was in the forehead, stated by Pausanias to have belonged to Priam, is too strongly characteristic to be mistaken: these three eyes the Hindus consider the sun, the moon, and fire. He also conjectures that the phrases, *Lapidem Jupiter—Jovem Lapidem jurare*—*πρὸς λαθὼν ἀγῶνας καὶ ἱερουργίας*—may have referred to sacred stones, at one time consecrated to Jupiter, as the lingam to Siva.

Affinity of Ancient and Hindu Mythology.

But the greatest resemblance exists between Jupiter, as ruler of Olympus, with his subordinate gods, and Indra, lord of Swarga, with his heavenly host: both are equally fraught with pride and lust; the one is *Ζεύς Ἰσπανός*, the other *Surapati (angelorum Dominus)*; the one is Diespiter, the other *Divaspati (diei Dominus)*; the one is Pluvius or *ὀμβρέσιος*, the other presides over the rain and dispenses it, and both are armed with the thunder-bolt. The name *Ζεύς* also is identical with Indra's epithet *Dewesha (Deorum Dominus)*, the irregular genitive *Διός*, being the genitive of this Sanscrit term—*Dewasya*: *Ζη*, however, seems a corruption of *isham*, the accusative of *isha*, a name of Siva.

Neptune answers to *Varuna*, and Pluto to *Yama*; *Pashu*, the epithet of *Varuna*, from the noose which he carries, being probably the first part of *Πασίδων*; and as *adhas*, in Sanscrit, and *ἄδης*, in Greek, correspond, so Orcus in its accusative strongly resembles the Sanscrit *uragap*, a snake, "from the abode of which reptiles in the lower regions, these are called, in Sanscrit, *uraga-sthanam*." The name of *Ἄρης*—*Ἀρης*, he also obviously shews in the Sanskrit *Arah*, gen. *Arasya*, the title of the planet Mars, that of *Ἥρα* or Juno, in the Sanscrit *Ira*, or the earth, which wonderfully agrees with Plutarch's etymology, as quoted by Eusebius: *ἡ μὲν ἱστὶν ἡ Ἥρα, καθάπερ εἰρηται*. Ceres he identifies with *Shri*, both in name and attributes, and her Greek appellation *Διμήτρη*, allowing for the suppression of the digamma, with *Dewamatr*, one of *Shri*'s epithets: comparing Minerva with *Devi*, he retraces conjecturally her Greek name *Ἀθήνη* in *Ishani*, a title of Devi. He likewise suggests that Vesta, "*quam rivum intellige flammam*," according to Ovid, may be *Svaha*, the consort of *Agni*.

These combined particulars and facts, proved as far as they are susceptible of proof, substantiate the connexion between the Hindus and the Greeks, and attest those early migrations by which the Teutonic nations approached a striking similarity to the present occupants of India. The point of view from which Col. Kennedy has surveyed these extensive subjects is evidently correct: for, unless we suppose Babylonia to have been the spot from whence these different migrations took place, we shall fail in satisfactorily solving the problem, which is every where presented to us. Nor can we well doubt that the sacred language of the hierophant, Homer's language of the gods, was either the present Sanscrit or an older dialect of it; and perhaps if it be fated that the Babylonian bricks shall yet be deciphered, we shall not only acquire a clearer insight into the mystery which has hung over antiquity, but even discover that the sacred tongue of the Chaldee sage, of which they doubtless are portions, was the same as the wonderful language of the modern brahman. Of this we may, perchance, observe some traces in the surviving Chaldee, which, if the hypothesis be true, must to a certain extent have been influenced in its vocables by it; for, although M. Klaproth has disputed the fact and animadverted on Sir Wm. Jones for its assertion, no one can compare the Sanscrit and Chaldee roots without noticing many resemblances, which become the more singular, since not even the slightest analogy subsists between the grammars.

The connexion between the Hindus and the Greeks is still further evinced by the accordance of the languages, which is sufficiently strong to point to a common origin, and it may be remarked that Homer so frequently uses the verbs in $\mu\iota$, as to occasion the conjecture that they were the primitive Greek form; if so, as they closely approach to the Sanscrit form, they add another link to the existing chain of evidence.

We must now dismiss Col. Kennedy's valuable work by strongly recommending it to the perusal of our readers, as one in which every subject has been examined without an undue bias, and in which the polished learning of the classical scholar has been applied to deeply interesting oriental researches.

THE OLDEN TIME.

هرکرا خوابگاهي الاخر بدو مستي خاک است

HAFIZ.

There is an hour, when ages rise to view,
And flit before the Fancy's radiant eye,
When Time's still records of the moulder'd hue
Lead back the mind to scenes, which ne'er shall die.

There is an hour, when Mem'ry's potent spell
Divinely opens Death's long-sealed bier;
When those, who rul'd, or wrote, or nobly fell,
In scenes of fancied life once more appear.

Forc'd by that charm in Valhal's spacious hall
We see fierce Odin animate his horde,
And all those valiant deeds to mind recall,
Which mark'd in orient lands their deadly sword.

Till in the west, with blood and carnage rise,
They fix'd their seats and dar'd the wild affray,
And pour'd their legions, prodigal of life,
O'er distant realms, yet strange to foreign sway.

Thus forc'd, we witness o'er a world unknown
Osiris peace and useful arts disperse,
Or read in mystic Egypt's sculptur'd stone
Events, long since conceal'd from poet's verse.

Or as from Shinâr mov'd the motley clan,
In quest of novel seats and lands unsung,
We trace the gen'ral history of man,
Attested by each faith, and rite, and tongue.

Fix'd by the spell, we mark proud Brahma's race,
And antient Iraun's fire-revering tribe,
Beyond the date of man their fathers trace,
And from the mind divine their lore imbibe.

We view the gods appear in human form,
And grace the earth with their transcendant line:
Against the Deva, dire regents of the storm,
We Paris view and warlike chiefs combine.

We see great Rama urge his blood-stain'd car,
Or think of Jamshid's splendour with a sigh,
Of Rustam's deeds, the thunderbolt of war,
Or Sohrab daring with his sire to vie.

Or Antar, urging on his bold career,
Midst tribes as free, as earth-encircling air,
Lords of the sandy waste and sword and spear,
The mighty lions of their desert lair.

We mark the veil, which, like some mist of gloom,
 Dropt on the wanderings of each earlier age ;
 We feel, alas ! oblivion was their doom,
 The doom alike of savage and of sage.

Through the wide world we stretch our anxious ken,
 And seek some blest at least with happier lot :
 Where'er we look, the destiny of men
 Meets our research : alas ! we find them not.

Of Scythian rovers, ah ! how little known !
 Though destin'd to infest Europa's plains ;
 Of Carthage too, beyond her wars with Rome,
 Her name and chiefs, alas ! what else remains !

But Philip's son oblivion's spell invaders,
 And bursts by deeds of arms the fount of light ;
 Dispelling from the gloom the ling'ring shades,
 He shews a wisdom, as his trophies, bright.

The Grecian sage receiv'd the rushing ray,
 Like old Prometheus from indignant Jove ·
 In attic haunts new muses chose to stray,
 And lovely Crishna deck'd the Dorian grove.

Yet still no rose, no nightingale was found,
 Save where Anacreon pour'd his festive song,
 Or where Bucolic bards aspir'd to sound
 The strains, which to the eastern lute belong.

But though these lays of love and nature came
 To tune to foreign themes the Grecian's page,
 Th' enfeebled lyre, its notes no more the same,
 Moan'd like a bulbul captive in his cage.

Yet, where are they—the sons of song and pow'r,
 Whose mighty acts in ruin'd glories lie ?
 Ah ! vain the wish that would recall their hour !
 And will them, like their deeds, not doom'd to die !

They passed, as meteors · and the shades of night
 O'erwhelm the spot, which mark'd them for its own,
 Save where some star sheds forth its glimmering light,
 But fails to make their former brilliance known.

And o'er their works Destruction holds its sway :
 E'en Babylon is fall'n no more to rise ;
 The bitter and the owl and beasts of prey
 Now sojourn, where once incense sought the skies,

And Jamshid's pile, that grand stupendous mass,
 In fragments lies, by Moslem feet defil'd ;
 And mighty Tadmór (shall thus glory pass ?)
 Is lost midst desert sands and tribes as wild.

So Bali's city, merg'd beneath the wave,
 Like those between the Asphaltitic shore,
 Proclaims, that nought can Fate's destruction brave,
 That nought their pristine grandeur can restore.

Just so, o'er them, who rul'd those wide domains,
 And taught fierce War the softer muse to woo,
 With iron sceptre Death now sternly reigns,
 And all the tears they have is heav'n's own dew.

What ! though th' historic page, which shews their might,
 Marks *but some deeds*, which signalis'd their day,
 Too scanty remnants of each glorious fight,
 Too brief memorials of unbounded sway ;

Yet, as th' eternal pyramids secure,
 Which Fate's relentless grasp cannot consume,
 Still shall their memories live, whilst time endure,
 And tear unwilling honours from the tomb.

OPEN TRADE WITH CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—At a time when the affairs of the East-India Company are exciting so much attention, it may not be deemed obtrusive in one who has had some means of forming a correct judgment on the question, as to the expediency of throwing open the China trade, to submit a few remarks for the consideration of those who have to legislate on the subject : and although I do not pretend to throw much new light on the matter in dispute between the East-India Company and the anti-monopolist, yet I deem it not impossible that the following view of the subject may lead to some good, if it even does no more than induce the supporters of an "Open Trade" to moderate their expectations of the benefit which they anticipate to derive from the abolition of the Company's China monopoly.

I am by no means an advocate (generally speaking) of a system of monopoly, and am decidedly of opinion that, in almost all cases, the more free commerce is left, the more will it flourish, and in proportion benefit mankind in general ; but I consider the trade with China as an exception to a general rule, and for reasons which I shall hereafter state.

There is little doubt, for instance, that if the corn-trade were thrown open, by the abolition of a protecting duty, a very large proportion of foreign corn must be purchased with specie, and that the balance of trade would, in so far, be against this country ; but that specie must have been previously obtained by the productions of the soil or industry of Great Britain ; where we may suffer in the one trade, we shall benefit in another ; and it appears obvious that the corn taken from the continental markets, and brought into our own, must tend to enhance the price in the former and reduce it in the latter, until the value in each becomes pretty nearly upon a par, and the most expert and most industrious manufacturers must then assume the command in all markets where their productions are in demand.—This however is a discussion somewhat "far a-field" from the purport of this letter, except that three-fourths of the teas and commodities of China always have been, and must still be, purchased by the merchants of England (whether the East-India Company or private individuals) with specie or bills on India or England, and no country ought to expect that every branch of its trade should yield a balance in its favour.

Every person, who has been in the habit of seeing any thing of Chinese edicts, or knowing any thing of Chinese customs, will be aware that the whole system of Chinese legislation is one of precedents, and an emperor or mandarin of China would as soon think of altering any of the customs or laws of the celestial empire, as he would of endeavouring to controvert Confucius himself. The Chinese are not to be considered as a people upon whom a new light is likely to break, which would induce them to change or alter a custom that has existed for ages ; and it will be in vain that the English nation look to them to allow any thing approaching a freedom of trade at Canton, or to permit European vessels to visit any other port of that empire.

From the period of the commencement of Europeans trading with China, the whole of their commerce has been carried on with a Hong, consisting of several merchants, authorized by the government to trade with the "Barbarians," as they term foreigners ; and for the privilege of so trading they are compelled to pay a heavy tax to government, independently of an occasional tight "squeeze" by the mandarins and hoppo. The trade, on the part of the Chi-

nese, is therefore a strict monopoly, and in my opinion can only be met and carried on successfully, by the British nation, through the medium of a monopoly on its part.

It may be said that the Americans carry on a trade prosecuted by individuals; but those, whose occasional visits to China may have enabled them to form a correct judgment on the subject, will know, that their trade has always derived considerable benefit and facilities from the existence of the East-India Company's factory at Canton, through whose influence and weight with the Hong merchants (and through them with the government) the foreign trade with China has been kept in some degree of check and controul.

Let it be remembered, that the factory at Canton are the only customers the Hong merchants have, whose business they regard as of any material consequence to them, or to whom they can look for assistance and support in any emergency of commercial distress; and their commerce is of sufficient importance, to the Hong, to induce them to conduct their intercourse with something approaching to justice and liberality; but do away with that wholesome check, and the weight which the outlay of two or three millions sterling annually, besides the loan or advance of as many millions of dollars, must always give, and throw such expenditure into the hands of hundreds of private individuals, each striving and competing with the other, and it will soon be discovered, to their cost, that the monopoly of the Hong, backed, as they always are, by the mandarins and hoppos (to whom alone there is any appeal on the spot), will overwhelm the small capitalists trading to the extent of their £40,000 or £50,000, and throw them entirely at the mercy of a dozen cormorants, who will then regulate the trade according to their own will and pleasure.

By the large sum annually expended with the Hong merchants in the purchase of tea, and by the advance which is occasionally made to them of a million or two of dollars, the factory are enabled to conduct their trade on a tolerably secure footing; and the same basis or system, that is acted upon by the Chinese with regard to the Company's trade, is, of necessity, extended to the other branches of the foreign trade of Canton, and thereby the benefits of their influence is indirectly felt by our country or Indian trade, as well as by that of all other foreign nations, who have any intercourse with the Chinese; though it is by no means a circumstance of unfrequent occurrence, that some one or other of the parties alluded to are obliged to solicit the good offices and intercession of the factory. If, therefore, there was not at Canton some kind of power of sufficient weight to exercise a wholesome check, in opposition to the monopoly of the Hong merchants (and it is not in the power of individuals to establish one), the whole trade would soon become entirely at their mercy, and must speedily either dwindle to nothing, or the parties carrying it on must submit to take and give such prices as the Hong merchants may, in their discretion, think proper to give and to exact; for they are well aware that we must purchase their teas at any price, whilst they (the Chinese nation) can very well dispense with any of the articles usually taken from Europe to Canton.

It will be found that, even with the facilities that the American trade with China has long enjoyed (and there is no other nation whose commerce has been worth speaking of), it has for several years been on the decline; and it is a singular fact, that there is hardly a single exception of an American merchant, entering largely into the China trade, that has not in a few years become bankrupt, the agents resident in China being the only parties who have realized fortunes. With this example, under such favourable circumstances, before

their eyes, how can the British merchants expect to carry on a prosperous trade, after the East-India Company's factory shall have been withdrawn? And it is obvious they cannot continue the expense of such an establishment at Canton, if the monopoly in teas be entirely withdrawn from them; and although some wiseacres may exclaim, "Do as other nations have done, and establish a consulate there, to protect your trade and general interests," those, who have attained any practical knowledge of the Chinese on the spot, will tell them, that the consuls already there are not valued one pinch of snuff, and that any one who might be sent, let him threaten, bluster, or coax, as much as he will, would have no more weight or influence than any other individual; and in such a case, it would become necessary for the British government to make up their minds to support his remonstrances by an armament, and to force a trade at the point of the bayonet.

But, although I am a strong advocate for the continuance of a factory at Canton, possessing the influence of the present one, I am not prepared to contend that the tea-trade ought to be continued a strict monopoly in the hands of the East-India Company. On the contrary, I think a middling course might be adopted, that would meet the object of the abolitionists, and still leave the Company a sufficient inducement to continue their factory, and not abandon the tea-trade to private merchants.

The number of vessels at present in employ in the country or Indian trade with China, amounts to upwards of thirty of large class, forming an aggregate of from 19,000 to 20,000 tons, exclusive of the Portuguese, the tonnage of whose vessels is not less than 4000 tons. Of these ships, which make an annual voyage, at least one-half the tonnage is empty on their return from China to India, and the owners would be glad to load back, as a return cargo, teas and other productions of China, at very moderate freights; and if the trade with Canton were thus thrown open circuitously through the ports of India, not only would the wishes of the abolitionists be nearly met, but several other desirable points would be gained.

The additional expense entailed on the private trade, in thus circuitously obtaining teas from China, through India, in commissions, freight, insurance, &c., would prevent him from underselling the East-India Company so much as to trench upon a fair mercantile profit to them; whilst the cost of maintaining a factory in Canton, which it would be their interest to keep up so long as they hold the monopoly of the direct trade, would equally hinder them from materially underselling the free trader, whilst both would derive the benefit of a controlling power over the Hong merchants, and the country or Indian shipping interest (now in a deplorably depressed condition) would be materially benefited, by obtaining cargoes back for such of their ships as now return empty, and the competition, that would be thus safely created between the East-India Company and the private merchants, would be such as to maintain a beneficial check on prices in England, without throwing the trade exclusively into the hands of either party, which must inevitably be the case if the China trade be altogether thrown open.

Another object, on which considerable stress has been laid, would also by this mode of conducting the trade be attained; and that is, preventing ships manned by European seamen from going to China, except those that may be under the direct controul of the Company's factory, and which, notwithstanding it is lightly thought of by those who have no local knowledge of the manners and prejudices of the inhabitants of the country, will be sufficiently appreciated by such as have visited the Celestial Empire, and had feeling proof

of the proneness of the Chinese to come into hostile contact with Europeans.

Much has been said and written, by the opponents of the East-India Company, upon the subject of their taking up ships at a so much higher rate of freight than a private merchant could charter small vessels at for similar voyages; but the censurers do not appear to bear in mind that the Company are their own insurers, and that, if they were not compelled by other circumstances to employ a class of ships as admirably armed, equipped, and manned, as are their 1200-ton ships, it would still be more to their advantage to continue their present practice of sailing such vessels, than to charter smaller and in every respect inferior vessels; as the difference they pay in freight amounts to but a very small sum, as compared to the expense they would entail in premium of insurance, if they were not their own underwriters; and I consider the additional security they derive is cheaply bought by the increased expense.

If the trade were to be entirely thrown open, and individuals permitted to compete with the Company in a direct trade, it will be but fair and equitable to relieve the latter from the compulsory condition of their existing charter, of keeping a heavy stock of teas in their home warehouses, and allow them an equal freedom of trade with their competitors.

If such were to be the case, an overwhelming quantity of the article might be forced into the market, to the ruin of those who may first enter into the open trade, inasmuch as the Company have a two to three years' stock on hand, and the market would always be subject to those fluctuations in prices, which a superabundant supply at one time, and a scarcity at another, must always produce.

I have thus endeavoured to lead those interested in the subject into what I consider an impartial view of the question at issue, and shall feel that I have not uselessly trespassed on your space, if these few cursory remarks induce those who have to decide upon it, to follow up the ideas herein suggested by such reflections and conclusions as may lead to a result beneficial to all parties.

I remain your very obedient servant,

MEDIATOR.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

ON THE RECENT REDUCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—Since my return from India, on perusing your Monthly Journals, I find that great reductions have been made with respect to the provincial battalions in Bengal, a measure which I cannot but consider a real good, and a laudable subject of economy, as they were generally only useful to increase the allowances of old invalid officers, who usually obtained the command of them, and who received 200 rupees per mensem extra for so doing.

With respect to their utility, I consider them of little service, as they merely did the duty of the civil station, where any such duty was to be done, but which might as well have been performed by burkandauzes, chuprassies, or others attached to the civilians; or where it happened that troops of the line were stationed at such places, a sufficient number could be procured to undertake the duties, such as guarding jails, cutcherries, or going on escort duty, &c. without entailing a large expense upon the Company consequent on the support of no less than twelve battalions of locals, or provincials, mostly

civil, eight of which, I perceive, are now disbanded, and I hope that the others will be so soon.

Their policy, also, with regard to the reduction of two troops and companies per regiment was, I think, judicious, as it was not only a great saving of expense, but created a greater facility in the manœuvring of corps, as eight companies were in the latter case much better adapted to field-exercise than ten; and it also further added to the efficiency of each regiment, by removing a great number of old and worn-out men, more fit for the invalids, to which many were afterwards transferred, than to the active duties of the profession. But *à propos* of the regular army,—the Company's present strength, and chief support,—on whom depends, in fact, the very existence of the Indian empire—on the influence obtained by whose European officers over the natives under their command, consists the welfare and safety of the state; let us turn to them, and consider the effects which an ill-advised economy may occasion. In the first place, I maintain that the European officer has generally great controul over the affections and regard of the sepoys under him. They look up to their commanding officer as to a father, and if he acts with kindness towards them, as most of the European officers, I am happy to say, do, they will be led by him any where, whether for good or evil: as witness Sir George Barlow, and the mutiny of 1809, as to the latter point; and the many acts of heroism and gallantry displayed by them on various occasions, when led on by their own immediate officers, as to the former. This being the case, I consider it in the highest degree impolitic to cool the energies of the British officers (who, for the sake of his employers at home, strains every nerve to conciliate the affections of the native soldiery) by a system of economy, insignificant in itself, as to the saving to be made, yet inflicting distress upon him, and in total violation of every previous pledge and compact. The result, if persevered in, must be this;—officers will still continue to do their duty, but it will not be with that energy of spirit, once so characteristic of the Indian army. They will not, hereafter, be so ready, first to obtain, then to direct into the proper channel, the influence they might possess over the minds of thousands, whose good opinion of our government is the only safety of it. Listlessness and inactivity will be the result; for when the only encouragement to be met with is reduction now, of their just allowances guaranteed so many years ago, and then considered permanent, there is nothing to incite them beyond the mere performance of their duty. Had the Company not interfered with the rights and privileges of the army; had they been content to reduce two troops and companies per regiment, without a consequent reduction of officers (which, to say the least of it, is unwise, as there are much too few already, independent of its bearing hard upon the junior branches of the service, stopping promotion for a length of time at best); and had they not resolved on promulgating the obnoxious order regarding the half batta—which, I fear, has alienated from them the hearts of the great majority of their military servants, and which after all will add but a trifle to the saving contemplated, at the expense of much discontent and dissatisfaction,—they would then have acted wisely, and might have gone on curtailing useless expenditure, in other ways, without occasioning the deep regrets and strong remonstrances of high and low, on an ill-advised economy, which in the end, as far as regards their officers, will verify the old adage of being "Penny wise and Pound foolish."

November 9, 1831.

C.

TENURES OF LAND IN THE KANDYAN KINGDOM.

THE kingdom of Kandy consisted of twenty-one grand divisions, of which the twelve principal were called *Disavonies*; the others were called *Rates*, or districts. The *Disavonies* were as follow: the Four Korles, the Seven Korles, Uwa, Mattete, Saffragam, the Three Korles, Walapana, Udalapata, Nawerekalawiya, Wellasse, Bintenne, and Tamankada. The districts, nine in number, were Udanawere, Yalinawere, Tunpanahe, Hariapotta, Dambere, Hewahete, Kotmale, Uda or Upper Bulatgame, Pata or Lower Bulatgame.

The tenure of land was considered to be the foundation of the King's claims to the services and contributions of the people; that is, the possessors of the land were liable to those claims, and, *vice versa*, persons, generally speaking, not possessing lands were liable to no regular services or duties, except, in some instances, light and occasional ones.

Lands, which properly subjected the possessor to regular public services and contributions, were low paddy lands, which could be cultivated every year, but not (with some few exceptions) garden or high grounds: registers of persons liable to regular service were kept by many of the chiefs of provinces. An individual openly abandoning his land (which sometimes happened, especially in the latter years of the late king's reign, on account of the severity of the duty) was no longer called upon to perform service or pay duties. Service-land thus abandoned was strictly the property of the crown, and the king, in some instances, exercised the right by taking the crops and re-granting the land. According to more general custom, however, the crop was disposed of by the chief of the province, village, or department, to which the land belonged, or the land was re-granted by him to another, subject to the same service, frequently on payment of a small fee. Land which was abandoned, if afterwards reclaimed by the original proprietor, or even by his heir, was usually restored on payment of a suitable fee, unless it had been definitely granted to another, or possessed many years by a family performing service. No person retaining his land could without the king's permission change his service, that is, abandon his proper department, and resort to another.

Lands were alienable by the proprietor, but continued liable to the same service: hence persons of high caste seldom purchased the lands of the lower classes, especially if the service were that of any handicraft or menial.

Service-lands might descend to or be acquired by females, who either paid a commutation for service in money, or, if required, provided a substitute to perform personal service. *Rajakariya*, which may be interpreted "king's duty," implies either the personal service or the dues in money or kind, to which any person or land was liable. Personal service, however, was, in very many instances, commuted for a money payment, which was considered the legal perquisite of the chief. The following were instances:—

1st. Universally, in the case of the Alapattu and Hewa Wasam people, and the Koditawakku people of the *disavonies*: of the *likam* people, or persons of some other departments in the upper districts, who performed in rotation regular duty at the house of their chief, or at other fixed stations, all absentees beyond the number required to attend paying a fixed sum varying in different departments. 2dly. In the case of the same and other persons who were obliged to attend at public festivals in Kandy, and who paid to their chiefs each a fixed sum for failure. 3dly. In the case of the classes before-mentioned, others when called upon to furnish timber, erect buildings, or perform other public service, all absentees, whether excused by favour, disabled by

sickness, or withheld by urgent private concerns, paid a commutation in money.

The chief being held responsible for the expeditious performance of the work assigned to him, the king seldom inquired minutely the number employed. Hence the reason why the chiefs received the crops or the emoluments to be derived from vacant service-lands. But he could only dispense with the personal service, for it was an invariable rule that the chief, who enjoyed the benefit of the crops, should deliver to the royal store the revenue chargeable upon the land.

Every field, with few exceptions, had attached to it a garden and a jungle-ground, which, as matter of course, were inherited and transferred along with it.

No specific term of years constituted a prescriptive title to land, notwithstanding a vulgar saying, which attached validity to thirty years' possession. But an undisturbed possession of many years was considered, in all cases, as a strong presumptive proof in favour of the possessor.

Of the Species of Lands.—The Singalese word *gamè*, properly pronounced, signifies "villages;" but in the Kandyan country it was also frequently applied to a single estate, or a single field: the latter was often called *panguwa*, or "share." Villages, properly so called, were of the following kinds:

Gabada gamè, a royal village. This may be generally described as containing muttettu lands,* which the inhabitants cultivated gratuitously and entirely for the benefit of the crown; and other lands which the inhabitants possessed in consideration of their cultivating the muttettu, or rendering certain other services to the crown. *Wihare gamè*, a village belonging to a temple of Buddha. *Dewale gamè*, a village belonging to some heathen deity. *Vidane gamè*, a village under the orders of a vidan, and containing usually people of low caste, liable to public services. *Ninda gamè*, a village which, for the time being, is the entire property of the grantee, or temporary chief: definitively granted by the king, with sannas, it became *parveny*.† It generally contained a muttettu field, which the inhabitants, in consideration of their lands, cultivated gratuitously for the benefit of the grantee, and besides were liable to the performance of certain other services for him. *Gallat gamè*, a species of villages in the lower part of the Four Korles, the Three Korles, and a part of Saffragram, much in the nature of a Ninda village, and sometimes taking that name. Other villages and lands, which need not be specified, are denominated from the department to which they belonged, *Kuruwe gamè* or *panguwa*; *Multengè gamè* or *panguwa*; *Attu paltee gamè* or *panguwa*. *Keta* was a royal field, or land sown on account of the crown. In royal villages it was the same as the muttettu.

Parveny land is that which was the private property of an individual: properly, land which had been long possessed by his family; but it was also so called if recently acquired in fee simple.

All lands in the Kandyan country being subject to service, the distinction of service-parveny is still known.

Muttettu land was a field which was sown on account of the king or other proprietor, temporary grantee or chief of a village, and distinguished from the fields of the other inhabitants of the village, who were liable to perform service, or render dues. Muttettu lands were of two kinds, viz. 1st. *Ninda muttettu*, which was sown entirely gratuitously for the benefit of the proprietor, grantee, or chief, by other persons, in consideration of the lands which they possessed. 2d. *Aude Muttettu*, which was sown by any one, without

* Crown lands.

† Alienated by government, subject to tax, or share of the produce.

obligation, on the usual condition of giving half the crop to the proprietor.

Nila panguwa was land possessed on condition of cultivating the muttettu, or performing other menial service, or both, for the proprietor, grantee or chief of a village: the possessor of such land was called *Nilakaraga*. In some instances, he was the proprietor, and could not be displaced, so long as he performed the service; in others, he was a tenant at will, and removable at pleasure.

Asweddune, or *dakupata*, was land lately brought into cultivation as a field, or more recently than the original field. In most cases, the asweddune of one person was not of any considerable extent.

In the royal villages, in the vidane villages, and in some others in the upper districts, the possessors performed some king's service, but not so much as the proprietors of original lands.

If a stranger cultivated land lately brought into cultivation from the estate of another, particularly in the disavonies, he paid by agreement to the proprietor, a small annual sum, and besides assisted him in country work, and attended him on a journey, receiving victuals: unless inscribed (which rarely happened) in the *likammitya*, he performed no public service for it. If such land was cultivated by the proprietor performing service, he was liable to no extra service for it.

Pidawilla was land offered by individuals to temples, and there is much land of this description in other parts of the country. It is usually asweddune of small extent, more rarely small portions of the original service land. In the upper districts, such offerings, it was held, should not be made without the king's permission; but they were sometimes made with leave of the chief only. In the disavonies, they were usually offered with the consent of the disave, but sometimes without it, if of trifling extent. As no king's service or revenues were diminished thereby, the king's sanction was deemed less important.

Purappadu land was land vacant or without owner. Land became purappadu either on failure of heirs, by abandonment, or by forfeiture. But if resumed by the crown, as royal, in the latter case it was denominated *Gabada gamè*.

Anda land was that which was delivered by the proprietor to another to cultivate, on condition of giving him half the crop and rent: this was the usual condition on which fertile fields were annually let.

Ota was of three kinds; 1st. a portion of the crop equal to the extent sown, or to one and a half, or double the extent sown, in some paddy-fields or chenas: it was the usual share paid by the cultivator to the proprietor for fields which were barren, or difficult to be protected from wild animals, particularly the Seven Korles, Suffragam, Hewahetc, and some chenas in Harispatta. In many royal villages in the Seven Korles, were lands paying ota to the crown. 2dly. The share of one-third paid from a field of tolerable fertility, or from a good chena sown with paddy. 3dly. The share which a proprietor of a chena sown by another with fine grain cut first from the ripe crop, being one large basket-full, or one man's burthen.

Hena, or as it was commonly called, *chena*, was light jungle-ground, in which the jungle was cut and burnt for manure, after intervals of five and fourteen years, and paddy called *Etui*, or fine grain, or cotton, and sometimes roots and vegetables, were cultivated: after two, or at the most, three crops, it was abandoned till the jungle grew again.

THE SPASMODIC CHOLERA MORBUS.

THIS mysterious disease, after traversing one-eighth of the terrestrial globe, stretching its fangs from China on the east, to Germany on the west, sweeping off more than fifty millions of human beings * in the short space of fourteen years, and triumphing over every supposed obstacle which variety of climate, vicissitudes of temperature, physical barriers, and human ingenuity have opposed to it, at length has reached, or is supposed to have reached, our own shores. Although the visit or even approach of one of the direst scourges, with which it has pleased Providence ever to afflict the human race, cannot be contemplated without emotion, it would be as idle, as it is certainly hurtful, to indulge a pusillanimous terror. Firmness and resolution we find to be amongst the most powerful prophylactics for this as for other similar diseases; and by arming ourselves with these moral preservatives, and adopting the precautions suggested by professional skill, we shall, in the event of its introduction here, best guard our own health, and be enabled to exercise the imperative duty of administering to the necessities of others. Happily, for more than a century, such a visitation as this has been unknown in England; and our exemption from the calamity has withheld from us a knowledge of the innumerable claims which, in such emergencies, are made upon private charity and beneficence; and how large a proportion of human life is saved or sacrificed by the active exertion or the selfish denial of those offices, which social duty expects, nay demands, at our hands.

In drawing the attention of our readers to the subject of this malady, we rather comply with a presumed expectation on their part, than are impelled by the belief that we can diffuse any new light upon its history or character. The antecedent volumes of this Journal contain a consecutive history of the disease, from its eruption in 1817; and valuable medical notices of it are interspersed throughout them, from whence many of the numerous publications of the present day have evidently derived assistance. Neither can we undertake to analyze these publications (as we once intended to do), which have multiplied upon us to such an alarming extent, that their titles alone would probably fill a couple of pages. Our intention is merely to furnish a more exact account of the geographical history of the Cholera Morbus, than we have yet observed to have been given to the public; and to elucidate, as far as we can, by facts and observations, the important and essential question respecting the mode in which it is propagated.

The origin of the disease, improperly termed Cholera Morbus, is involved in obscurity; not less, indeed, than that of most virulent communicable maladies. It is not difficult to conceive, nor is the idea incongruous with the theory of the animal economy, that the *virus* of a disease, not at first infectious or contagious, may be exasperated by a variety of causes, into such malignity as to generate an effluvia, which would carry

* According to the reasonable calculation of M. Moreau de Jonnés.

with it the germs of the disease into another system ; and if these germs continue to be nourished, and their malignity is increased by the presence of similar causes, — whether in the individual or in the atmosphere he breathes, — a mass of communicable miasmata is created, sufficient to constitute a contagion.

Without venturing, however, into the mazes of theory, it is sufficient to state, that the disease, in its present character, first developed itself in a formidable shape, or at least attracted notice, at Jessore, a district in the Delta traversed by the lesser channels of the Ganges, the southern portion of it being in the Sunderbunds, consisting of marshy tracts, formed by the alluvion and changes of the channels, and covered with jungle. The town of Jessore, or Moorley, about one hundred miles from Calcutta, is small and notoriously unhealthy.

Various statements have been made respecting much earlier exhibitions of the spasmodic cholera, in different parts of India, the accuracy of which it is, of course, difficult to decide, since the common or sporadic sort assumes sometimes a malignancy which renders it difficult to be distinguished by its diagnostics from the other, though it is generically a different disease. In our present number,* there is a statement by a writer in one of the Calcutta papers, in which he affirms, that he observed the pestilential Cholera Morbus amongst the Koorarecas, a year before its appearance at Jessore ; and in the Bengal Medical Report, it is distinctly stated, as an undeniable fact, that the epidemic first appeared in the Nuddeah and Mymensing districts,† in May 1817, that it raged extensively there in June, and in July had reached the distant district of Dacca.

The disorder began to prevail at Jessore about the 20th August 1817, and its sudden ravages in the Jessore, Moorshedabad,‡ and Rajshyie districts, as well as at Calcutta, which it reached in September, excited the utmost alarm. In an account of the epidemic, given in our Journal for May 1818,§ written by an intelligent person at Calcutta, the origin of the disease is attributed to the use of unwholesome food, namely, bad sable-fish and ouze or new rice, in conjunction with the extreme heat and drought of the season, followed by heavy rain and an extremely variable temperature ; and with the want of free ventilation at Jessore, and its situation amidst rank vegetation. The natives of Bengal gave to this new disease the expressive name of *ওলাউঠা*, *ola ool'ha*, from *ওলা*, “ a descending,” and *উঠা*, “ a rising,”|| corresponding with that of *هيفت*

* Asiatic Intell. p. 123

† Both permeated, as it were, by the channels and streamlets of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, consequently swampy, and generators of malarial.

‡ Moorshedabad district, which was reckoned by the natives (according to Hamilton) formerly healthy, is now visited by the cholera morbus almost every year.

§ Vol. v. p. 446.

|| Carey's Bengall Dictionary (1825) gives “ the spasmodic cholera morbus,” as the meaning of *ola-oot'ha* ; but the term is found in Forster's Bengall Vocabulary (1795), where it is defined “ flux attended with vomiting.”

kayzat, "flux and vomit," which it acquired in Persia and in Central and Western India.*

When it somewhat abated in Calcutta and its vicinity, the epidemic had extended into Bahar, and in September and October was wasting Dinapore, Patna, and other large towns, in the upper provinces, in some of which the deaths were near a hundred a day. In November, it unhappily reached the centre division of the grand army, under the Marquess of Hastings, whilst marching easterly from the Sindh (branch of the Ganges), where it developed itself in its most terrific form, assailing Europeans as well as natives. It attacked the division on the 14th November, and for about ten days, the camp was converted into an hospital, the deaths, which were unusually sudden, amounting to a tenth of the number collected.† The roads were strewed, on each day's route, with the dead and dying, owing to the impossibility of finding means of transport. Here, as in other places, the disease ran its course, and abated in about a fortnight, which was then ascribed to the army's reaching, in its advance, a purer air, but which has since been found to be one of its characteristics.

It is worthy of remark here, that the infectious or contagious nature of the disease was doubted and denied at this early period of its career. In a report by Mr. Corbyn, then assistant-surgeon in charge of the native hospital of the centre division, dated Erreeh, on the Betwa, November 26, 1817,‡ and published by order of Government, he observes: "That this disease is not infectious, I am perfectly convinced; all my attendants upon the sick have escaped the disease; and I have more particularly, at all hours of the day and night, respired the atmosphere of a crowded hospital with impunity."

Extending itself in various directions through the interior of India, it began to threaten our Western Presidency. In June, 1818, it was at Nagpore; in August it reached Punderpoor, where it carried off 3,000 of a comparatively small population, Poonah, Panwell, and Bombay. In September it had reached Surat, and even Bassein in the Persian Gulf. Its progress in Central India had been equally rapid. In September, 1818, it had spread itself through Rajpootana, where its ravages were fearful. Singular, however, to say, here, as well as in most other parts of India, in the early visits of the disease, Europeans were rarely victims to it. We know instances of British officers, who had attendants dying of the cholera in their very tents, escaping its attacks. Such circumstances are cited, as proofs, though they are very equivocal ones, of its non-contagious nature.

The entrance of this terrific pest into the Madras territories, in August, was marked with circumstances of eccentricity. Whilst it raged at Ellore,

* Dr. Whitelaw Ainslie, in his *Materia Indica*, gives the following as the names of the cholera morbus in the languages of Southern India: *emutrum vandie*, Tamul; *danklugna*, Dukhani; *ventio*, Telogoo; *nirtiripa*, Malayalim. These names, however, denote the common or sporadic disorder.

† So says Mr. Prinsep; but the Bengal report makes the ravages more frightful. According to the latter, it destroyed, in twelve days, one-third, or one-half of the division, which consisted of 10,000 men, attacking old and young, Europeans and natives, fighting men and camp-followers, who fell, sometimes instantaneously, often in a very few hours, beneath its assaults.

‡ *Asiatic Journal*, Vol. vi. p. 473.

Rajamundy, and other places, it left the Nizam's territories, on the north and north-east, *pro hac vice*, perfectly free and untouched.

Between the period of its eruption in the month of August, 1817, and June, 1818, before it had reached either Madras or Bombay, it was computed that 150,000 persons had fallen victims to this plague, in the Company's territories alone; and whole villages are represented to have been depopulated by death, or flight through fear of death. M. Moreau de Jonnès has calculated, upon what data we know not, that one-tenth of the population of Hindustan was, in the whole, attacked by the epidemic, of which number one-sixth died.

In November it left Madras, where it first appeared in October, and attacked the French settlement of Pondicherry and other places on the coast of Coromandel to the southward. From the peculiarity of its progress, it is difficult to avoid a phraseology which does not appear to sanction a vulgar notion entertained by the superstitious Asiatics, that the Cholera Morbus is a spirit or demon, moving in malignant wrath from place to place; and in compliance with this notion, it is almost universally the practice, from Ava to Persia, and even in China, for the villagers to endeavour to ward off its approach by clamour and discordant noises, from "drums and timbrels loud."

The next year (1819) the malady extended the scene of its operations, and proved that it was entirely independent of climate and temperature; for whilst in January it reached Ceylon, it attained, in June, the valley of Nepal, from whence it penetrated over the Himalaya into Tibet and Tartary, in defiance of snows and a rarified atmosphere: the exhalations of the valleys in Tibet are supposed to have exerted a pernicious influence upon the disorder, and accelerated its activity.

Towards the latter end of the year, the disease had established itself in the Ultra-Gangetic peninsula, having devastated Arracan, Malacca, and Penang, at both of which latter places the mortality was great: of the small population of the island of Penang, it swept away, from the 23d of October to the 14th of November, upwards of 800, principally Chulahs, or inhabitants of the Coromandel coast.

Its introduction into the island of Mauritius was attended with circumstances of some importance, as respects the theory of contagion. The disease appeared extensively in the island in November 1819, and has been supposed to have been brought thither from Ceylon by the *Topaze* frigate, which arrived at the Mauritius in October. But a careful inquiry into the circumstances of the case convinced a committee of British medical officers, that the disease was not imported nor of foreign growth. In their report,* dated 4th of December, they state, that the first case occurred so early as the 6th of September, and that "they feel the strongest persuasion that it is not of a contagious nature, and that it is not of foreign introduction." In these two conclusions the French medical gentlemen unanimously concurred, and both considered the disorder as promoted, if not produced, by the great and sudden vicissitudes in the temperature. The report adds,

* *Asiatic Journ.*, Vol. x. p. 463.

that a similar epidemic prevailed in the colony for some time in the year 1775. In a report by Dr. Burke, the chief medical officer, the disease is stated to have burst forth suddenly on the 18th and 19th of November, "in all quarters of Port Louis;" from whence it spread into every district of the island, affecting some with extraordinary severity, whilst others were but slightly affected. It ceased throughout the island in the beginning of January 1820, after carrying off about 20,000 persons, nearly one-fourth of the whole population.

The decided and consentient opinions of the medical practitioners of Mauritius, as to the non-contagious nature of the disease, did not prevent the French Government of Bourbon from adopting quarantine regulations, for excluding it from thence.* The result was, that the island escaped almost entirely the visitation of the disorder. The clandestine landing of a cargo of slaves from Mauritius did, indeed, communicate it to a spot in February 1820; but it worked but slight mischief, and was soon subdued.

The year 1820 saw the circle of this dreadful scourge enlarged in a frightful degree, it having spread through the whole of the vast Indo-Chinese countries. In September it was committing dreadful ravages in Siam, the entire country being in a deplorable state through the disease, and the misery and starvation consequent upon its visitation. No less than 40,000 persons died in the city of Bankok alone. In Cochin China and Tonquin, the devastation created by it was not inferior. At Manilla, too, it raged dreadfully, in November. But this period of the history of the disorder is remarkable from its first invading China.

An interesting account of the appearance of this disorder at Canton was furnished by Dr. Livingstone, of that city, to the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta,† from whence, and from the particulars contained in that valuable periodical work, called the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*,‡ published at Malacca, very ample details of the progress and character of the disorder in those parts may be collected.

It would appear that China was attacked on the north-west and south-east, nearly at the same time; for while, in 1820 and 1821, thousands were dying of the cholera in Canton and neighbouring places, it had penetrated through Tartary to Peking, where, in September 1821, the *Peking Gazette* records the prevalence of the epidemic, which it attributes to "the heat of the weather." The mortality in the lines of its advance was great, half of the masses it attacked falling beneath its virulence; and at the capital the number of victims was prodigious. Dr. Livingstone observes, that, as no register of deaths are kept in China, it was impossible for him to obtain an exact and official return of the numbers at Canton, but he has no doubt, from observation, that they were very great both there and at Macao, where it appeared in 1821.

The cholera morbus, in its sporadic form, is described by Chinese writers, contemporary with and antecedent to Hippocrates, under the

* It must be also stated, that the Government published an admirable paper, entitled, "Advice for the preservation of health," which must have tended much to counteract the disease, and might be republished in this country with advantage.—See the *Fyuille Hebdomadaire* of Bourbon, 15th Dec. 1819.
† See its *Transactions*, Vol. I.
‡ For the years 1820 and 1821.

name of 霍亂 *hō-loan*; but Dr. Livingstone was assured by an old and respectable Chinese physician, who was familiarly acquainted with the common sort, that he had never met with such a disease as the Indian cholera. A description of the *hō-loan*, in a Chinese medical work, translated by Dr. Morrison, is appended to Dr. Livingstone's paper; and it corresponds tolerably well with the diagnostics of the severe sporadic cholera in Europe and elsewhere.

Whilst extending its dominion over the mighty empire of China, the disease was equally active in overrunning other countries. In the latter part of 1820, and beginning of 1821, it invaded Sumatra, *viâ* Achcen, on the north-west, extending soon to Palerabang on the south-east, where the victims fell by thousands. In April 1821 it broke out at Java, simultaneously, it is said, at Batavia, Samarang, and Japara, the weather being represented as unusually dry and hot. The deaths in the island of Java have been computed at 100,000. At the other remote point of its advance, in the extreme west, the disease also pushed its encroachments very far, in 1821, up the Persian Gulf into Persia, Mesopotamia, and Armenia. In June it was at Muscat, where it carried off 10,000 in a month; and at Gambroon it destroyed one-sixth of the population. The effects of the epidemic in this quarter seemed more sudden than in India, and its progress was more rapid. Along the coast of the Persian Gulf it committed great ravages; at Bushire in fifteen days it swept off 11,000; at Bussorah it destroyed about 18,000 out of 60,000 inhabitants; at Bagdad, a similar proportion, or about one-third; throughout Mesopotamia and Armenia, from one-fourth to one-third of the population (attacked, we presume) is said to have perished. In Arabia, one-third of the inhabitants of the towns visited by it died.

Its career in Persia is also marked by events which are important guides to our conclusion as to the communicable property of the disease. It got footing in the interior of Persia in July 1821; in September it had reached Shiraz, where, in eighteen days, it carried off 6,000, out of a population of 40,000, including three individuals of the Prince Governor's own family. At this time it was rapidly spreading throughout the country, taking off one-sixth of the inhabitants of the principal towns. At Tabreez, where the Prince Royal's court is kept, and at Tehran, precautions, which, with characteristic indifference were neglected elsewhere in that country, were rigidly enforced to prevent the introduction of the malady; and it is an important fact, that both, in 1821, enjoyed an immunity from its visitation. In the following year, when the disease had spread from Mazanderan, in the west, to Azerbaijan, in the east of Persia, even as far as Erivan in Armenia, and when, consequently, the necessity for precautions became greater, they were unaccountably neglected, in consequence of which, as the contagionists assert, Tabreez became infected, and 4,800 persons died there by the cholera in twenty-five days.

Having thus pushed its advances as far as the borders of the Caspian Sea, it threatened Europe by the way of Russia; and having also got to

Syria, where it was peculiarly destructive, it approached Egypt, and menaced Europe in that quarter. Egypt was, however, protected by the sanitary precautions adopted by the Viceroy, at the suggestion of the Council of Health in France, and the disease ceased at its frontiers in 1823. The precautionary steps adopted at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1821, having prevented its passage to Europe in that direction, Russia was the only route which seemed a practicable one for the advance of this dreadful malady to the European continent.

In September 1823 it made its appearance at Astrachan, and almost simultaneously in the Russian flotilla in the Volga. The danger was alarming. Severe precautions were instantly taken to arrest the progress of the disease; an unusually early appearance of cold weather is supposed to have co-operated with those precautions, and the disease was stopped, and considered to be exterminated. The snake, however, was "scotched, not killed." In the years 1829 and 1830, it spread again over Persia; ravaged Tehran, which had previously been preserved by sanitary precautions (having been completely isolated), followed the margin of the Caspian Sea till it reached the Kur, which it ascended and got to Tiflis, where it destroyed upwards of 20,000 persons. It again appeared at Astrachan in July 1830, where it carried off two-thirds of the population; thence it proceeded up the Volga, and on the 28th September 1830, two months after its appearance at Astrachan, distant upwards of 1,000 miles, it broke out in Moscow.

It is needless for us to pursue the history of the terrific march of this disease further: those who wish for exact and detailed information respecting its later progress we refer to the statements* given in our Journal from M. Moreau de Jonnés, who, with fruitless sagacity, foretold that the march of the Russian troops, in the Polish war, from the very provinces which had been infected by the cholera, into Podolia and Volhynia, would import the disease amongst us. The disease was communicated by the Russian troops to the Polish army at the battle of Ostrolenka, fought on the 26th May 1831, and has since been disseminated in other countries on the European continent.

Having thus traced the progress of the cholera morbus in all its successive stages from India to Europe, along the routes of public traffic, by sea and land, it might appear, at first sight, a work of pure supererogation to insist upon its contagious property. Certain it is, however, that, in spite of the almost overwhelming argument derived from the march of the disease, its contagious or communicable property is even now doubted and denied.

The most valuable body of authentic facts relating to this disease is contained in the medical reports of the three presidencies of India; in which a vast variety of observations and practical opinions from able surgeons, cognizant of the characters of the disease, is collected and embodied. All these opinions favour, more or less, the theory of its infectious nature; and, contrary to the general impression of medical men who have not examined this valuable mass of evidence, the majority of the practitioners in India are contagionists. The report

* See Vol. iv. p. 164; Vol. v. p. 137. N. S.

of the Bombay Medical Board,* which was the first in date, states that "it appears incontrovertible that this disease is capable of being transported from one place to another, as in cases of ordinary contagion or infection, and also to possess the power of propagating itself by the same means that acknowledged contagions do; that is, by the acquisition of fresh materials with which to assimilate." The Madras report,† which is edited by Mr. Scot, the Secretary of the Medical Board of Madras, and was not published till 1824, is generally admitted to be the ablest of the three. This report, though it does not promulgate the doctrine of the contagious character of the disease in such explicit terms as that of Bombay, clearly adopts that doctrine. Mr. Scot observes, that "all the atmospheric phenomena, and other circumstances, brought under the head of occasional causes, have, with little or no interruption, existed from the beginning of time until now without producing cholera; consequently, the superaddition of a new cause must be inferred." Mr. Jamieson, the editor of the Calcutta report,‡ is hostile to the doctrine of contagion; and he states, that the whole body of the medical officers on that side of India concurred in thinking the malady not contagious. He observes, that "the habitudes of the disease prove the cholera not to be contagious; that it ran a regular course of increase, maturity, decay and extinction; that if the *virus* is capable of reproducing itself through the medium of effluvium, or secretions of individuals already affected, it must have gone on augmenting until it either had no longer subjects upon whom to exercise itself, or was counteracted by means more powerful than itself." This argument is not conclusive. Mr. Scot remarks, that "diseases avowedly infectious, such as small pox, measles, &c. have not, at all times, the power of spreading epidemically; for while it is certain that their exciting causes are never wholly extinct it is only at particular periods that these diseases become epidemic: the same may be the case with cholera." Mr. Jamieson adds, that the disease arose at nearly one and the same time in many different places, and in the same month, nay, in the same week. This opinion, it should be observed, was formed not long after the appearance of the disease at Jessore, and before it had made those astonishing strides, which afford the strongest argument for the contrary opinion. But even Mr. Jamieson seems to allow the disease to be infectious, though the infectious medium he supposes to be "confined within a very circumscribed circle;" and, although not communicable by contact from person to person, it is so from one large body to another large body.

Besides, the proofs we have already given that the disease may be excluded from a place by timely precaution, as in the interior of the Isle of Bourbon, the Cape of Good Hope, Tehran§ and Tabreez, a most

* Report of the Medical Board of Bombay on the Cholera Morbus.—Bombay, 1819.

† Report of the Epidemic Cholera as it appeared in the territories subject to Fort St. George, drawn up by order of Government, under the superintendence of the Medical Board. By William Scot, Secretary to the Board.—Madras, 1824.

‡ A Report of the Epidemic Cholera Morbus, as it visited the territories subject to the Presidency of Bengal, in the years 1817, 1818 and 1819.—Calcutta, 1820.

§ The London Medical Gazette for November, in which the question of contagion is ably treated, remarks, that "the instance of Tehran is, we believe, the first in which the quarantine was fairly tried. It was commenced in 1821, and it was not till 1829, owing to some remissness, probably engendered by this long exemption, that the disease at length gained admission."

demonstrative evidence is afforded by the Moravian colony of Sarepta, on the right bank of the Volga, which, when the cholera approached, shut its gates and interdicted all intercourse with infected places, and consequently, whilst all around were suffering from its ravages, entirely escaped the disease. Many farms in Astrachan, according to Dr. Hawkins, escaped in the same way. The circumstance of the cholera not being communicated from the shore to vessels near it, and *vice versa*, without intercourse, is explicable only upon the principle of contagion. Thus, at Manilla, whilst on shore the cholera was carrying off 1,000 a day, the vessels in the harbour, the crews being interdicted from going on shore, were intact.* The Madras report mentions, that "the crews of vessels in the harbour, and the troops on board, have never experienced an attack of cholera till they had communication with the shore." Moreover, there are instances of the presence of the disease where it must have been communicated, if at all, by goods or inanimate substances. The communication of the disease from the Russian troops to the Poles, after the battle of Ostrolenka, must have been in this way. "It is evident," remarks an intelligent writer,† "that as the sick could not have been engaged, the malady must have been communicated to the Poles either by prisoners or the effects of the deceased, or by the occupation of places in which the sick had been." There are instances in India of detachments communicating the disease to the main body, and of corps detached to short distances escaping the disease, which, in the interim, had affected the main body.

Another consideration, which corroborates the theory of the contagious nature of the disease, is the uniformity of its character and phenomena, in all countries and climates, whether it has attacked Hindu, Musulman, Mongol, or European, which clearly indicates a specific cause, like that of the plague, atmospheric influence being irreconcilable with the fact.

On the other hand, a considerable number of facts, and a great many opinions, deduced from observation of the disease, are arrayed on the side of anti-contagion. Instances without number are cited in Europe, as in the East, of persons being in constant communication with the infected, sleeping in the same bed, wearing the same clothes, without contracting the disease. The attendants upon the sick are not found to incur more risk than others. These, however, are anomalies which are known to exist, in a less degree, in respect to all contagious disorders; they therefore prove nothing more than that the contagion, in the case of this disease, is regulated by some peculiar occult law, which would account for the exemption of some individuals, and even some places.

Again; quarantine regulations have been found insufficient to exclude the disease. The cordons and sanitary regulations of Russia have been ineffectual. Those of Austria and Prussia have equally failed. The king of Prussia has even repealed his severe sanitary laws, and abolished the military cordons, observing, in his proclamation of September the 6th, that "the Asiatic cholera had penetrated into his dominions in spite of measures the most rigorous, precautions the most active, and vigilance the most

* Moreau de Jonnés.

† *Quarterly Review* for November.

sustained, which had all proved useless and unsuccessful in averting or even checking its progress." The inference from these failures, however, is not conclusive upon the point. The efficacy of such precautions depends altogether upon their being rigidly enforced; and it is scarcely practicable to secure an extensive frontier so completely as to restrain the entrance of such an insidious enemy, especially when the cupidity and even the necessities of mankind are opposed to such severe restriction.

It is perplexing to witness the conflicting opinions on this essential and most important point; but we think ourselves entitled to affirm, that not only the mass, but the weight of opinion is on the side of contagion or communicability. In weighing the value of opinions, moreover, we must not overlook the material fact, that some anti-contagionists, who had adopted their first opinion in India, have renounced it, avowing themselves converts to the doctrine of the communicable property of the disease. Of this rank is Dr. Russell, who was joined with Dr. Barry in an official mission to Russia, expressly to investigate the character of the disease, and who has avowed that what he has seen of it in Russia has altered the notions respecting it which he had preconceived. Even Mr. Orton is no longer a non-contagionist.*

Still there are peculiarities in its mode of propagation, which show that the contagion of the cholera morbus is governed by laws different from those of the plague and other communicable diseases, and which, when understood, will probably explain many perplexing anomalies in its history. Supposing it to be propagated by "an animal miasm, or effluvium, of a peculiar kind, emanating from the bodies of the affected,† which being inhaled with the air into the lungs, acts as a poison on the class of nerves which supplies the respiratory, the assimilating, the circulating, and secreting viscera,"‡ which gives a good popular notion of the disease; the laws of action of the poisonous miasm are as peculiar as its own properties. Dr. Becker, an eminent physician of Berlin, in a communication quoted in the *Quarterly Review*, concludes, from his observation of the *modus operandi* of the cholera, that "the efficient cause is a *virus*, the product of human effluvia; but this *virus*," he observes, "in order to produce disease, requires, like the contagion of the small-pox, measles, typhus fever, and even plague, a disposition of the atmosphere favourable to its development; and secondly, a peculiar disposition of the animal economy in every person exposed to it." In the last and recent report of Drs. Russell and Barry, they state, as their deliberate opinion, after mature consideration of the

* In a very recent second edition of Mr. Orton's excellent work upon Cholera, he says: "It was not without astonishment that many of the profession in India heard that the Medical Board of Bombay, in 1818, held the disease to be contagious. My feeble voice, in common with the great majority, was raised in opposition to the—as it appeared—monstrous dogma; but the march of time and events, the great accumulation of facts and gradual removal of prejudices, have wrought in my mind the same revolution they have in many others: the opinion of the contagious nature of the disease has been gradually gaining ground even in India, and seems to be the general one in Europe.—*Magna est veritas et prevalebit.*"

† Mr. Stokes, one of the contributors to the Madras Report, observes, that, in the worst cases, a peculiar and offensive fetor was observed to issue from the body, which was very disagreeable, and "seemed to hang about the nostrils, exciting, long after, an unpleasant sensation." Dr. Kennedy and others, in the Bombay Report, remark a similar fact.

‡ *Foreign Quarterly Review* for November.

circumstances they have observed, "that neither the near approach, nor the immediate contact, of an infected person, is indispensable to the infection of a healthy individual susceptible of the disease at the moment; that the epidemic, at St. Petersburg, did not possess those absolute and indiscriminate communicable qualities attached to the plague and small-pox; and that the risk and infection incurred by the healthy susceptible, who approached the sick of that disease, was in direct proportion to the want of ventilation, cleanliness, and space around the latter."

The remote or efficient cause of this disease is a subject on which still less certainly prevails: no authority, in fact, presumes to speak upon this point with any confidence. The theory, which ascribed its origin to unwholesome food, has long ago been abandoned; indisputable facts having shewn such a theory to be wholly untenable. Wherever it appeared, in the early periods of its career, unusual heat, sudden changes of temperature, or a peculiar state of the atmosphere, were appealed to as the immediate cause of the disease. Subsequent experience has shewn, that although these circumstances may facilitate the action of the cholera morbus, it is wholly independent of temperature and aerial influence. Heat, *malaria*, and a tainted atmosphere, all of which have had advocates, are, therefore, insufficient to account for the prevalence of a malady, which visits alike hot countries and cold, low swamps and dry mountain-tracts, the parched sands of Persia, and the jungle alluvia of the Ganges: in some instances, it seemed to affect dry and wholesome situations, rather than low and unhealthy. Some have ascribed the disease to a peculiar acid in the viscera, which it is difficult to expel; others to want of oxygen in the blood; others to neuralgia; others to a peculiar poison engendered in the atmosphere; others to galvanic causes; some suppose the seat of the disease to be the liver, others the lungs, and others the mucous membranes. The immediate cause of death is admitted to be congestion in the passages of the blood; but the remote cause of that tendency to congestion is still an enigma.

A circumstance of some importance has been stated, but hitherto upon uncertain authority, namely, that the Asiatic cholera loses a portion of its malignancy as it approaches the west; and in proof of this, a foreign paper has published an account of the numbers attacked in various cities of Europe, and the proportion of those numbers to the respective population of the places; whence it would appear that, instead of the immense proportion of victims in the Asiatic countries, only *twelve* in the thousand were even attacked at St. Petersburg, and only *three* in the thousand at Berlin. It would be desirable to ascertain the truth upon this point: much, however, will depend still upon the comparative susceptibility of the respective places as regards cleanliness, ventilation, and general habits of the population, before any theory of this nature could be entertained.

One important fact is tolerably well ascertained, namely, that those who have been once affected with the disease, and have recovered, rarely, if ever, are attacked again. This is stated by Mr. Jamieson in the Calcutta report: the consolatory truth is enunciated more distinctly by Dr.

Young,* who asserts, "that in no instance was it found that the same individual had the disease more than once: the observation and experience of the writer (and he believes also of all other medical officers) went to prove that, after a person had once fairly and completely recovered from the epidemic cholera, he did not appear to be subject to a future attack."

For a description of the disease and its *post mortem* effects on the animal frame (which have been obtruded, perhaps too frequently, upon the public), we refer to the report of the Board of Health, in p. 66, which contains likewise premonitory suggestions respecting the only remaining topic, the precautions necessary to meet and deal with the malady. A careful attention to these and similar directions, with regard to diet, regimen, clothing, cleanliness, ventilation, and a composed state of the mind, which, as we have already observed is of great importance, are, in our present imperfect knowledge of the disease, the utmost to which human efforts can go towards averting it: the rest must be left to that Providence, to whom alone it belongs to restrain "the pestilence which walketh in darkness."

TRADE OF BALILING.

"THE trade at the port of Baliling is carried on principally in foreign prows, which visit the island from various places, the Balinese themselves having few prows, and seldom venturing far from their own shores. From the great island of Ceram, at the back of Amboyna, about ten prows come every year. Their time of arrival is in October, and they return in January. They bring nutmegs, tortoise-shell, a kind of medicinal bark, called *masoodji*, very much prized by the natives of Java, and other articles common to the eastern islands. These prows are manned by able-bodied Caffres, brought from the coast of New Guinea, who speak the Malay language in a distinct and clear way, and in a determined kind of tone, as though they had been accustomed to command rather than to obey. Their prows are all tied and pinned together with wooden pins, without an iron nail about them; and when they arrive at Ceram, they pull the whole to pieces, and each man carrying a plank or a beam, they store the prows up in the village till it is time to go to sea again. Between Bali and Java the trade is carried on in Chinese prows, about ten of which are employed, making half-a-dozen voyages a-year. They carry coarse cloths, chintzes, and battie handkerchiefs to Bali, and receive in return dried beef, hides, and tallow, together with a portion of the *masoodji* bark, and nutmegs from Ceram. Their lading generally amounts to 20,000 or 30,000 rupees value; the profit on the cargo from Java yields about ten per cent.; but that on the return voyage much more. Besides the Ceram and Chinese prows, Bali is also visited by Bugguese prows, a dozen of which come from Sambawa, twenty from a part of the Celebes, and twenty more from Singapore; the latter are most richly laden, and bring annually about twenty chests of opium to Baliling alone."†

* Remarks on the Cholera Morbus. By H. Young, M.D.

† London Missionary Chronicle.

ORIENTALISMS OF THE GREEK WRITERS.

No. IV.—THE DRAMATISTS.

It has been well remarked by Boulanger, in his *Antiquité Devouée*, that the most effective and instructive part of history does not consist in the detail of dry and uninteresting usages and events, but in the philosophic inquiries which unveil to our understanding the spirit that gave birth to those usages, and the causes which originated those events. Every custom has its own individual history or fable. The mysterious use of the element of water by all nations may be traced back to some divine tradition of a general deluge, which is blended with the ancient annals of every people, from the Persian to the wild Indian. The history of the customs of men, under the variations of climate and government, would form, if written with precision, a complete anatomy of the human mind.

Speak, strangers, what your wants; here shall you find
All that becomes a house like this; warm baths,
Refreshment of your toils, the well-spread couch
Inviting soft repose, and over all
An eye regarding justice.

The Choëphoræ of Æschylus.

Hospitality will always be found, as Mr. Mitford has remarked, in his *History of Greece*, to have flourished, in different ages and countries, very nearly in proportion to the necessity for it; and it will be needed, in a greater or less degree, as the government may happen to be powerful or weak, and the execution of the laws bold and impartial. Hospitality, therefore, is met with in its purer state more frequently among the wild and wandering families of the desert, than in the households of the wealthy and luxuriant city. The manners of the Greeks, as portrayed in the dramas of Æschylus, differ widely from those described in the succeeding "Representations" by Sophocles and Euripides, and the sarcastic and party-spirited Aristophanes. In the *Choëphoræ*, Clytemnestra makes no previous inquiry into the rank or calling of Pylades and Orestes, but offers them immediately all the kindness in her power. The refusal to accept of an entertainment was accounted an indignity. The aged Nestor is almost angry at the proposal of Telemachus to return to his galley:

Jove and the gods forbid, that ye should seek
Your galley now, me leaving as a wretch
Necessitous, and wanting couch-attire,
Rugs and warm mantles for the soft repose
Of me and of my guests; nor shall a chief
Hence to a galley's deck for sleep retire
While Nestor lives; and, dying, may I leave
An offspring ever prompt to entertain
The worthy guest, come hither whoso may!

Od. lib. iii. 450.

Among eastern nations, the Arabs are proverbial for their kindness to strangers. Before the time of Mahomet, they had fourteen different fires, principally relating to religious ordinances, but the one to which they attached the greatest importance was that lighted in the dark and dreary nights of winter, to guide the weary traveller to a resting-place. The person of a man who had eaten bread in an Arab's tent was held sacred; and, in the *Iliad*, when

Lycaon falls a second time into the hands of Achilles, he hopes to soften the warrior's heart by recalling his former hospitality :—

I clasp thy knees, Achilles : ah, respect
And pity me ! Behold ! I am as one
Who hath sought refuge even at thy hearth,
For the first Grecian bread I ever ate
I ate with thee, and on the very day
When thou didst send me in yon field surprised.

Il. 21. v. 90.

La Roque has drawn perhaps a too-highly-coloured portrait of Arab benevolence ; but there is something touchingly characteristic in the following passage from the *Moallakat*. “ To the cords of my tent approacheth every needy matron worn with fatigue, like a camel doomed to die at her master's tomb, her vesture equally scanty and ragged.”

Dr. Shaw relates an interesting story of the Arabs who accompanied him. When the caravan halted for the purpose of cooking their breakfast or dinner, they collected the dung left by the camels of former travellers, which on being exposed to the sun soon ignited, and burnt like charcoal. When they had finished the preparation of their food, one of the Arabs belonging to the party ascending the most elevated spot in the neighbourhood, called out with a loud voice to all the “ sons of the faithful ” to come and partake of it ; though not one of his tribe chanced to be within a hundred miles of him.

The Afghans yield to none in the practice of pure and disinterested hospitality. The bitterest foe may rest in safety beneath their roof, and a stranger who enters one of their tents is considered to be under the protection of its inhabitants while he stays in the village. A singular custom which prevails among the Afghans, called *nanawawtee*, bears a beautiful analogy to that which subsisted in Rome, of a suppliant entering a house and seating himself with a mantle upon his head in silence by the hearth. The *Caufirs*, a people residing in the mountains north of Bajour, and who offer a curious resemblance both in person and character to the Greeks, think liberality and hospitality the two cardinal virtues, which will procure admission with the most facility into their paradise—the “ *Burry le Boola*.”

The custom of giving presents, universal in the east, is too well known to need illustration ; but it is interesting to see, in Grecian history, Alcibiades going out to meet Tissaphernes, on his arrival at the Hellespont, and taking with him the presents enjoined by Grecian hospitality and the gifts usually offered by way of propitiation to the Great. Thus it is that Mr. Mitford interprets the *ξῖνα τι καὶ δῶρα* of Xenophon.

Ἡφαίστος, ἰδὼς λαμπροὺς ἐκπύκτοι σιλας.
Φρυκτὸς δὲ φρυκτοὶ δινεῖ' ἀπ' Ἑρμῆϊόν λισπας
Ἐπιμπνιν.

Æschylus, Agamem. v. 272.

Few descriptions have ever equalled this of *Æschylus*, in the vigour and graphic truth of its execution ; the reader sees the signal flame throughout all its journey, and almost fancies that he hears the rushing sound of that “ *beard of flame*,” which rushes up from the dried heather, “ *αφθονῶ μινει, with a terrible fury !*” The *πῦρ ἀγνῶν*, as understood by *Æschylus*, included all the level country between the Mons Mesapius, or Mesapion, and Cithæron. Fire-signals are of immense antiquity ; we read of them in many parts of the Sacred Writings. The word in the 10th verse of the 62d chap. of *Isaiah*, which is

rendered *banner* in our version, is supposed to have a more general signification, and to mean *any sign which is lifted up*. The Hebrew poets are continually alluding to the watchmen upon the walls of the city. It is customary to kindle fires along the mountains in view of Cosseir on the Red Sea, to notify the approach of the caravans which travel from the Nile to Cosseir. The prophet Jeremiah, while warning the children of Benjamin to fly out of Jerusalem, commands them to "blow the trumpet in Tekoa, and set up a sign of fire in Bethhaccereim." It has been supposed, by the commentators upon this passage, that there was a tower in the place alluded to, for the word signifies a lofty tower to keep watch in. Both the Greeks and Romans were accustomed to *telegraph* any extraordinary accident in the darkness of the night by burning torches. The Greeks are said to have invented a method of expressing by *flambeaux* every letter of the alphabet. The *Agamemnon* of Æschylus opens with the soliloquy of the watchman who had been looking out during nine long years, "fixed as a dog on Agamemnon's roof," for the beacon-fire by which the king, at his departure from Argos, had promised to communicate to Clytemnestra the earliest intelligence of the fate of Troy. The signal-fires are lighted at the present day in Greece. Chateaubriand alludes to them in his own picturesque manner. He alighted one day at the house of an Albanian, an acquaintance of Mr. Fauvet, and immediately hastened to an eminence east of the village to try if he could discover the Austrian ship. Nothing, however, was to be seen but the sea and the island of Zea. In the evening a fire was kindled with myrtle and heather (the *ερικας* of Æschylus) on the top of a mountain, and a goatherd stationed on the road to inform him without delay of the arrival of the boats from Zea. Traces of the beacon-fires are discernible along the hills of Spain, and Beattie speaks of those from his own knowledge in the neighbourhood of Inverness.

The Mexicans forwarded any official intelligence by messengers who went from tower to tower with great rapidity, and as the towers were not more than six miles from each other the despatches were conveyed without any delay.

Ἡμῖν δ' ἑτοίμοι καὶ μυδρὺς αἰετὶν χεῖροι,
Καὶ πυρὶ δισκτεῖν, καὶ θίους οὐρανοῖσιν,
Τὸ μῆτι δρᾶσαι, μῆτι τῷ ζυγιδίῳ
Τῷ πρῶγμα βουλευσάσθαι, μῆτ' ἐργασμένῳ.

Sophoc. *Antig.* v. 264.

The person who had been appointed to watch over the body of Polynices, in order to convince Creon that the surreptitious removal and interment of the corpse were altogether unknown to him, offers to undergo the *ordeal of fire*, either by taking the red-hot bar of iron in his hand, or by passing through the fire. Grotius mentions the existence of the ordeal in Bithynia and Sardina.* By the laws of Ina it appears that among the Anglo-Saxons the accused might choose between the water and fire ordeals.† In the first volume of the *Asiatic Researches*, there is a very interesting account of the Hindoo trials by ordeal.‡ The *divya*, usually rendered "ordeal," may be performed in nine different ways. The fire-ordeal, to which it will be sufficient to refer in this place, was an excavation made in the ground, two spans broad and one span deep, filled with ignited *pippal* wood. In the midst of this the accused is obliged to walk barefoot, and if his feet be uninjured by the fire

* This species of ordeal is almost universal: in pp. 144 and 254, the reader will find forms of it, nearly identical, existing in ancient Georgia and ancient Ceylon.

† Communicated by Warren Hastings.

he is absolved, but if they are scorched he is considered guilty. The Hindoos have another mode of applying the first ordeal, answering to the *μυθρὸς αἰεὶν χεῖρῖν*, of Sophocles. It consists in placing an iron ball or head of a lance, red-hot, in the hands of the accused person. A minute description of this trial is given in the Commentary on Yagyawelcya. The hands of the individual were rubbed with rice in the husk, and the ball did not weigh more than fifty *palas*. The bar used by the Anglo-Saxons weighed three pounds, for the three-fold trial, and the accused carried it for the space of nine feet. The judges did not require that the hand should be bound, but that, at the expiration of three days, being wrapped up all that time, it should shew no signs of scorching. By anointing the hands and feet with a chemical preparation, which might easily have been done, we can imagine the danger to have been very much diminished.

Εἰ γὰρ ὁ μὲν θάνατον
Γὰρ τε καὶ ὕδεν ὦν
Κεῖσται ταλας,
Οἶδ' ἤ, παλιν
Δάσουσιν ἀντιφθόνας δίκας.
Ἐρροὶ ἀναιδῶς ἀπάντωντ'
Εὐσέβια θνατῶν.

Sophocles, *Electra*, v. 244.

The constitution of savage life necessarily produced the division into tribes, and these tribes, by a process perfectly natural, soon became inimical to each other: an assertion easily proved, if proof were required, by a momentary glance at the history of the Tartars, the Arabs, the Abyssinians, the negroes, and others.*

The allusion to the ancient Goël, in the lines I have quoted from the *Electra*, coupled with many references scattered through the works of the poets, may serve to convince us that the Greeks participated with the Hebrews and Arabs in the belief of the sanctity of the office of *blood-avenger*. Pausanias has several allusions to the *τυμωρὸς*. In the fifth book of the Description of Greece, he informs us that Etolus, who reigned after Peneus, was obliged to fly from Peloponnesus, because the sons of Apis "called him to account" for an involuntary murder which he had committed. He had killed the son of Jason, in the games called *Azani*, by running against him with his chariot. This terrible impersonation of savage and revengeful passions was generated by the anarchy and unrestrained licentiousness of uncivilized society. The gentler qualities of the mind have rarely been found to exist in any community unsupported by a system of legislation: the laws are the pillars upon which alone they can build up an enduring sanctuary. Having no tribunal able to afford them redress for injuries done to themselves or their children, each family formed itself into a small confederacy, bound by the links of mutual affection to protect and avenge each other. The father sought not the ineffectual aid of his chieftain in retaliating upon the murder of his child, but he took upon himself the sacred character of the Goël, and willingly sacrificed his possessions and even his life in hunting down the object of his hatred. The passions of men are nearly alike in all places; climate may render them more or less susceptible of anger or of love; but the Turk, whose fury breaks forth like a whirlwind, and the Indian, who sullenly cherishes his enmity for years, are actuated by the same feelings and carried forward to the same consummation.

* PAUW, *Recherches Philosophiques sur les Américains*.

We accordingly discover traces of the footsteps of the *blood-avenger* in the histories of nations divided from and unconnected with each other. The Arab and the Caraib understand the institution in almost precisely the same manner.

An able oriental critic has discovered an allusion to the *Goël* in these lines, which occur in the *Agamemnon* of *Æschylus* :

Πατρὸν δὲ συλλαπτῶρ γενεῖτ' ἀν' ἀλᾶστωρ.

and more clearly still in the address of *Electra* to the Chorus, at the grave of her father :

ΗΛ. Ποτέρα δικαστὴν ἢ δικηφορὸν λεγεις ;

ΧΟ. Ἀπλῶς τι φεῶμαι, ὅστις ἀνταποκτανεῖ.

Choëph. 117.

The *Tair* of the Arab and the *Goël* of the Hebrew were represented by the *ὁ τιμασφορὸς* of the Greeks, and in the passage we have quoted from the *Electra* of Sophocles, at the beginning of these observations, the practice of retribution, in its most cruel and fearful sense, seems to have been considered a duty intimately connected with religion. A murder committed upon the member of one family entailed a succession of miseries upon both, and the Grecian dramatists made use of a powerful metaphor to express the sorrow produced by an individual upon whom blood lay, by saying, that he had given birth to an *Erynnis*, a spirit of evil, whose dreadful presence was continually blasting the house which it was supposed to haunt. The inhabitants of Caucasia perpetuate their hatred of the Mussulmans, who invade their territory to carry away slaves, and considering murder only as a just retribution, honour each other in proportion to the number of their victims.

A custom introduced and nurtured by the passions will always be abrogated with great difficulty. Among the Arabs (of Arabia Petræa and Deserta more particularly), the avengement by blood constituted the chief subject of encomium by their poets, and of inculcation by their teachers. An Arabic poet, who flourished antecedent to Mahomet, when portraying to his hearers the character of a coward, described him as one who returned blessing for injury, and good for evil. In the *Shah Nameh*, Kai-Khosru follows Afrasiab through various countries to revenge the assassination of his parent; and Michaëlis relates a story, in his Arabian Chrestomathy, still more singularly illustrative. Among the Afghans, also, the *blood-avenger*, although discountenanced by the moollahs and proscribed by the government, continues to be regarded with reverence by the people. Vengeance may be allowed to slumber for years, but a total obliviscence is accounted disgraceful.*

The Grecian laws, like the Hebrew, made a wide distinction between the *homicidium dolosum*, or premeditated murder, and the *homicidium casuale*, or chance-medley. By a very ancient law, a person accused of the last was only banished for a stated period, generally a year, and might return as soon as satisfaction had been made to the relations of the deceased; while the *homicidium dolosum* was investigated before the judges of the Areopagus. But the most terrible crime, and which admitted of no expiatory propitiation, was the "shedding of cognate blood;" a *μιασμα*, or defilement, which is finely described by *Æschylus*, in the ΕΠΙΤΑ ΕΠΙ ΤΗ ΘΗΒΑΙΣ, as having no old age. It has been well observed, however, that we ought to distinguish between *Œdipus*, who killed his father through ignorance of his identity and under

* Elphinstone's Visit to Caubul.

excitation of mind, and Ætæocles, who voluntarily and without any necessity attempted the life of his brother. Orestes, upon whom the office of *τυμαρχος* devolved after the assassination of his father by Clytemnestra, was pardoned, as we read in the *Eurysides* of Æschylus, by the express intervention of the deity by whom he had been invited to the deed.

The most effectual mode of killing one passion has been generally found to consist in addressing it by another: love yields to ambition, cowardice to personal danger, and enthusiasm to worldly aggrandizement. The Christian to-day is the renegado to-morrow. So it was with *Goëlism*: almost at its first institution, it became subject to the alternate empire of vengeance and avarice. The wealthy are always ready to purchase the indulgence of their wicked propensities; they have no desire to pay an "eye for an eye," and a "tooth for a tooth." From the crimes of the powerful and opulent, therefore, arose the custom of *compensation* for murder; and although scorned by the primitive Arabs, and expressly prohibited by the laws of Moses, it became more prevalent as the riches and luxuries of the community increased.

As the *Goël*, the *Tair*, and the *Τυμαρχος*, were all self-begotten in the countries where they existed, in like manner the expiation of blood by presents sprung up by a birth equally autochthonal. Homer, in his description of the shield of Achilles, represents two citizens pleading for the mulct due for homicide:

There strife arose;
Two citizens contended for a mulct,
The price of blood, this man affirmed the fine
All paid, haranguing vehement the crowd.
That man denied that he had aught received,
And each, producing witnesses, appeared
Impatient for the reward.

Iliad. 18, v. 690.

The practice of appealing to witnesses produced effects somewhat similar to those caused in Turkey by the peculiar sanctity attached to an oath, which is credited in opposition to the most conclusive evidence. There, by a natural consequence, perjury has become a trade, and false witnesses may be procured, as in India, at a regular scale of prices. The Greeks, in later times, looked upon oral evidence with a suspicious eye, and rejected all persons who might be considered as belonging in any respect to the *ατιμοί* of the people. The testimony of slaves, probably from a fear of an undue influence on the part of the masters, was never accepted.

But to return. The compensation for blood though frequently received was not by any means universally admitted. The Arabs viewed it as a departure from the habits of their ancestors; and Mahomet, when desirous, many centuries after, of mitigating the cruelty of *Goëlism*, was able to accomplish but little by his recommendation for its general adoption. So much more influential are the prejudices than the religious sentiments of men, and so much more willing are they to pander to their passions in this world than, by mortifying them, to attain that happiness in a future state, which has been promised them by their accredited teachers! Compensations in Turkey are common at the present day. Mr. Turner says that he found the English agent at Barout busily occupied in the arrangement of an affair of a Greek sailor, who had shot his comrade, "and was to compound for the murder by paying two hundred piastres to the brother of the deceased." Among the western Afghans the compensation is regularly graduated; for a murder, twelve young women,

six with portions and six without ; for cutting off an arm, an ear, or nose, six women, and so on. Reckoning the portion of each girl at sixty rupees (the average sum), the total amount of the penalty for murder will be (exclusive of the women themselves) £45. In Nubia, the compensation generally consists of six camels, a cow, and seven sheep. A Montenegrin, a person who can pay a fine of 100 sequins, may assassinate the greatest man in the kingdom. By the Cornelian law, a Roman convicted of murder had his property confiscated and was himself banished ; but under the emperors, who feared the aristocracy much worse than the *plebs*, banishment was inflicted only upon the nobility, or persons distinguished for their exploits or talents, and the commoner class was exposed to more varied and ingenious tortures.

By the Hindoo law, the lives of the people are valued according to the dignity of their caste. If an inferior murders his superior, he suffers death ; and if a brahman kills a brahman his property is confiscated, and the hair of his head cut off. But if a brahman kills a byse, he is fined one hundred cows and a bull, and if a sooder, only ten cows and a bull.*

The mercy of Providence has rarely permitted an evil to exist without providing, in some way or other, an antidote to its influence. The city of refuge was coeval in its origin with the blood-avenger. Cadmus was the first who opened an asylum in Greece, and he did so with a political object. The reader of the *Edipus at Colonus*,—that most exquisite of the dramas of Sophocles,—will recollect the longing hope which guided the feet of that persecuted, but not forsaken pilgrim, to the shrine where he trusted to find forgiveness for his involuntary sins, and a respite from his afflictions. A learned orientalist has drawn a parallel between the petitions of *Œdipus*, in his declining hours, and the prayers of the ancient Arab at the shrine of Mecca, turning himself, like his descendants of this day, to the *kâaba*. The places of refuge appointed by Moses were confined to the cities inhabited by the priests ; but in Greece, in its primitive state, they were much more numerous, if we may believe Tacitus, who says, *Crebescebat Græcas per urbes licentia atque impunitas asyla statuendi*. The Romans had their *aras confugii*. As Cadmus is said to have collected all the outcasts of society to assist in peopling Thebes, so Romulus brought together the *pessimos servitiorum* to increase the population of his new city. He established an asylum between the capitol and the Tarpeian Rock, where it remained until the accession of Tiberius, who, being sensible of the encouragement it afforded to the idle and the dissolute, determined to abolish it. The words of Tacitus would, however, rather lead us to suppose that the emperor only corrected the more gross abuse, without destroying the institution, an attack upon the privileges of the people (hallowed to their minds by the antiquity of their origin), which even the daring and reckless despotism of Tiberius might hesitate to attempt. In Greece, as a system of legislation was introduced, the abuses of the *ασυλα* were gradually diminished, and we find that malefactors and persons of known bad reputation were immediately, and without any respect to the place, dragged from the sanctuary. The altar appears to have been the protection of the fugitives among all nations. The American Indians have their cities of refuge. The fire-worshippers, before the birth of Zoroaster, had devoted some of their temples to a like purpose. The roads leading to the cities of refuge, it will be remembered, were always kept open and unobstructed for the flight of the criminal ; and to this custom, it has been remarked, the prophet Isaiah might have alluded when representing the Baptist “preparing the way of the Lord,

* Forbes, *Oriental Memoirs*, vol. iii.

and making his paths straight." The *jus asyli* was an effectual safe-guard only when the crime of which the fugitive was accused did not exceed the *homicidium fortuitum*. The Greek law also empowered the pursuers to seize a person accused of a capital offence wherever he might have taken refuge and carry him to prison. I think a difference may be marked in the facilities afforded a fugitive by the Hebrew and Greek laws; by the former no impediment was offered to his escape by his crime what it might; but by the latter an exception was taken in the case of a premeditated murder of a relation. In all other instances, the ἰδρα δαίμωνων was a ρυμα (*perfugium*) unto all men.

Ιω! ιω δαίμων, ος τον
Μουνον με πασιγνητον συλῆς,
Λδα πιμψας, ο τασδε χρας
Μιλλω κρατηρατε τον φθιμενων
Υδραινειν γρας εν ιωτοις,
Πηγας τ' ουρειων εκ μοσχων,
Βακχου τ' οινηρας λοιδας—κ. τ. λ.

—Euripld. *Iphig.* 154.

Of the few virtues scattered over the dark masses of society, in its most barbarous and benighted condition, an affectionate remembrance of departed friends may be considered the most generally diffused and the most universally respected. All people, however they may vary in intellect or in virtue, seem to concur in offering a tribute of their love upon the graves of a father or a sister. Their solemnities, though differing in form, agree in spirit. The Caufir dresses the corpse of his relation in the most sumptuous garment, and dances about the bier, which they put down at intervals that the women may weep over it. Some of the Africans take a little of the earth thrown out of the grave in which the body is to be buried, and moistening it with water from the pot which is always placed in the chamber, make it into a round ball, which they esteem a great relique. Jobson wanted to purchase one given to his Marybucke, but could not prevail on him to part with it.*

All the nations of antiquity were superstitiously zealous in their performance of every funeral rite. The usual period of Hebrew mourning does not appear to have exceeded seven days, signifying perhaps that the season of sorrow ought to equal that commonly devoted to the rejoicings of marriage. Joseph made "a mourning for his father seven days." If the deceased had been the benefactor of his country, the days of lamentation were protracted. For a parent or a husband the mourning lasted a year. By the Roman law the widow was obliged to sorrow for her husband a whole year, and a second marriage within that period rendered her infamous. The original law, it should be observed, only required ten months, but by a constitution of Valentinian and Theodosius two months were added. Admetus, it will be remembered, commanded Alcestes to mourn an entire year. The weeping women formed almost a necessary part of the funeral ceremonial of the Greeks. Homer describes them beating their breasts violently in all the frantic fury of excited enthusiasm. It would be impossible to fix the commencement of the custom in the east; the references to it in Holy Writ are numberless. Mr. Forbes mentions a procession, which passed by while he was waiting for his servants to his garden-house accompanied by the dismal yells of the female mourners, who were perfect bacchanals in their exclamations. Irwin noticed a similar scene in Cosseir, in consequence of the

* The Golden Trade, by Richard Jobson. London, 1623.

murder of a merchant between Jennah and Cosseir. The reader may recollect Chardin's vivid picture of his astonishment at the sudden shout which informed him of the death of his landlady, when he resided in Ispahan.

The circumambulation of the tomb was another ceremony observed by the Greeks, the origin of which is equally remote and undiscovered. Allusion to its prevalence is frequently made in Sanscrit literature. The Greeks appear to have been generally satisfied with going round the tomb three times. Some of the most religious Hindoo widows walked round seven times, others only three. Hyde instances the existence of the practice in Persia. The reader, who is desirous of more information respecting a custom so widely diffused among the tribes of the east, may consult the rabbinical writings.

In Athens, any omission of the various, and, to the modern feeling, needlessly minute offices appointed for the service of the dead, was visited on the offender with unrelenting severity, not only by the laws of the land, but by the still more powerful agency of popular opinion. It speaks well for the natural feelings of the Athenians, that the most influential testimonial any candidate for the magistracy could offer to his constituents was an unblemished reputation for an affectionate observance of the ordinances of sepulture.

Æschines did not forget to taunt his rival, Demosthenes, in the presence of the people, with some imputed disrespect to the remains of his only daughter. Æschines was urged on by a spirit of political animosity against his mighty opponent, and seized with avidity upon any passage in the orator's life, which was in any respect calculated to stimulate the volatile passions of the Athenian democracy.

It may not be uninteresting to parallel the modes of honouring the dead, adopted by the Greeks, with those of other nations. The scattering flowers upon the tomb seems to have been the most general, as it certainly was the most beautiful custom. The Egyptian women visit the graves of their relatives two or three times in the week, and strew sweet flowers upon them. The libations of wine and milk, and the sprinkling of water, are ceremonies constantly alluded to in the works of the tragic poets. A very curious similarity has been traced in these libations to the *pitritaparna* of the Sanscrit writers, which means "the throwing of water from the right hand at periods of ablution," in honour of the departed, and forms one of the sacraments embraced in the *mahâyagna*.

There is something very touching in the picture of the tombs of Lesser Asia, as seen by Chandler, with a myrtle bough at the head and feet, most particularly when we recall to our mind the description of Electra's sorrow, because her father's grave had not been adorned with the customary myrtle-branches :—

Τυμῶδες ποτισμασμενος

Οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ χόρς, ἢ χλωνα μυρσίνης
Ελαῶσι.

Flowers, from their constant use in all sacred solemnities, were thought to possess a holy character. The Indian deities are often represented in Sanscrit writings, flinging down flowers from the sky. The Greeks entertained a peculiar affection for them.

In the *Electra* of Sophocles, the tomb of Agamemnon is covered with all kinds of sweet flowers—*παντων ανθων*. These gifts were gracefully termed *ερωτες*, or "Love-offerings." One of the tribes in India apply the beautiful

name of "Cities of the Silent" to their burial places, which their religion peoples with the phantoms of the departed, who are thought to sit by their own graves, unseen by mortal eyes, enjoying the perfume of the garlands, and the incense burnt by their surviving friends. Mr. Turner, to whom I am indebted for many interesting anecdotes of oriental manners, relates a singular ceremony at which, I believe, he was present, in the isle of Symi. After the men had left the church, the women, who were not allowed to accompany them, entered it, each with a lantern and a small pot of incense in her hand, which she waved over the grave of her relation, and then sitting down upon the tomb-stone, continued praying and crossing herself, while the service lasted, and at the conclusion they all retired, taking the incense with them. The Greeks informed Mr. Turner that the practice was usual with them, although not always performed, because the Turks refused to permit a burial-ground by the side of the church. The ancient Greeks also believed that the dead sometimes re-visited the earth; hence that prayer so frequently recurring—

Κεφα σσι

Χάνει πάλιν σι σσι, γυίσι.

Albert Mandelslo speaks of a festival solemnized by the Guebres in honour of the dead, formerly known as the "Feast of Blessing," and held at those seasons at which the departed were supposed to return from their graves. The precept, "Be mindful of your father and mother," may have had reference either to this practice, or to the distribution of food on the night of an individual's decease: a custom still prevalent with the Armenians and Mohammedans. Saadi, in the *Gulistân*, in his notice of filial affection, employs the phrase—*Eleemosynam sepulcri patris tui*. The νεκροδειπνον or *supper of the dead*; was a festival of primitive origin in Greece; we meet with several allusions to it in the *Iliad*. The fragments of the feast were strewed upon the tombs by the Persians, and so they were by the Greeks, with whom the custom was so general, that the phrase, "He has carried away the meal from the grave," passed into a proverb expressive of extreme poverty. A mode of expression somewhat similar may be remarked in Scripture.

It has been asserted, by the *Scholiast* on Homer, that interment preceded burning in Greece. Some of the philosophers, those especially who discovered the component parts of man in the four elements, argued in favour of interment; others, of whom Heraclitus may be considered the leader, affirmed fire to be the moving first cause and principle of nature, and insisted upon the necessity of burning.* One thing is nearly certain, that the *pyra* was unknown in Greece until its intercourse with Egypt, for we find that when Cecrops founded his colony, the Greeks buried their dead. *Pyra*, it will be remembered, was the pile of wood in its heaped state,—the *congeries lignorum*:—when ignited, it became the *rogus*.†

The Persians, while coinciding with the first class of Greek philosophers, in their deduction of the *living essence* from the four elements, differed from them in their opinion of the nature, and thought it impious to bury their dead in the earth, or even to carry the body upon a wooden bier; and Mandelslo, alluding to the manners of the Persians in India, observes, that even the *glebes* of earth upon which the dying man was placed, were taken away to the *sepulchre* as things impure. A horror of the pollution supposed to be

* *Arta de la Grece* d'Hancarville, vol. I.

† Serv. in *Æn.* 4. and 6.

communicated by the dead, appears to have been universally diffused among the nations of antiquity. A Guebre, who had touched a corpse, was considered an unclean person, and was obliged to undergo a purification for nine days, during which he was interdicted any intercourse with his neighbours. The Jews likewise looked upon contact with a corpse as a defilement. In a Grecian house, while the dead body remained, a vessel of water, which Aristophanes calls *οστρακον*, was placed at the door, and the contagion supposed to be communicated to the furniture of the apartment could only be removed by a general lustration. It was in the hope of correcting this prejudice in the minds of the Lacedæmonians, that Lycurgus authorised the people to inter their friends not only within the city, but immediately around the temples. The reader will perhaps compare the holy water placed at the entrance of Catholic churches with the *οστρακον*, or sacred water at the door of a Grecian house and gates of the temples. It would be necessary to extend this paper considerably, if I were to enter more fully into the singular lustrations, and the equally curious effects considered to result from them, among ancient and modern nations in all parts of the world. History does not inform us, at what distant period the sanctity and efficacy of water were first recognised, but we may look upon the washing of the dead Hindoo by the river-side, and the purification of the Grecian apartment, as types of a holier and more powerful lustration, which was to cleanse our souls from the contagion of a spiritual death. The efficacy of water, however, is not confined to a religious service only, for we read of an island in the Indian ocean, where the wife, who is desirous of being divorced from her husband, has only to pour a little water upon his feet, to shew that she purifies herself from any impurity contracted during their association, and her matrimonial bonds are loosened for ever!

Mutilation was very commonly practised as a token of affliction by the nations of antiquity. Pausanias (Description of Greece, lib. viii. c. 34) furnishes a curious illustration. Travelling from Megalopolis to Messenia, you will observe, he says, on the left of the public road, a temple of the goddesses, who are called *Manai*. In this spot, they say that Orestes became insane, in consequence of the murder of his mother. At a little distance from the temple, he continues, is a small heap of earth, upon which there is a "finger of stone," whence the mound has been termed the "monument of the finger." The report generally believed was, that Orestes, during the season of his insanity, had cut off one of his fingers here. The Romans, in the earlier ages, when unable to bury their dead with the customary ceremonies, not unfrequently amputated one of the fingers of the corpse, with which they performed many superstitious acts. By the laws of Solon, however, which the Romans incorporated with the Twelve Tables, the Athenians were expressly commanded not to tear their cheeks, or to yield themselves up to ungovernable feelings of grief. By the Levitical law, also, the Jews were forbid to cut themselves. Many of the tribes of South America were formerly addicted to the same habit, which may still be found among some savage nations. The people of California amputate one of the joints of their finger upon the death of either of their parents. La Loubère is said to have been the first traveller who noticed this custom among the funeral ceremonies of the Caffres.

* The reader may refer for much valuable information to the *Dissertatio Philologica de Purificationibus Hebræorum*.—Gissæ Hassæ, and to Stucklin's *de Sacris Sacrificiis que Gentilium*.

ὄρεν σ' Ὀδυσσεύ, δέξιαι υφ' ἱματός
 Κρυπτόντα χεῖρας, καὶ πρῶτοντι ἱμαλίου
 Στρίφοντα, μὴσιν προσβίβω γυναικός.

This appeal of the desolate daughter of Hecuba to the crafty Ulysses may remind the reader of the anecdote told of the emperor Julian, who covered the suppliant præfect (who embraced his knees) with his garment, and so protected him from the fury of his followers. A memorandum, given by Burckhardt to Mr. Turner, furnishes an amusing commentary. If an Arab, while engaged in combat with an enemy of another tribe, can contrive to touch any one of the hostile clan (except of course his opponent), even by spitting, or flinging a stone, he is in immediate security, and his opponent will no longer contend with him; or if he should, the person who has been touched considers himself bound to come forward to the assistance of the suppliant. A like privilege extends to a prisoner, for which reason much care is taken to prevent his having any intercourse with others of the tribe except the capturer. The captive is put into a hole dug in the tent, something like a grave, with sacks heaped over his head and only sufficient space left to breathe. If he desires to go out, he must give notice, and all the other Arabs stand at a considerable distance until he returns to the place of confinement. The ingenuity of their relations not unfrequently succeeds in defeating all these precautions. The mother or wife of the captive will come to the tents of the hostile tribe, in the character of a wanderer, requesting hospitality, and after a sojourn of two or three days, she finds means to enter the dwelling of her relation, and dropping the end of a string to the prisoner, who is prepared for the visit, puts the other part into the hand of some Arab, exclaiming, at the same moment, "he is under your protection!" Thus adjured, the Arab arises and demands the release of the captive: a requisition never refused. To the students he, therefore, who reads the *Hecuba*, with this singular practice in his memory, "the hiding of the right hand beneath the garment," and the turning away the face that Polyxena may not touch his beard, will make a vivid picture. The Trojan princess was entreating the Grecian statesman for her life, and he was actually alarmed lest she should endeavour to enforce her petition by that religious superstition, of the prevalence of which he was so well informed. The beard has always been an object of reverence in the east, and the plucking out of it an emblem of the most lamentable misery. The prophet Jeremiah, foretelling the terrible destruction of Moab, declares that every head shall be bald, and every beard clipped. Xerxes, after the fatal defeat of his splendid armament by the patriotism of the Greeks, is represented by Æschylus commanding the Chorus, composed of Persian counsellors, to pluck out their beards. La Roque describes the Arab women kissing the beards of their husbands, when they salute them. All the servants in the seraglio of the sultan are shaved as a mark of servitude.

Euripides, in another place, has a reference to the mystic use of the bridegroom's garment in the marriage ceremony:—*οταν δ' υπ' ανδρος χλαιναν πισης, quando sub vestimentum viri recipiatis*. The spreading a mantle over a suppliant, which among all eastern nations was a sign of security, may have originated in the Jewish custom universally adopted by the husband, of throwing part of his vest over his bride, while pledging his faith. Protection, in the Scriptures, and the writings of oriental poets, is generally typified by a shadow or covering. The petition of Ruth, in the third chapter, "I am Ruth, thine handmaid: spread therefore thy skirt over thy handmaid,"* will perhaps suggest itself to the memory.

* *Poli Synopsis Criticorum*, in Ruth. cap. 3.

Κοσμοι μιν ἀμφι κρατι χρυσίας χλιδης,
 Στολμοντι χρυτος των δι ποικιλων πεπλων
 Ουτ' Αχιλλως, υδρ Πηλιως απο
 Δομων απαρχας διορ' εχουσα αφικομην.
 Αλλ' εκ Λακαινης Σπαρτιατιδος χθονος
 Μινελαος ημιν ταυτα δωρει· παταρ
 Πολλοις συν ιδναις ως ιλιυβιστομειν,
 Τυας μιν ουν τοιουσ δ' αμειβομαι λογοις.
 Συ δε υσα θυλη και δορικτητος γυνη,
 Δομους κατασχιν, εκβαλουσα ημας, θειλαις
 Τυς δι·

Euripid. *Andromach.* 147.

Euripides introduces Hermione, in the above passage, reproaching the captive Andromache for her pretensions to any part of Pyrrhus' affections, and she dwells with much complacency upon her jewels and rich garments and the large dowry,—the πολλοις ιδναις,—which she had brought with her from Sparta. Homer calls her *πελυδωρος*, or “richly endowed.” How different from the manners of the patriarchal times! Sicheon little thought, when expressing his readiness to make any offerings Jacob might desire, so that he would “give him the damsel to wife,” that in succeeding generations the practice would be entirely reversed. Among the primitive inhabitants of Greece, Spain, Germany, Thrace, and Gaul, a similar custom existed; and at the present day, the people of China, Tartary, Tonquin, Pegu, Turkey, Transylvania, the Moors of Africa, and the savages, may be said to buy their wives.* The German warrior propitiated the heart of his mistress, not with sweet gifts captivating to the senses, but with oxen and a bridled horse, with a sword and shield—presents, the value of which was acknowledged by the bride, who presented some weapon of war to her lover in return. Aristotle considered the barbarism of his ancestors to be clearly demonstrated by the fact of their having purchased their own wives, and his countrymen were not tardy in echoing the opinion of the tutor of Alexander. The custom had vanished almost entirely with the first dawning of that morning of philosophy, which had arisen, before the birth of the Stagyrite, upon the benighted cities of Greece. The change, which passed over the feelings of men, was indeed more than commonly rapid in its progress and powerful in its effects. In a country like Greece, where the female sex was scarcely considered to be gifted with a soul, the value of a matrimonial connexion would be estimated by the facilities it afforded to the husband of prosecuting with vigour and success those schemes of political ambition, which the moral atmosphere of Athens especially was so well calculated to nourish. The respect paid to the wife, therefore, may be supposed to have varied in proportion to the wealth or the influence she brought with her. It was not uncommon for an individual who married a female without a portion to give her the usual receipt, acknowledging her dowry; and this marriage-settlement was obliged to be produced in court, in the event of the wife at any time suing for a separate maintenance. The principal difference between the wife and the concubine consisted in the offering of the *ιδνα* by the *sponsus* to the one, but not to the other. We may trace from the latter circumstance the disgrace, which, in modern as well as ancient times, is attached to an unportioned woman. At Rhodes, a peasant is compelled to give with his daughter a house at least, and if his condition be

* Goguet, *Orig. des Loix.*

moderately prosperous, and he happen to have only one daughter, he endows her with the whole of his property; and if he has two children, he divides it equally between them. In either case he must go and reside with his child or "begin the world afresh." Mr. Hughes relates an interesting anecdote of a tradesman in Joannina, which illustrates the sentiments of the people. He had been reduced to poverty by the rapacious exactions of the vizier, and the travellers contributed a sum of money for his relief, but he preferred bestowing it as a dowry upon a very beautiful daughter whom it appeared a young Greek, "according to custom, refused to marry without."

The courtship of the Greek, like that of the modern Asiatic, was generally conducted by proxy, and the betrothed parties rarely associated together until the final performance of the ceremony; all the intermediate arrangements were carried on by their parents or relations. Achilles, in the 9th *Iliad*, refused the daughter of Agamemnon, because his father had chosen a wife for him at home, as Abraham and Isaac had in the patriarchal age for their sons. The rule extended of course to the feminine part of the family, for Hermione expresses her disposition to form any alliance which the wisdom of her father might judge proper. She says, *οὐκ ἔμεν χρεῖν τὰδ*. The reverence shown by children to their parents, in the early ages, has not altogether vanished. When Mr. Turner was dining with Signor Pathopolo, at Arta, he observed the eldest son of his host waiting like a servant, and he was afterwards informed that the habit was common among the Greek gentry. He met with a similar spectacle afterwards in the house of the dragoman. Before I finish this digression, I would notice a very curious instance of filial respect in China, mentioned by Fernandez Navarette. I allude to the singular fast, which lasts three years, in requital of their mother's care in rearing them up. The fast was observed, he says, with religious rigour, and included abstinence from flesh, white meats, fish, and wine.

Polygamy cannot be said to have been general in Greece, for the examples we discover in history must not be taken as the rule, but as the exception: and we may conclude, from the terms in which Herodotus speaks of the two wives of Anaxandrinæ, that a plurality was contrary to the manners of Spartan marriage, notwithstanding its debased condition, was still accounted honourable, and received the encouragement of the laws. The Moors of Africa, whose cruelty to their wives is notorious, dare not treat with severity the wife who has borne a male child. So it was with the Greeks, who, engaged for the most part either in defending their country from the invasion of foreigners, or contending for the supreme authority among themselves, perceived the imperative necessity of continually pouring the warm and vigorous life, if I may so express myself, of a young and ardent population, into the debilitated and frequently exhausted veins of the constitution. The Lacedæmonians, of all the Grecian States the most mentally warlike, and perhaps ambitious, were especially severe in visiting the neglect of marriage upon their fellow-citizens. An exclusion from the Palæstra—the greatest misfortune which could happen to a Spartan, —and the exposure of their persons in the public forum, were among the punishments usually inflicted. The Athenians, though not equally strict in their observance of the marriage-institution, looked upon it in a political view, as a bond which united the individual more intimately to the great moral chain, and they accordingly employed no person in a civil or military capacity, who was unable to render up into the hands of his country the safety of his wife and children, as a pledge of his honesty and patriotism.

From this enthusiastic desire to replenish their armies with bold and enter-

prising youths, may be deduced the merciless custom which first led them to expose the sickly boy, who appeared from some bodily weakness incapable of doing the state service, upon a desolate mountain, and to the still more horrible crime of female infanticide. It has been remarked, that, in all southern countries, the proportion of females is larger than that of males; whether this may have been the case in Greece, I do not take upon myself to determine. The Grecian concubines were composed principally of captives, and must not therefore be taken into the argument.

With the administration of the luxurious Pericles commenced a new era in the manners and sentiments of Athens. The philosophical searcher after truth may be inclined to think, while meditating over those passages of Grecian history, rich in the memorials of literature and art, that the public mind bought its cultivation and knowledge at a fearful price, when it sacrificed for them the purity of its patriotism, and the nobility of its virtue. Vice is always most dangerous, and her progress most to be dreaded, when the hands of poetry and the arts have scattered the flowers of their enchantment in her path. She steals upon us almost before we have caught the echo of her footstep. My illustration, fanciful as it may seem, is not altogether irrelevant to the situation of Athens under the government of Pericles. Himself a patron, and a glorious one, of all the efforts of the soul, at a season when the spirit of man seemed most ready to assume all beautiful and graceful forms, whether in poetry or history, in painting or in sculpture, than it has ever done since, he was at once the friend of the poet and the idol of the people. His *liaison* with the celebrated Aspasia may be said to have authorised licentiousness, and his example was quickly imitated by one of the most accomplished and dissipated of the Athenian nobility, Alcibiades. Gifted with the charms of personal beauty, and endowed with a powerful and expansive intellect, he became almost immediately the "glass of fashion and the mould of form;" and was mainly instrumental, like our own witty and elegant Charles, in corrupting the minds of the people.

Although the merit of having formed a society of courtezans is attributed by Plutarch to the mistress of Pericles, it must not be supposed that she was the introducer of immorality into Athens. The *στραίραι* and *ξύναι*, like the "strange women" of the Hebrew king, had long been recognized, and though distinguished from the virtuous classes by a particular costume (the *τα ανθιστηματα*, or embroidered garments), their numbers appear to have increased almost equally with the prosperity of the Grecian states. The student will probably mark the resemblance of the temple-worship, in Corinth especially, to the solemnities of an Indian festival. In both, the debasement of the mind is the most prominent feature. The conduct of Aspasia was productive of beneficial, as well as injurious, consequences. The captivator of Pericles had talents which commanded the admiration of Socrates. It may be granted, perhaps, that while throwing a lustre around vice, she was at the same time manifesting to the *literati* of Athens, who had been the most violent ridiculers of the female sex, that women were endowed with minds equally adapted with their own to the study of science and of art, and required only a moderate share of cultivation to constitute their possessors the delight and ornament of society. Certain it is, as the elegant translator of Aristophanes has observed, that the Athenian philosophers drank deeply of that enchanted cup which she administered, and the effects were discernible in the tone of life and brilliancy which began to be communicated to social intercourse. The love of luxury and voluptuous indulgence, spread over

Greece by its communication with Persia, might form matter of meditation with the historian. From the idle and beautiful women of the East, the Athenian ladies derived their love of rich garments and costly perfumes. Strepsiades, in the *Clouds* of Aristophanes, in his recapitulation of the various causes which had impoverished his fortunes, does not omit to mention the expenses of his wife, whom he styles—*γυμνασιουραμένη* “lavish in the ornaments of her person.” The accomplished Xenophon, too, might be thought to have imbued his manners with the softness of Persian elegance, and to have nourished his imagination with oriental beauty, while residing at the splendid court of Sardis, or accompanying the army (where he was honoured with the personal friendship of the Persian prince) in its tedious march into Upper Asia.

ON CERTAIN PECULIARITIES IN THE MOHAMMEDANISM OF INDIA.

By M. GARCIN DE TASSY.*

THE religion of the Hindus has attracted the chief portion of the attention of those persons who have written concerning India. The state and peculiarities of the Musulman faith in that country have been but little attended to, although it was for some centuries the religion of the government of a large part of the Citra-gangetic peninsula, subject to the sceptre of the Mogul, and is still professed by several sovereigns of that vast country, and by twenty millions of people, a number which, it is said, is daily augmenting. The want of authentic information on these points is felt, especially in reading Hindustani and Persian works written in India, and inscriptions on Musulman monuments in that country. Frequent allusions are made to religious customs no where described, and to personages whom no biographer has recorded. D’Herbelot, and the writers he has laid under contribution for his *Bibliothèque Orientale*, afford no assistance: other sources must be resorted to. In order, therefore, to supply this chasm, I have undertaken the task which I now submit to the friends of India.†

I propose, then, to describe the festivals peculiar to Musulman India, as well as the solemnities practised in Persia, and even throughout the Musulman world, which are distinguished in India by peculiar ceremonies. I refer to certain superstitious practices resulting from the contact of the Musulmans with the Hindus.

The first thing which strikes us, in the external worship of the Mahomedans of India, is the alteration which it has undergone in order to adapt itself to the native indigenous physiognomy. The change is manifested in certain rites and customs, which are but little conformable to, and even at variance with the spirit of, the *Coran*, but which have insensibly grown up through the contact of the Mahomedans with the Hindus. For example, the numerous pilgrimages to the tombs of holy personages, some of whom were not even Musulman, and semi-pagan festivals instituted in honour of such personages.

In fact, the Mahomedan form of worship was too simple for a country, in which predominated an allegorical and idolatrous religion, addressing itself to

* Translated and abridged from the *Journal Asiatique*.

† The principal Hindustani works from whence the author has derived his materials, are the following:—the *Barah Maad*, by Casim Ali Jawan; the *Ardorah-i-Mahfil*, by Meer Shere Ali Afsoo; the *Diwadn-i-Wali*, by Shah Wali Ullah; the *Diwadn-i-Faee*, by Mohamed Sahr-ud-deen; the *Hidayat-ul-Islam*; the *Gul-i-Maghrat*, by Meer Hyder Baksh Hyderi, and Captain Roeluck’s Collection of Hindustani Proverbs.

the senses and the imagination, rather than to the understanding and the heart; consequently, the Musulman festivals have borrowed from it a variety of Pagan rites, and a pompous and splendid ceremonial.

Properly speaking, there are but two festivals amongst the Sunnite Mahomedans, namely, that of the termination of the Ramazan, and that of the Victims, called also in India "the Feast of the Bull," or, emphatically, "the Feast," which was instituted in memory of the sacrifice of Ishmael.* The Shyites have a few additional ones, but they were not numerous enough for countries accustomed to the multiplicity of Hindu festivals. New ones were, in consequence, instituted, which both Sunnites and Shyites are eager to celebrate. Such, amongst others, are the solemn observances consecrated to the memory of the *peers*, *پیر*, or saints, who are to the Musulmans of India what the *deotas* are to the Hindus; and the visits continually made to their tombs, particularly on Thursdays, and to some on Fridays.

In reading the description which I shall by and bye give of these festivals, it will almost be believed that they are Hindu ceremonies we describe. Such, for instance, is the rite of *tauzeeah*, *تعزیه* or "mourning," instituted in commemoration of the martyrdom of Husseyn, which resemble in many points that of the *Durga puja*, celebrated by the Hindus in the months of Kartick (October—November), in honour of Durga, goddess of Death, wife of Siva or Mahadco. The *tauzeeah*, like the *Durga puja*, lasts ten days. On the tenth day, the Hindus cast the statue of the goddess into the river, in sight of a vast crowd, forming a grand procession, amid the sound of musical instruments. The same thing takes place in the representations of the tomb of Husseyn, which is commonly thrown into the river, with the same pomp. It will be seen in the description of these festivals, that the Musulmans have adopted, in their religious ceremonies, customs which are entirely Hindu. Such are their noisy processions, which recall those of Jagannath, and other pagodas, where troops of dancing girls and prostitutes attend the votaries. The oblations offered by the Musulmans, in honour of their saints, are the same as the Hindus employ; they mostly consist of rice, clarified butter, and flowers.

Hindu tolerance has succeeded in mollifying Musulman fanaticism in India. Sunnites and Shyites do not exhibit there the mutual animosity which severs the Turks and the Persians; they commonly live upon good terms with each other, and even participate, with a very few exceptions, in the same religious festivals. Some Musulmans are, in a manner, at once Shyites and Sunnites. Thus the celebrated poet, Wali, begins his poem with a brief encomium on the first four Caliphs, Abu-bekr, Omar, Othman, and Ali, and then bestows a long and emphatic eulogy on Ali and his sons, Hassan and Husseyn, whom he calls *امام جهان*, "Imams of the world."

Along with the minute practices borrowed from the Hindus, must be placed the ridiculous devotion paid by the Musulmans of India to certain apocryphal monuments, or fantastic relics. Of this description are two large tombs near the city of Oude, where the vulgar, imagining Seth and Job were buried there, flock every Thursday to recite the *futihah*;† also the tomb of Lamech or Lamag, father of Noah, which is said to be at Ali-shang, a village in Cabul, which, it is also said, gave the name of Lamagan to the district in which the

* According to the Mohammedans, it was Ishmael, not Isaac, whom Abraham was about to sacrifice.

† The *futihah*, *فاتحه* is the first or opening chapter of the *Quran*.

village is situated. Such is the pretended foot-mark of Mahomet, *cuddum shereef* (or *cuddum resool*), which is seen near Benares,* not far from the palace of Aurengzeb, and the tank called *Bachas Mochan*, where people of all classes flock in devotion every Thursday. Of the same nature is the handsome, but ridiculous, monument at Cuddapah, erected A.D. 1723, to receive a hair of the beard of Mahomet, which was preserved there in a gold box.†

Amongst the saints venerated by the Musulmans are several personages, who professed the creed of the *Védas*; and *vice versâ*, some of the Musulman saints of India are venerated by the Hindus. This national toleration takes its rise in an enlargement of views which could scarcely have been looked for, especially in Musulmans, but which is, nevertheless, perfectly conformable to the spirit of the *Coran*. According to Mahomet, indeed, there is but one true religion. God has made it known by his prophets and saints: thus, Moses and Jesus Christ, Zoroaster and Brahma, according to his system, taught the same doctrines; but mankind comprehended them not; they changed the divine worship, and it was in order to restore it to its purity that Mahomet was sent. It will hence appear not extraordinary, that the Musulmans should venerate personages, who were alien to their religion.

The lower order of Musulmans, not content with honouring certain Hindu saints, often join in the Pagan festivals of the Brahmin religion, and even go so far as to offer oblations to the idols.

The titles given to the Musulman saints lead to another observation. There are four classes of Musulmans in India; the seyyuds, or descendants of Mahomet by Husseyn; the Sheikhs or Arabs, vulgarly called Moors; the Pathans or Afghans, and the Moguls. Each of these four classes has furnished holy personages, who are often designated by those denominations, and by others specially consecrated to each of them: such as *Meer* for the seyyuds; *Khan* for the Pathans; *Meerza*, *Beg*, *Aga* and *Khaja*, for the Moguls. Frequently, likewise, the terms *Shah* and *Sultan*, which, following a proper name, denote a person invested with sovereign power, are used as honorific titles, before the names of these *peers*, possibly because they are considered as sovereigns of their minds and masters of their passions. Independently of these titles, their names are usually composed of three: the proper name, as Mahomet, Ali, Husseyn; the honorific title, as Seyf-ud-doulah, A-of-Jah, &c.; and the

surname, which is adopted by the person himself, and is thence called *تخلص*, "appropriation." It is commonly an abstract name, as *Tapish*, "affliction;" *Cudrat*, "power." Instead of the latter, which the poets never fail to assume, some saints are distinguished by a patronymic, which they have in common with all their religious family. Such is that of *Chishtee*. Each *peer* belongs to a known religious stock; he consigns to his disciples, when he initiates them into contemplation, the genealogical tree of the individuals composing his religious pedigree, and each spiritual family forms, as it were, a monastic order, which has a superior or president, *سجاده نشین* or *مسند نشین*. The succession to the presidentship is denoted by the transfer of the staff and mantle of the deceased chief.

The title of *peer* *پیر*, commonly appropriated to these saints, signifies properly "aged man," but it is, in this case, understood to denote a spiritual dignity, equivalent to that of the *gurus* of the Hindus. Those Musulmans,

* Similar vestiges are not rare in other parts of India.

† It is now lost. See *Asiat. Journ.* vol. II. N. S. p. 322.

who are desirous of dedicating themselves to the study of religion and the practice of piety, are required to take one of these *peers* as a spiritual guide. "Follow the footsteps of thy *peer*," says Wali, "like a shadow." Many of these *peers* are, after death, venerated as saints; whence the term *peer* پیر is synonymous with *wali* ولي and signifies "holy."

These *peers* are applied to, when alive, in embarrassing circumstances, for the aid of their prayers with the deity. They are often resorted to, in order to procure تعویذ or amulets. Tigers and leopards are considered, both by Hindus and Musulmans, as being the property of *peers*: hence the natives of India do not sympathise with Europeans in tiger-hunting.* In the tract which forms the delta of the Ganges, called the Sunderbunds, are seen Mohammedan devotees, who pretend to possess charms against the malice of tigers. They dwell in miserable huts by the river side, and are greatly revered by the passers-by, Hindus as well as Musulmans, who present them with food and cowries, to propitiate their good will.†

The sepulchral edifices of Musulman saints have different forms; most of them consist of a chapel, in the midst of which stands the shrine of the saint. Sometimes it is raised upon a height, without steps to ascend, so that it cannot be approached, and the *fālihah* must be repeated at a distance. The tombs of the *peers* are called indifferently *dargāh*, "a shrine;" *mazār*, a place of pilgrimage or visitation; *rawza*, "a garden." These three terms denote invariably the place where a saint reposes. From the word روضه "garden," taken in the sense of "tomb," comes the compound term روضه خوان denoting those who make a profession of reciting the *Coran* and prayers at the tombs of saints, and particularly such as repeat the praises of Husseyn at the festival of the Moharram.

The worship paid to these saints consists in going in procession to their tombs on certain solemn occasions, generally on the Thursdays, and sometimes on the Fridays of each week, to repeat prayers, and deposit offerings there. In these religious processions, the votaries usually carry pikes, called indifferently wands, lances, or banners, a piece of cloth being commonly fastened to them, so as to form flags. When the procession approaches the tomb, these pikes are stuck in the ground till they return. These trains of pilgrims, who are termed *Mednees*, and in some cases *Charecs*, are headed by fakeers. The offerings consist chiefly of flowers, sweetmeats, pastry, occasionally vetches, oil and molasses.

These offerings are termed *fālihah*; an Arabic word, which signifies properly "exordium," and denotes the first chapter of the *Coran*. Thence it is employed to express the form of prayers in honour of saints, after which the chapter is recited, and then the offerings are made. But these *fālihahs* are not exactly addressed to the saints; they may be compared to the collects in the Catholic mass in honour of the saints, in which the latter are not directly prayed to. Thus, notwithstanding the great devotion paid towards their saints by the Mohammedans of India, it cannot be said that they really pray to them.

When the moolla, or priest belonging to the tomb of a saint, receives oblations from a votary to deposit upon the tomb, the offering is termed "offering for the expenses of the luminary." The gifts made to enrich the tombs of saints are termed "nuzrs, or presents to the memory of the Imams."

* Hamilton's *East-India Gazetteer*, vol. ii. p. 431.

† *Ibid.* ii. 606.

Wealthy landholders esteem it a duty not merely to give the land required for building the tomb of a saint, and to permit the holding of a *mela* or fair near the monument, but they give up besides lands, the revenue of which is appropriated to the erection and maintenance of these pious edifices, and to the support of those who attend them.

The *mela* is not exactly what we understand by the term *fair*; it is a name given to assemblages of pilgrims and merchants who, attracted by devotion, by the desire of gain, or by both, collect in spots considered as sacred, at the festivals of certain Hindu deities, and of personages reputed as saints amongst the Mohammedans. Traders, finding an opportunity on these occasions of disposing of their goods, in supplying the wants of the multitude, establish a market there. Thus the term *mela*, a "fair," is almost confounded with that of pilgrimage, زیارت *ziyarat*, amongst the Musulmans, تیرتھ *tiryath*, amongst the Hindus. Besides those who are drawn thither by devotion or interest, many people come from motives of curiosity, others of pleasure, and thieves of all kinds do not fail to join the throng, in hopes of exercising their professional dexterity. Thus the assemblages are made up of fakeers, devotees of all classes, musicians, jugglers, courtizans and dancing girls, idlers and libertines, rogues and swindlers.

(To be concluded next month)

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, held the 26th November, the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster in the chair, Mr. William Huttman's resignation of the office of Assistant Secretary and Deputy Librarian to the Society was accepted, and Mr. James Mitchell was appointed *pro tempore* in his room to both of the vacant offices.

At the request of the Council, Graves C. Haughton, Esq., agreed to superintend the affairs connected with the Secretary's Office.

The general meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, for the session 1831-32 are as follows:—December 3d and 17th; January 7th and 21st; February 4th and 18th; March 3d and 17th; April 7th; May 5th and 19th; June 16th; July 7th and 21st. Chair to be taken at two o'clock precisely.

The anniversary meeting will be held on Thursday, 7th June, at one o'clock.

Oriental Translation Committee.—Mr. William Huttman having resigned his situation of Secretary to the Oriental Translation Committee, at a meeting held on Monday, the 21st of November, the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., in the chair, Graves C. Haughton, Esq. F.R.S., was requested to accept the office of Honorary Secretary to the committee: Mr. James Mitchell was, on the same occasion, appointed temporary Assistant Secretary.

Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.—At a Meeting of the Society, on the 3d of April, a paper on cholera, by Mr. Hitchcock, comprising a general account of thirty-eight cases of the disease, in its epidemic form, as it appeared on board the Honourable Company's ship *Abercrombie Robinson*, in the month

of August, 1828, was read. On the morning of the 10th of August, the ship sailed from Bombay, and although there were not more than twenty on the sick list, yet, by far the greater part of the ship's company had been reduced by illness during the detention of the vessel in port. The weather was squally and wet, as is usual in the south-west monsoon, and the ship's destination being for China, her course was continued in a direction along the Malabar Coast, at a parallel distance of about thirty miles. The 10th, 11th, and 12th passed, without any addition to the sick list. Early on the morning of the 13th, however, four cases of cholera manifested themselves; and the nature of the disease being but little suspected, was not noticed by the unfortunate individuals until the stage of collapse had intervened. From the 13th to the 18th of August, the disease continued to prevail on board the ship. The symptoms need not be dwelt on here, as they were those that usually are seen in this disease. The treatment consisted of the exhibition of hot brandy and water, laudanum, venesection, and the exhibition of scruple-doses of calomel, &c. &c. In the state of collapse, sinapisms and blisters were applied to different parts of the body. The warm bath, with flannels, were also applied when deemed necessary. Of neither the use of the warm bath, nor of venesection, does Mr. Hitchcock give a very favourable opinion. The former seemed to increase the spasmodic affection, with a sense of suffocation, and in no one single case was the heart's action quickened or invigorated by the latter.

With reference to the primary cause, we have, observes Mr. Hitchcock, three of the most important parts of the body labouring under a loss of vital and nervous power: the heart oppressed by some invisible unknown operation, and sinking beneath a load of dark carbonaceous blood, manifested by a labouring pulse, by a deficiency of animal heat, and by the colour of the blood transmitted. The brain, chemically as well as mechanically, suffering; in part from an important interruption to the change and transmission of the blood through the lungs; as well as from some serious impression made upon the organ itself by the morbid agent, which effects were most fully evinced by dilated pupil, giddiness, and stupor. And, lastly, the lungs themselves appeared primarily affected to the free circulation of the air, occasioning a short and hurried respiration, a purple-coloured lip, and from the appearance of the blood itself, marking an imperfect decarbonisation.

All these changes, he conceives, are produced by some extraordinary change in the principles of the surrounding atmosphere; or what is perhaps equally probable, from an inhalation of some kind of malignant æriform particles, which have their rise in a *chemical* or electrical change in one part or either of the same. "I am aware," Mr. Hitchcock proceeds, "that this opinion must be subjected to objections, because it is not demonstrated, and because it may be urged, why then should not all who breathe the same atmosphere, and so closely in contact with each other, universally suffer from the same? To this, I would reply, that it is just as probable that the specific agent now alluded to, may be formed, or be as suddenly disengaged, as the electric spark that shoots from its original source to the nearest object of attraction; or, like miasmata producing ague, it may require a certain state of the system for a developement of its malignant effects. The latter of the two, I am inclined to think the most probable, although unable to trace, in the present instance, any signs of a predisposing cause.

"If the effective cause or causes cannot be accounted for in this or a similar way, how much less may be credited the opinion of those who have suspected its presence in vapours arising from stagnant waters;—from rice in a state of

decomposition, as well as other vegetable matters;—or have accounted for it in the sudden change of temperature, or even traced it to errors in diet; when we, who have suffered almost beyond precedent, were far removed from the effluvia of either of the former,* and by no means the subjects of the latter to any extent. Again, this opinion (of the primary cause) may be opposed by enquiring, if the self-same agent is always necessary for the production of cholera, why its action should not be more regular and uniform? Why in one appear under the dangerous and fatal form of congestion or collapse, and in another produce a contrary effect, by increasing the heat and accelerating the heart's action? Here I would refer to the general causes of some forms of fever, where the same agent is producing in one a continued, and in another an intermittent type, according (as is supposed) to the predisposition of the subject, or a concentration of morbid influence; so also it may be in epidemic cholera, and I doubt not is." In a word, Mr. Hitchcock is inclined to think, that cholera, as it has been called, is a specific disease, and as such, in no wise liable to be produced by any common cause whatever; and that its action is general upon all, and occurs alike under all circumstances and in every situation—no predisposing cause being at present assignable. The total number of deaths from cholera, on board the *Abercrombie Robinson* was 24, and of recoveries 14; making in all 38 cases,—*Col. Gov. Gaz.*

* The maximum distance to which Malaria can travel has not yet been determined. It has been proved, that it can produce its morbid effects at a distance of three, and even of five miles. Dr. Mac'tulloch is even of opinion, that the poison may be wafted from the shores of Holland to those of Scotland by the East wind.—*Ed. G. G.*

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Lives and Voyages of Drake, Cavendish, and Dampier, including an introductory View of the earlier Discoveries in the South Sea, and the History of the Buccaneers. With Portraits. Being Vol. V. of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd. London, Simpkin and Marshall.

A more interesting book of voyages could not easily be compiled than the adventures of the three early navigators, whose history and discoveries are here treated of, have produced. The simplicity of style, and general accuracy of description, as well as the traits of the manners of the age, which appear in their narratives, add to the attractions of the work arising from its geographical value.

The history of the Buccaneers and the life of Dampier are highly amusing.

The Sunday Library; or Protestant's Manual for the Sabbath-day. By the Rev. T. F. DIBBIN, D.D. Vol. VI.

THIS volume, which completes the work, contains some valuable discourses, by Archbishop Secker, Bishop Porteus, Bishop Heber, Bishop Blomfield, Bishop Huntingford, Mr. H. H. Milman, Mr. Sydney Smith, and others.

The editor justly remarks, that "within a small compass and at a reasonable cost, here is a portable library of divinity, that may be conveniently carried from place to place, distant or near, capable, in all places and in all seasons, alike, of affording instruction and consolation." The judicious rule adopted by the editor in the selection of the sermons, is, as he eloquently expresses it, "to cheer, rather than depress; to compose rather than to distract; to beat out presumption and to root out vanity; to unmask hypocrisy, and to make the hardened sinner tremble as he feels the upbraidings of his own heart."

History of the Civil Wars of Ireland, from the Anglo-Norman Invasion, till the Union of the Country with Great Britain. By W. C. TAYLOR, Esq., B.A. of Trin. Coll. Dublin. In two vols. Vol. I. being vol. lxxiii. of Constable's Miscellany. Edinburgh, Constable and Co. London, Hurst, Chance, and Co.

This is an attempt, and a very commendable one, to familiarize the British public with a knowledge of the history of a part of the United Kingdom of which it is, generally speaking, perfectly ignorant. Except those slight passages of early Irish history closely connected with that of England, the events of that country are almost as obscure to the people of two of the three kingdoms, as those of India; we cannot well place the matter in a stronger light.

Mr. Taylor has compiled an amusing and a well-written account of the Irish Civil Wars, which he has brought down to the reign of Charles II., or the year of "horrid forty-eight."

A Treatise on the Progressive Improvement, and Present State of the Manufactures in Metal. Vol. I. Iron and Steel. Being vol. xxiv of the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*.

A most excellent condensation of whatsoever is valuable in treatises on this branch of the arts, illustrated by numerous cuts, comprising not merely a valuable book of information, but an amusing one. Some critics doubt the utility or advantage of these works: we are not of the number.

Change of Air, or the Philosophy of Travelling; being Autumnal Excursions through France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and Belgium; with Observations and Reflections on the Moral, Physical and Medicinal Influence of Travelling, Exercise, Change of Scene, Foreign Skies, and Voluntary Expatriation, &c. By JAMES JOHNSON, M.D., Physician-Extraordinary to the King. London, 1831. Highley. T. and G. Underwood.

We are not aware that we can give a summary of this very miscellaneous and amusing work,—which combines the ends of a book of travels with a kind of non-medical treatise upon the management of the body and attention to health, robust and valetudinarian,—in better terms than the author has employed: "The work consists of three parts, united by the thread of the subject. The first contains some observations on that wear and tear of mind and body, which we particularly remark in civilized life, and especially in large cities; together with some suggestions as to the antidote or remedy. The second part consists of reflections and observations made during excursions through France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, in the years 1823 and 1829; partly for recreation—but principally for renovation of health. The third division contains some remarks and speculations on the moral, physical, and medicinal influence of foreign, and especially of an Italian climate and residence, in sickness and in health. In each of these divisions, the author hopes that he has been able to combine utility with some portion of amusement, for those (and they are many) who, like himself, seek an occasional renovation of health, in a temporary relaxation from the toils and cares of avocation."

The Continental Annual, and Romantic Cabinet, for 1832. With Illustrations by SAMUEL PROUT, Esq., F.S.A. Edited by WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esq. London. Smith, Elder, and Co.

We have already spoken of the embellishments of this new annual in high terms, but not higher than they merit. The literary portion is now before us, and this is equally good of its kind. The Editor has "selected from the varied works of literature the fairy track of romance;" and some of the tales revive all the sensations of our earlier years, when we strayed with Mrs. Radcliffe into this "fairy track." It is a new line for an annual, but is not likely to be unsuccessful, since we agree with the Editor, that "the taste for the wild and wonderful will endure as long as man retains the faculty of imagination."

Modern Infidelity considered, with respect to its influence on Society. By the late ROBERT HALL, A.M. London, 1831. Stockley.

A HIGHLY praiseworthy re-publication, in a convenient and portable form, of Mr. Hall's admirable Sermon, with a view of bringing it within the reach of the working classes. It is neatly printed, half-bound, and includes a sketch of Mr. Hall's life and character; and sells for only sixpence.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Medhurst, of Batavia, has completed his dictionary (the Chinese and English part) of the Hok-kéen dialect of the Chinese language; it is in 800 pages quarto. The other part (English and Chinese) is not yet commenced.

A prospectus of a Weekly paper, in the Turkish and French languages, to be published at Constantinople, has appeared in that city, under the auspices of the Sultan himself. The conduct of the paper is placed by his order under a special committee.

An officer of the Bombay establishment is preparing for the press, a Narrative of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Bombay Presidency or Western India, in all branches of its Administration; with an Appendix, containing a similar sketch of every Native State in alliance with, or dependent on it, &c. &c.

Captain T. Lisle Fenwick, 58th regiment, has in the press, a History of Ceylon, under the Government of Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B.; comprising its commercial and agricultural Resources, Revenue, Fisheries, &c.; its civil, military, and religious Establishments, &c.—Also, another distinct work, entitled, Notes of a Voyage from Ceylon to England, with some Remarks on the Present State of the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, the Condition of the Slaves in those Colonies, Present State of St. Helena, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

The Algebra of Mohammed Ben Musa, Arabic and English. Edited and Translated by Frederic Rosen. 8vo. 8s. (Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund.)

The History of the Maritime Wars of the Turks, translated from the Turkish of Haji Khalifeh. By James Mitchell. Chapters I. to IV. 4to. 7s. (Printed for ditto.)

Miscellaneous Translations from Oriental Languages, Vol. I. 8vo.—Contents: 1. Notes of a Journey into the Interior of Northern Africa. By Hadji Elm-ed din El-Eghwaate. Translated from the Arabic by W. B. Hodgson, Esq.—2. Extracts from the Sakas Thevan Saastaran, or Book of Fate. Translated from the Tamil Language, by the Rev. Joseph Roberts.—3. The Last Days of Krishna, and the Sons of Pandu, from the concluding Section of the Mahabharat. Translated from the Persian Version, made by Neckeb Khan, in the time of the Emperor Akbar. By Major David Price.—4. The Vedala Cadai, being the Tamil Version of a Collection of Ancient Tales in the Sanscrit Language, popularly known throughout India, and entitled the Vedala Panchavasi. Translated by B. G. Babington, M.D., &c.—5. Indian Cookery, as practised and described by the Natives of the East. Translated by sandford Arnot. (Printed for ditto.)

Translations from the Chinese and Armenian, with Notes and Illustrations. By C. F. Neumann. 8vo. Contents:—1. History of the Pirates who infested the China Sea, from 1817 to 1819.—2. The Catechism of the Shamans; or the Laws and Regulations of the Priesthood of Buddha, in China.—3. Vahram's Chronicle of the Armenian Kingdom of Cilicia during the time of the Crusades. (Printed for ditto.)

Vocabulary, English and Japanese, and Japanese and English; compiled from Native Works, by W. H. Medhurst. 8vo. lithographed. 16s. (Imported from Batavia.)

Notitia Linguae Siniczæ. Auctore P. Premare. 4to. £1. 1s. (Imported from Malacca.)

The Shah Namâ, an Heroic Poem, containing the History of Persia. By Aboul Kaam Ferdousee. Carefully collated, &c. &c. with an Introduction and Life of the Author. By Capt. Turner Macan. 4 large vols. 8vo. £10. 10s. (Imported from Calcutta.)

The Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations, proved by a Comparison of their Dialects with the San-

scrit, Greek, Latin, and Teutonic Language; forming a Supplement to "Researches into the Physical History of Mankind." By J. C. Pritchard, M.D., F.R.S., &c. 8vo. 7s.

Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine; being a View of the Progress of the Healing Art among the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and Arabians. By D. M. Moir, Surgeon. 8cap. 8vo. 6s. (Edinburgh.)

A Treatise on the Comparative Geography of Western Asia. By the late Major James Rennell, F.R.S., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. £1 4s.; with a 4to. Atlas of Maps, £2 14s.

Opinions of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone upon some of the leading Questions connected with the Government of British India, examined and compared with those of the late Sir Thomas Munro, and Sir John Malcolm, as taken from their Evidence before Parliament, &c. By a Civil Servant of the E. I. India Company. 8vo. 2s.

Palestine; or, the Holy Land; from the earliest Period to the present time. By the Rev. M. Russell, L.L.D. Small 8vo. 6s. (Written for the Edinburgh Cabinet Library.)

Liberia; or, the Early History and signal Preservation of the American Colony of Free Negroes on the Coast of Africa. By W. Innes. 12mo. (Edinburgh.)

Letters from British Settlers in the Interior of India, descriptive of their own condition, and that of the Native Inhabitants under the Government of the East-India Company; with Notes. By John Crawford, Esq., F.R.S. 8vo. 6s.

The History of the Contagious Cholera, in popular language; with Maps illustrative of its geographical progress. By James Kennedy, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Voyage to the South Sea; in the United States Ship "Vincennes," in 1829 and 1830; comprising Scenes in Brazil, Peru, Manila, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, &c. &c. By C. S. Stewart, A.M., Chaplain in the United States Navy. 2 vols. post 8vo. £1. 1s.

Lives and Voyages of Drake, Cavendish, and Douglas; including an introductory View of the earlier Discoveries in the South Sea, and the History of the Buccaneers. 18mo. 6s. (Written for the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library.")

Reflections on the Politics, Intercourse, and Trade of the Ancient Nations of Africa. By A. H. L. Hæren. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 6s.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, February 23.

The King v. Raja Buddinath Roy.—This is a prosecution for forgery, which has been long pending. The trial was fixed for the 25th inst.

Mr. Turton, for the defendant, appeared to support the rule nisi, which he had obtained to have the trial postponed till the 2d March, on the grounds, first, that certain documents of importance to the defence had been discovered which could not be translated in time for the trial; secondly, that in consequence of the Dole Jatra commencing on the 25th, several native witnesses could not attend.

The Advocate General contented himself with protesting against the production of books said to belong to Rajkissore Dutt.

The Chief Justice, after the pundit of the court had been examined, saw no sufficient reason for deferring the trial, but said he would take the opinion of the other judges: in the meantime the defendant might prepare affidavits of the fact that witnesses were prevented from attending by the occurrence of the Hindu festival.

On the 24th several affidavits of respectable witnesses were put in, stating that it would be extremely inconvenient and repugnant to their feelings, as Hindoos, to be obliged to leave their dwelling houses on the Dole Jatra, for the purpose of giving evidence in court.

The Chief Justice directed the affidavits to be explained to the pundits of the court, and that they should be asked, whether, on the grounds of religious feelings, there would be any thing improper in either of the deponents attending the court, from ten in the forenoon to three in the afternoon on those days.

The interpreter said, "my lord, they say the attendance of those witnesses would not be repugnant to religious feelings, though it might be inconvenient, as taking them away from their jollity and mirth."

The Chief Justice said, he had consulted the other judges upon this motion, and they agreed in the view he had taken of it. The first ground upon which the trial was sought to be put off was, that time was requisite for the examination of certain papers, which the defendant had been permitted to inspect on the 17th; but there was nothing to show that an inspection of them might not have been had the day after the bill had been found. The second ground was, that it would be repugnant to the feelings of

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the witnesses to come forward and give their evidence during the Dole Jatra. It might be a painful duty, at any time, or in any circumstances, but he could see nothing to prevent the attendance of those witnesses from ten o'clock in the day till three, nor would such even interfere with their private convenience. It was a mistake, his lordship said, to suppose that the court had never sat during the Dole Jatra; he had inquired, and found that not long since it had been engaged in the trial of a Hindoo during that festival, which, on inquiry, he had found not to be one of seclusion, or which required that the persons celebrating it should confine themselves to their houses; he could not, therefore, see any inconvenience which would attend the witnesses being in court during those days for several hours.

Rule discharged.

February 25.

The trial on this indictment came on this day, before a special jury. The indictment charged the defendant with forging and uttering on the 25th February 1839, certain promissory notes with intent to defraud either the Bank of Bengal or the United East-India Company. The Advocate General, with whom was Mr. Cochran, appeared for the prosecution, Messrs. Turton, Clarke, and Dickens for the defence. This day was occupied in examining Mr. Oxborough on the subject of the forged papers, and in the examination of Dwarkanauth Mitter, Rajkissore Dutt's son-in-law, who is the principal evidence against the defendant. The trial was afterwards stopped owing to the illness of a witness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

We learn that in the course of the Governor General's peregrinations in the Upper Provinces his lordship has been robbed of a portion of his baggage.—*India Gaz. Feb. 11.*

SENSIBILITY OF A NATIVE.

A naick belonging to the 35th Bengal N.I., named Seeta Ram, appeared as a witness before a coroner's inquest held on the body of Dwarka Scocool, a sepoy, who was murdered on his post, as sentry, for which a man named Doorga Tewarre was subsequently committed for trial. Seeta Ram gave his evidence very clearly, which merely went to the fact that the deceased Dwarka had forwarded a *hoondis* for forty rupees to his friends at Lucknow; which

(A)

hoondis and an accompanying letter, the witness said, were written by his commanding officer, Capt. Hodgson, whereas the fact was, as he afterwards recollected, they were written by a *kheranie*, or native writer, and signed by Capt. Hodgson. The mistake, however, made a great impression upon the sepoy's mind. When he returned to his quarters, he communicated the circumstance to Capt. Hodgson, who perceiving his distress, attempted to console him by telling him the variation was not material, since his signing the papers was a virtual recognition of them. The poor man, however, was unable to bear up against the idea that "something dishonourable might be attached to his character." He went to the guard-room, took two loaded muskets, retired to the cook-house, and there shot himself.

At the inquest, Captain Hodgson spoke in the highest terms of the unfortunate man. He said he had known him in the regiment for upwards of twenty-one years, and always believed him to be a good soldier and a good man. He had made him his acting pay-havildar for some time, and he had always 1,500 or 1,800 rupees in his charge, and never had the captain reason to question his honesty; no one, in fact, could have received a better character from one who had the best right to know him—the captain of his company.

The jury, who felt great interest in the case, the investigation of which occupied five hours, returned a verdict of "insanity."

This sacrifice to delicacy of feeling ought to be received as some evidence against the supposed innate proneness to perjury attributed to the Hindus.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We learn with pleasure, that a desire has begun to be evinced by the authorities to have recourse to some measures for the purpose of increasing the cleanliness of the city. We trust that the measures to be undertaken will be such as are likely to be effectual for the purpose contemplated, and that to secure full consideration they will be made the subject of public investigation before they are finally adopted. The eastern nullah also, we understand, notwithstanding an attempt in a certain quarter to stay that useful work of improvement, is advancing as well as the cultivation of the Sunderbuns, and we hope soon to add, the draining of the salt lake. We learn that the grantees of the lands in the Sunderbuns experience some trouble from the Molungees and the salt agents' officers, who cut the bunds they have raised. In one instance this has been punished by a fine to the extent of the supposed damage, and we mention this in order that others may be aware of the readiness of the Company's court to afford redress under such circumstances.—*India Gaz.* Feb. 21.

NEW ROADS IN THE PROVINCES.

It would appear from the subjoined extract of a letter from Midnapore, dated 16th instant, that government are going on opening new roads through the provinces. The raja of Summul is strangely blind to his own interest in offering opposition to public works of that description, which, if they are wisely improved, would probably double the value of his property:—"all the news I can at present give you is, that we daily expect five companies of our corps to proceed against the rajah of Summul for not allowing a road to be cut through his provinces."—*Ibid.* Feb. 19.

CURIOUS CEREMONY.

A Hindu correspondent, in a native paper, gives the following account of what he terms "the new acts of the new baboos:"—

"Sheernath Mookhopadya, of Banshariya, the son of the late Mathoora Mohun Mookerjee, and Krishnu Kinkur Goonakur, the son of the late Ramlochan Goonakur, and Mootalall Baboo, the son of Nealkishore Baboo, united together, and in the house of a man of low caste at Pachghura, near Kachrapare, erected an altar, on which they placed a chair, and laying on it a koosem necklace, and with much rejoicing named it the *Altar of Truth*. They collected a large quantity of food, and more than 5,000 persons of different castes sat down in one place, and partook of a meal together. About 100 brahmins from Tribence, Bansbariya, and Halee suhr were invited to the ceremony, and each one received at his dismissal a brass pot and some sweetmeats. At the altar the *Bible* was read by the Feringoes, the *Kuran* by Moosoolmans, and the *Geeta* by brahmun pundits. Two nuhubut (drums) were placed in two places; one near the Gooste creek, and the other near the altar. Two proclamations were fixed at those two places, containing a variety of particulars respecting this (new God of) Truth, all which I did not read; but being filled with amazement I now send you this letter. — *Juggutchunder Brundo, Prabhatkur.*"

SLAVERY IN CALCUTTA.

The *India Gazette* of February 14th, referring to a letter from an anonymous writer, inserted in our last volume, contains the following observations:—

"The writer asserts the prevalence of domestic slavery in Calcutta on his own personal knowledge; but as his name is not given, it may be of use to mention that the fact of its existence does not rest on his authority alone, but is capable of being proved by independent evidence. Indeed, there would be no difficulty in establishing the fact in numerous instances

by competent witnesses; and when the fact is established, there can be no doubt of the illegality of the practice within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The case is altogether different in the interior, where slavery is legally recognized, and where the Company's courts are not unfrequently called to decide on questions of property in slaves. Here, where the law of England alone is applicable to such cases, that law is constantly violated. Nor is it merely the existence of slavery that the writer asserts, but also of slave-dealing, which the other indeed pre-supposes in order to keep up the supply. The statements of the writer are, we believe, correct as far as they go, but they are imperfect, for, although he mentions no other than the children of Hindoo or Hindoostanee mothers being sold as slaves in Calcutta, the fact is that African slaves, both male and female, are also frequently found in private families, and this goes still further to establish the fact of slave-trading, since the supply of such slaves can be kept up only by fresh importations. The writer describes the slaves as being subjected to cruel and most indecent punishments, and we fear that the picture is far from being overcharged. We have reason to believe that they are frequently required to taste the food which they prepare or place upon the table, which is just such a mark of suspicion as we should expect to be fixed by a cruel master upon an ill-used slave, while it shows, at the same time, the wretched state of society which slavery naturally engenders."

REDUCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

We republish the advertisement of government of the 18th instant, announcing the final close of the third five per cent. loan, which was still open at Lucknow and Furrukhabad. Since then the rumours as to the early intention of government to commence and continue the reduction of their loan obligations by cash payments are gaining ground. We have no doubt that these rumours, which we have heard in various quarters, are founded on fact. As far as we can collect, there appears to be no intention at present of driving the holders of five per cent. stock (liable to payment) into a four per cent. loan. The government, it is said, will supply the surplus capital now accumulated and hereafter to be accumulated to the solid payment of the class of obligations referred to, viz. those of the loan of March 1823, which, if our memory does not fail us, are liable to liquidation in the inverted order of the register. Presuming that the intention of government is such as we have heard, we have no hesitation in again expressing our opinion that the proposed course of procedure is statesman-like and judicious.

More so, than would be the attempt to convert the five shillings into four shillings by a partial issue of cash and the holding *ob terrorem* a hoarded mass of superfluous money in the treasury. An extensive out-going of silver from the public coffers will revive trade from its present state of depression, and restore employment to numerous individuals deprived of occupation by the commercial stagnation which during the past year has subsisted. It may be confidently expected that the government itself will derive proportionate benefit from this amelioration. The important branches of customs, salt, and opium, will probably re-approach their palmy state in which they were previous to the Burmese war; but even should the improvement experienced fall short of this, it will more than compensate the difference of one per cent., which the government would apparently gain by driving some of its five per cent. creditors into a four per cent. loan—an object now only to be accomplished by retaining non-productive a considerable surplus capital—far more than that of which the retention would be required, should the rumoured system of absolute payment, as above described, be adopted. In a former number we stated a report, that the accumulated funds of the government would be applied to the payment of the Gwalior debt. We now learn also, that ample funds for the extinction of this political loan have been provided, so as not to interfere with the commencement and progress of liquidation of the loan obligations now liable, and hereafter becoming liable, to payment.—*Beng. Chron. Feb. 26.*

IMPROVEMENT OF INDIA COTTON.

It is to be hoped that the endeavours of the agricultural societies, both here and at Madras, will succeed in growing staples not now in general use. Late attempts seem to have proved that the Bourbon cotton succeeds well in different parts of Bengal, and its cultivation is likely to be of extensive utility. The sea-island cotton, which was examined by the Asiatic Society, and which was American seed grown here, appeared to be equal, if not superior, to a sample of sea-island cotton sent out from Liverpool. Such being the result of actual experiment, surely we have been lamentably careless of our interest in allowing the Americans to cut us out as they have done since the American war; for, should such lands in the Sunderbunds, in spite of the opposition of the Molungees and salt people, actually be cleared and cultivated, the practicability of which has been proved by some individuals, there will be presented an extensive field for the production of the sea-coast cotton, and here the abundance of salt water, and the want of fresh water being among the impediments, Artesian springs would be of great

value. Fort William is the only place where boring for water has yet been attempted on this side of India, and although it has not succeeded, we are informed that the operation is going on, and that a greater depth has been attained than in previous borings.—*India Gaz. Feb. 24.*

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GASTRIES.

The banquetting-room was last night (March 2) thrown open for a splendid ball and supper given by the Right Hon. the Governor to Lady Walker: and it is superfluous to add that all the rank, beauty, and fashion of the presidency were present on the occasion. Dancing commenced at an early hour, and was kept up with much spirit throughout the evening. The supper was as usual excellent in every way, and the whole of this grand entertainment afforded unmixed gratification and pleasure to all. The company did not separate till a very late hour.

A sumptuous dinner party was given by the Right Hon. the Governor on the 8th March, at the banquetting-room, to meet the Hon. W. Oliver, Esq., fourth member of council, who recently took his seat at the Council Board. It was attended by the heads of departments and a considerable portion of the members of the society at Madras. About 100 persons sat down to the festive board, which abounded with a profusion of every delicacy of the season. In the course of the evening the Hon. Mr. Oliver's health was proposed from the chair, and drank with much cordiality.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

THE RACES.

The *Madras Gov. Gazette* speaks with great exultation of the races for 1831, just concluded. It is observed, "we will venture to assert that there never has been better sport, better cattle, and better time witnessed at any meeting on this or any other course in India. We are happy to observe, from the well filled subscriptions for the three maidens for 1832, for the various sweepstakes booked and closed, that the 'love of the turf' is on the increase, and that we may confidently anticipate for the next a repetition of the capital sport we have enjoyed this year."

IRON MANUFACTORIES.

The *Madras Government Gazette* contains a regulation, the first of 1831, passed by the Governor in Council for granting to Josiah Marshall Heath, Esq. the exclusive privilege of erecting and using

iron works on the European plan within the presidency of Fort St. George until the end of the present charter. Mr. Heath belongs to the Madras civil service, and, it appears, has employed many years and a considerable part of his fortune in an undertaking to introduce and establish such iron works in districts containing rich iron-ores, which have been hitherto altogether, or for the most part, neglected for want of adequate means of raising and working them. To enable and encourage him to prosecute this undertaking, and to secure to him a fair and reasonable remuneration for his risk, labour, and expenditure, the Governor in Council has deemed it proper to grant him a temporary monopoly of the manufacture.

Ceylon.

The *Ceylon Gazette*, of 19th February, states that the Bishop of Calcutta had arrived at Columbo on the 17th. His lordship was to hold his primary visitation of the archdeaconry on the 1st March, and a confirmation in English on the 22d, and in the native language on the 24th February.

Penang.

By almost every arrival from Penang we hear of some disastrous consequences arising from the late changes in the government of the straits. It appears by an extract of a private letter from thence, that the common goal of that place is already so full of prisoners, committed on criminal charges, that it has become necessary to convert the court-house into a prison; a provision unfortunately called for by a series of desperate and alarming murders and robberies, which there is no sufficient police to check or judicial power to bring to trial. Surely this semi-barbarous state, in which the community has been thrown, is not to last much longer. Humanity as well as justice calls for an immediate change. There are prisoners now in the common goal of Penang, we are told, who were committed in March or April last. We really think the respectable inhabitants of the settlement are somewhat wanting in duty to themselves and their neighbours, that they do not petition the home authorities to send them relief, for who knows when, in due course, any change may be expected.

A report prevailed at Penang, we are informed, that the resident had established at Singapore a court for the recovery of debts above the amount cognisable by the Court of Requests (\$2 dollars), and that he was about to proceed to Penang to establish a similar court there;

this news, however, was thought too favourable to be true, and we are inclined to doubt it, although should be glad to hear of its being verified, for it would appear that the little trade left to that island was daily diminishing from want of confidence resulting from the present insecure state of affairs.—*Beng. Chron. Feb. 26.*

Singapore.

WANT OF A COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The *Singapore Chronicle*, which has (in good time) enlarged its dimensions, is almost filled with communications respecting the want of a court of judicature, the evils of which seem to be almost intolerable, from the angry tones which the writers employ. A correspondent, who undertakes to justify the local authorities, at the expense of the home government, gives the following account of the matter:—

“It is generally understood, that the present Governor General, before leaving England, received the instructions of the Court of Directors to abolish the late government of these settlements, and annex them as dependencies to Bengal, the directors informing his lordship at the same time, that he might rely upon their making proper provision for the administration of justice before the day fixed for the proposed change should arrive. The Governor General acted on these instructions, and on the 30th June last the offices of governor and resident counsellor of these settlements ceased to exist, and the persons who held those offices ceased at the same time judges of the court of judicature, on the bench of which they had sat only *ex officio*, in virtue of the situations they held in the government. The recorder, the only other to be judge, being absent, the court was, as a necessary consequence of the change in the government, reduced, from want of judges, to the inefficient state in which it has since continued, and the court of directors having failed to make any other provision for the administration of justice, serious inconvenience has been the result. The inconvenience arising from the closing of the court of judicature was one that ‘might be felt,’ and in fact it became so pressing that the European merchants of the settlement, or a very large proportion of them, addressed a letter to the then deputy resident on the 15th of September, requesting that he would open a court to enable the inhabitants of the settlement to recover their debts, and, upon the gentlemen signing the letter, engaging to submit to his decisions, the deputy resident, on his own responsibility, opened a court (if court it might be called, which court was none), and they named it the resident’s court. This proceeding was of course illegal, but

it must nevertheless have been of great benefit to the place, by enabling merchants to give with confidence the credit so necessary in commercial transactions, especially as they have been conducted in this settlement. The then deputy resident removed to Penang, and his place was occupied by our present deputy resident, who for a time kept open the court which had been established by his predecessor.

“The magistrates in quarter session had exercised the power of levying an assessment, which was applied to the keeping up of a night-watch; but the existing quarter session came to a close, and another could not be opened, because, by the charter, the session must be opened by a judge of the court of judicature, and of that tribunal no judge was to be found. The legal authority, therefore, of the magistrates to enforce the payment of an assessment being gone, they betook themselves to the weapons of persuasion, and, on the 28th of September, circulated an address to the inhabitants, recommending a meeting at the court-house, on the 1st November, which was thinly attended. A paper was then drawn up, signifying the readiness of those who signed it to contribute five per cent. on their rental, for the purpose of keeping up the nightly watch. On the 25th November, the signatures amounted to seventeen only, when a paper was circulated by the deputy resident as follows: ‘the deputy resident begs to intimate to that part of the mercantile community of this settlement, which signed the letter to Mr. Murchison on the 15th September last, that it is expected by the local authorities that as they, on their part, have taken on themselves the responsibility of ensuring to the inhabitants the means of recovering their just debts during the temporary suspension of the function of his Majesty’s court of judicature, the inhabitants generally will, on their part, contribute the same funds of their own accord, which they would have been compelled to do had the functions of the court existed. The deputy resident has already had several applications from the Chinese and other inhabitants of that settlement to continue the night-watch (rendered impracticable from the want of the above funds), which, in connexion with the magistracy, it has been found impossible to do, on equitable and fair terms, inasmuch as they, it is presumed, would have had to pay for such European inhabitants as did not sign the circular sent round by the magistrates, under date the 1st November. The deputy resident now, therefore, in addressing the principal and most respectable mercantile inhabitants of this settlement, will be able to judge, by their meeting the wishes of the authorities, whether it is necessary to continue the relief solicited by the inhabitants, in their letter of 15th Sept. last.’

"This paper was addressed to the principal European and Armenian merchants of the place, and each wrote opposite to his name the word "seen," but some of them have since alleged that, although "seen," it was not understood. The deputy-closed the court on the 29th of November, on the ground that the gentlemen to whom the last mentioned paper was addressed had not complied or signified their intention of complying with the wish of the local authorities relative to the night-watch."

PORK FARM.

We have consulted the regulations for this farm, and we find that the express words are that "all the revenue that may result from the vesting of this farm shall be appropriated to the purposes of supporting a native poor house and infirmary, for the benefit of such fixed residents of these settlements as may from time to time require such privilege." We have, at present, but one temporary building, made of very perishable materials, in which upwards of sixty unfortunate beings are confined, most of them Chinese lepers. We imagine, however, it was never contemplated that a poor house and infirmary should be thus amalgamated; that paupers, some of whom probably are free from disease, should be thus jumbled together with lepers, "the uncleanest of the unclean." Surely with a small portion of the present funds, separate buildings might soon be erected for paupers, while the lepers might remain in the infirmary. The expense of supporting and attendance on the inmates of the present infirmary, or whatever other name it is called by, does not amount to one-third of the proceeds of the farm, which is stated to be 820 dollars per month. It remains, therefore, to be investigated how the remaining two-thirds are expended, or how it is to be appropriated, for we conceive the local authorities cannot, under the most plausible pretext, appropriate it to any other than the object intended, or to some other useful public purpose. At Malacca the surplus of this farm goes towards the support of a night-watch, and we conceive that the interest alone of the surplus of the farm since its establishment here, in May last, would be sufficient to give us some security nightly to our persons and property.

We think this a very proper subject to be laid before a grand jury, whenever we shall be blessed again with a King's court of judicature, and a return from a state of barbarous anarchy and confusion to peace and a right order of things.—*Sing. Chron.* Mar. 17.

TRADE WITH AMERICA AND JAVA.

The following reply to the petition of the merchants of this settlement to the Gover-

nor General is contained in an extract from a letter from the secretary to government.

Trade with Americans at Singapore.—Par. 3. "With respect to the first head I am directed by the Governor General in Council to refer the merchants and public officers of Singapore to the regulation recently passed by the Court of Directors for regulating the trade of foreigners with the British possessions in India. It will be seen to be therein provided, that 'the trade between the British possessions in India and the United States of America shall continue to be regulated by the Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at London the 3d July 1815.

4th. "Under that instrument, liberally construed, the ships of America may claim to visit any principal settlement of India, that is any principal settlement to which the vessels of Great Britain can clear out from England. Singapore being of this class, and having been declared a free port, the trade of Americans must be permitted as heretofore with that settlement, although Prince of Wales Island only is designated in the convention. The alteration of the form of government about to be introduced will make no difference in this respect.

Trade with Java.—5th. "The merchants of Singapore complain that, although in the rates of duty the scale of increase for foreign bottoms and foreign produce is the same at Java as in Calcutta, still the provision is evaded and the duty enhanced upon the British importer at Java by the method in which the valuation is made. For the values being taken considerably above the market price, a nominal duty of twenty-five per cent. thereon becomes a real duty of upwards of thirty per cent. on the price realized. Goods, the produce of the Netherlands, being taxed lower, the high valuation does not make a corresponding increase in the amount paid to the revenue on them, and allows the importer to undersell the former. A further inequality is brought to notice in the levy of a pier duty exclusively upon foreign ships, and in the imposition of an additional guildier beyond the double duty upon exports when not declared for a Netherlands port.

6th. "Upon the above subject I am directed to state, that a communication will be immediately made to the authorities in England, to whom every further information procurable should be forwarded by the merchants without delay, more especially with reference to the last mentioned subject of complaint with respect to the valuation of imported goods. His Lordship in Council is sensible of the disadvantage the British merchant will labour under if, by enhancing the nominal value of the goods, the duty is raised upon him; but, so long as the same valuation holds for the Netherlands importer, the duty paid

by the latter will still bear the same proportion of half to that paid by the British trader, consequently there is no absolute breach of the agreement made between the two governments in Europe, in the adoption of this course by the Java government. The root of the evil appears to his Lordship in Council to be in the circumstance, that the protection of double duties becomes necessarily a prohibition to the foreigner when the original duty is high, for though his trade may bear the enhancement of an addition at two and a-half or even five per cent., and still compete successfully with the trade of the native merchant, no advantage of manufacture or cheapness of carriage can compensate for an addition in the shape of duty equal to ten or fifteen or twenty per cent. upon the price in the markets of consumption. Before, however, any relief in this respect can be asked for the British merchants in the ports of other nations, a correction must be applied to the system adopted in the custom laws of Great Britain and its colonies, which are based on the same principle."

CHINESE EMIGRANTS.

The junks which have arrived lately brought altogether about 1,500 emigrants from the celestial empire; the greater part of these, however, have proceeded already by means of sampan pucats to different parts of the peninsula or to Rhio, to seek for employment in the pepper and gambier plantations, or at the gold and tin mines.

It is much to be regretted that these useful and industrious emigrants are effectually debarred from settling themselves on this island as cultivators of the soil, by the exorbitant quit-rent levied upon all grants of land, amounting to upwards of one Spanish dollar the acre per month. If Mr. Fullerton, the contriver of the tax, in his well-known tender mercies for the welfare of this settlement, thought to benefit the interests of his employers by enforcing the regulations regarding it, he was much mistaken, for he has created a complete prohibition to agricultural improvements on the island as far as natives are concerned. The generality of cultivators find it impossible to make the jungle produce sufficient to meet this heavy impost and maintain themselves besides, and the consequence has been, that the plantations and gardens, which formerly flourished on the island, have been neglected, and are now overgrown with jungle, while the labourers have either gone to some more favourable region, or have become lawless bandits existing in the jungle. Little more is known of Singapore beyond the hills above the town, the rest of the island (the whole circumference of which we believe to be fifty miles) is covered with jungle, with here and there a reclaimed spot. The soil

is excellent, and capable of producing opices to a considerable extent, and it only requires that proper encouragement be given to the Chinese to convert the whole into a beautiful and productive garden. This object will best be attained by lessening the quit-rent of all lands beyond the precincts of the town, and by the construction of a few roads across the island.—*Sing. Chron. Mar. 3.*

GOLD DUST.

This precious metal forms one of the most valuable of our imports. The quantity annually brought into the settlement by native traders is of such an extent, that we are induced to give it particular notice.

The principal portion comes from Pahang, on the east coast of the peninsula, and is mostly brought here in the sampang pucats, which trade between this and Pahang: indeed it forms the most valuable article of export from that port. The Pahang gold, we believe, is considered superior to all other brought into the settlement.

The following is a statement of the quantities which have arrived since May last from the different ports from whence gold dust usually comes; we have no doubt that more has been brought privately by natives, which was not reported at the office of the registrar of imports and exports:—

From ports on the east coast of the peninsula.	
Pahang	bunkals 4,325
Calantan	do. 300
On Borneo.	
Sambas	do. 1,508
Pontiana	do. 633
Bintoolo	do. 30
Banjar	do. 27
Soongai Raya	do. 417
Cota Ringin	do. 5
Pasir	do. 53
On Sumatra.	
Jambie	do. 104
Campar	do. 160
On Celebes.	
Kyhe	do. 560
From neighbouring islands.	
Polo Tambian ..	bunkals 12
Rhio	do. 9
Lingin	do. 10
Total	

31

Or cattles 405 bunkals 3.

The greater part of this immense quantity is sent to Calcutta, where it forms a good remittance for opium and other articles imported from Bengal.—*Sing. Chron. Jan. 20.*

Borneo.

A paper written by Mr. Dalton,* entitled "Thoughts on Ceti," which appears

* See his observations on Borneo in vol. iv.

in the *Singapore Chronicle*, contains some original and curious observations upon the Malays of Coti (one of the maritime piratical states of Borneo), in which he resided for eleven months. We abridge his account, which is too rhetorical:—

“On the 3d October 1827 I left Singapore, and went on board a small prow belonging to the sultan of Coti, and bound to that place.

“Coti lies to the S.E. of Borneo in lat. $1^{\circ} 30' S.$ and long. $123^{\circ} E.$ Few Europeans had hitherto traded so far eastward on this island; the last European (Major Mullen, of the Dutch service) was murdered by the natives about two years since. Misfortunes having long pressed me hard, I was determined to leave for a time the society of Europeans altogether, and strike into a path hitherto untrodden, in hopes of either procuring for myself a comfortable independence during the remainder of my life in England, or of losing a life, the misfortunes in which had for many years preponderated over the good. Knowing I should have plenty of vacant time, I proposed filling it up in writing a diary or journal of my proceedings, considering that on visiting a strange country I might have matters to relate somewhat new and entertaining.

“On the morning of the 13th, sailed past numerous islands flanking the S.E. point of Borneo. At noon we were well in with the mainland off Banjermassin. The appearance of the coast is wild and mountainous; none of the islands are inhabited, or indeed seldom visited, even by pirates, on account of the difficulty and danger in approaching the shore. They are all surrounded with sharp sunken rocks, amongst which sharks of the largest size continually play. There are several other kind of fish evidently different from the shark, but quite as ravenous. We caught two with heads like a fox, and teeth of an amazing length. The largest was eleven feet long. The people on board said this peculiar kind is not caught elsewhere. On the 15th, close in with the main land. The Bugis quite at home, as there is not a point or a single feature in the country with which they are not intimately acquainted. This morning the d'jragon or captain was detected breaking open a case of brandy, and stealing some bottles. On being taxed with the theft he got into a violent rage, and threatened to murder Mr. Heckslar and myself. This, however, was treated with such contempt that all the people burst into a loud laugh; however, knowing the vindictive character of the man, I set people to watch him, lest some attempt might be made when we were asleep: awake I did not fear any attempt; we were well armed, with many of the best people in our favour, and in case of disturbance our determination was

to shoot the d'jragon, with one or two others of the most forward, which would have ensured quietness very soon. In such cases as this if an European hesitates he is lost. In all the Bornean states there is little or no law on the subject; therefore, it is always best to begin—shoot two or three, the remainder will submit instantly; if this is not done the European's life is worth nothing. Let no man content himself with merely wounding a Bugis; after receiving the slightest hurt he will follow through the world the person who inflicted it, and never give over until his object of murder is accomplished. God knows what may occur to me, but should I be attacked openly by these wretches, I make little doubt of taking a few of them out of the world with me.

“It is entirely beyond my power to give a faint description of the treatment I have experienced amongst the people of Coti. Scarcely covered with a bamboo shed, which nestled venomous snakes, which have more than once dropped upon the paper whilst I was writing, with nothing to eat but rice and dried fish, with bad water to drink, robbed of every thing, even to my jacket, by the sultan himself, and scarcely a night without attempts being made to murder me, I was told by those on whose veracity I could rely, that if I could not persuade the sultan he would gain more by sparing my life than by killing me, I was certainly gone, as this was the common method with him. Upon this I put my wits to work, and found the matter not so difficult. By presents of any little articles that remained to me, I bribed some of the sultan's favourite concubines and one or two of the slaves to whom he was most partial, and soon learned my cue. Many consultations had been held at which the sultan and all his brothers were for putting myself and Mr. H. out of the way. One of the head-people, named Inchi Gandel, however, reminded the sultan that it was well known by the government at Singapore that I was in the country, who on the event of my not returning would seize all the Coti prows. The d'jragon of a Sambas prow, which arrived in the month of March, informed the sultan that to his knowledge I was very rich, and one of the principal men in Panang, being related to the governor of that place. To my knowledge I had never seen the man before, however I claimed the relationship, and took credit for all the riches they could give me. I then proposed to the sultan to make a contract with him, sending him from Singapore what money and articles he required, to receive payment in produce at a future season. This is what the sultan had frequently wanted, while I well knew the impossibility of performing it; but now nothing was impossible, my only desire being to leave

the country. Saib Abdullah, the bandarrie, undertook to manage on the part of the sultan. This man, the very worst in the whole country, had formerly lived amongst the English at Banjarassin, and was looked upon by his master as a prodigy. He had escaped from that place as well as Java on account of crimes which would certainly have hung him. He planned the whole business regarding the massacre of Major Mullen, who unfortunately confided in him, leading him on, step by step, to his ruin, and, under various pretences, depriving him of his resources. Saib Abdullah is the agent for selling arms and gunpowder to the bugis at Macassar, and in fact the head and principal of all opposition to the European powers.

"I very soon found myself capable of turning this man to my purpose, by a promise of lending him a sum of money. The drawing up of the contract between myself and sultan proceeded on my part with as much apparent anxiety as if I really intended to abide by it, on the other side with every attempt to impose on me. At length, we arranged matters at Marpow, where we signed and sealed a contract, by which I agreed to send him 40,000 dollars of articles, and about half that sum of money. At this place, I took the bandarrie's advice, and rented a mountain called Bale Papang, which produces edible black birds'-nests, and for which an offer had already been made of 500 dollars per annum; but I asserted every one was ignorant of its value, and engaged for 3,000 dollars per annum, the money to be paid previously on the return of the prows from Singapore. This being settled, I considered myself quite safe, and indeed was so, as the sultan actually appointed persons to take care of me; in short, I was almost smothered with kindness. This lasted until my return to Tongarron, the capital, where some surmises began to float that I was aware of the fate of Major Mullen, when I was at once in a more perilous predicament than ever, for the slightest suspicion on that subject would have been instantly fatal. A circumstance took place which gave me great uneasiness and placed my life at once in the power of others, and which indeed was entirely my own fault, having one day departed from my usual caution. The d'gragon of the tope from Sambas, Mesmille, had given to the sultan about 1,500 dollars, to receive in return bees'-wax. He was at Marpow with me, but could not get a doit, and was at length obliged to leave the country without any thing. This man (who was formerly a pirate) is shrewd and clever; he came to me one morning in an agony of rage against the sultan, but more particularly against Saib Abdullah, the bandarrie, who had not only recommended the sultan to give him nothing

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and seize his vessel, but had himself taken nearly 1,000 dollars, which he refused to pay. I well knew it was in contemplation to seize the tope, and gave Mesmille a hint of it, when we were at Marpow. I now advised him to go on board at once, and drop down the river, when we would be safe, as none of the sultan's people dare go near her, she being well armed, and the d'gragon known to be a resolute man. This he promised to do, and asked me to give him a paper to shew the residents of Singapore and Rhio, where he might possibly obtain some satisfaction; these he received. After looking about carefully, he closed the door of the room in which we were conversing, and, with an air of great mystery, inquired whose property that time-keeper was, which was at that moment laying on my bed; I replied the sultan's who had given it to me for the purpose of getting it repaired. He then inquired, where was the late resident of Sambas, Major Mullen, killed? I replied, "by all accounts near Pontiana." "Tell me," says Mesmille, "you who have been so far up the country as Marpow, did you ever hear of the major having reached that place?" I said there would be little doubt of his being killed far beyond it. "Then," replied d'gragon, "I tell you, sir, that you are in error, if you think so. You are an Englishman, and I am from Sambas, which is under the Dutch flag. My sultan is a good man, and the sultan of Coti is worse than a pirate. Major Mullen was a friend to my sultan, and I believe you know as well as myself that he was killed in this country, and that the time-keeper belonged to him, for he had it in Sambas." Here I made what I considered a fatal mistake, as instead of denying these assertions, and expressing surprise that he should venture to make them, I made a friend and confidant of him, and out came the whole affair. He was not surprised, having understood much of it previously. I now made up a package for the resident of Rhio, containing the whole particulars, which Mesmille promised to deliver. After promises of secrecy we parted, I soon found out my folly had committed me past all cure, and that my life hung upon the discretion of a man, who, although angry at the sultan, was likewise a Malay, a man who had been, and was yet supposed to be, a notorious pirate, and well knew he could make friends with the sultan, and get payment for divulging such a secret. I did not sleep that night, but the next morning went to him, and let him know his life as well as my own was lost were he to mention a word to any one. He said he knew that, and that I had nothing to fear. Some days afterwards, Mesmille went to Semerinden, seventy miles down the river. I was so anxious, that I followed him in a small canoe. I learned at Semerinden,

(B)

which place I reached at midnight, he had gone towards the mouth of the river with an intention of going to sea. I immediately followed him, arriving at the open sea in eight hours, the distance being eighty miles, the current assisting us at least five miles an hour. The prow was not to be seen, but we overtook a boat returning with a bugis chief, who had gone to see him off. I now imagined that it was possible Mesmile, finding himself safe beyond the power of the sultan, might possibly entrust the secret to his friend the bugis, who was a very old acquaintance, in which case the chance would be 100 to one against me, as the priests would certainly get at the information. During the period I remained on board the prow at Semerinden, seven days, I had every reason to imagine all was discovered, as meetings were nightly held at the bandar's house, and likewise in that of the Bugis chief; boats were dispatched up the country during the night, no one knew for what purpose, and our own d'gragon, who was sick, received a visit from the high priest and the identical Bugis, at eleven o'clock one night, immediately after which he went up the country in a swift boat. I was at this moment so certain of being murdered within a few hours, that I primed my gun, determined either to shoot myself or jump into the river the moment I was certain my fears were realized. Every circumstance seemed to concur against me, and my mind was fully made up; the only satisfaction which remained was the knowledge that all particulars had already been forwarded, so that my death would not prevent Europeans from learning the facts besides the information which Mesmile would convey. These thoughts consoled me so much that I felt quite careless about the consequence, when our d'gragon returned, and the particulars of the meeting became known. The former went to take leave of his wife at Tongarron, and the consultations were about the property of a rich Bugis lately dead, who had left no will, which occasioned great disputes amongst his relations. My fears were over, it being evident the d'gragon had been faithful in keeping the secret. I had not been twenty-four hours on board the prow before a Dutch-made swivel was pointed out to me, by one of the sultan's people, as having belonged to Major Mullen. This I knew immediately, having seen the fellow to it mounted on one of the sultan's boats. The major brought to the country several Palembang swivels, and one pair of European ones. There are several articles on board which belonged to the said master. At Semerinden, Saib Abdullah desired me to be very cautious in showing the time-keeper to any Dutch gentleman, such was the sultan's particular wish.

"During my stay at Semerinden, I

had much information I could not get at before, as the sultan would never allow me to go amongst the Bugis inhabitants then at Campong. The whole of the Bugis are against the sultan on account of some fresh duties imposed upon their trade up the river, and their hate to the Bandar is, if possible, increased, they thinking the sultan had been acting according to his advice, which is likely enough to be the case. Many of the Bugis talk very openly. They have said to me, "you know all the circumstances about the sultan murdering Mullen as well as we do; it was the sultan's act, and he must take the consequence." I replied, "the sultan had himself told me how Mullen was killed by the Diaks, that the sultan was my friend and I should believe no other person." Every person supposed the particulars were known to me, because they were well known to every slave in the country, and was the subject of daily conversation amongst each other. No one had, however, any reason to suppose that I had got the proper information, and my business was to appear ignorant and treat the subject with indifference. The Bugis informed me, when they understood I had gone up the country as far as Marpow, they were convinced I should never return; so certain were they of this that they determined among themselves to give up the truth to the English government, that the blame might fall in the proper place, and not be imputed to them. The Pangeraug Rato, the father of Sa Jarring, who murdered the major with his own hand, wrote particularly to the sultan that as I had seen his son there was actually a necessity for my death; a report, the old man said, could be made that I had either been bit by a snake or taken by an alligator. I was myself aware of the danger of my situation, but depended upon the sultan's anxiety of getting possession of the large sum of money and the quantity of valuable goods I had agreed to send him, which alone saved my life, joined to my apparent ignorance about the main point. Not only the Bugis at Semerinden, but the people of Tongarron were astonished to see me return; they, however, were not aware of the contract which, at the sultan's request, was to be kept secret, that no one might be aware of what valuable property he would soon have in possession."

Pitcairn's Island.

Those who are familiar with the recent accounts of the prosperous condition of the descendants of the mutineers of the English ship *Bounty*, residing at Pitcairn's Island, will learn, perhaps, with some surprise, that the whole number of them

have emigrated from the place, on account of a deficiency of the necessary means of subsistence. Capt. Wilcox, of an American whaling ship, arrived at New York, informs, that while at Otaheite, the English transport-ship *Lucian* arrived there, with all the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, with the purpose of fixing them in a settlement at Otaheite, on account of a scarcity of water at the former island.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Netherlands India.

JAVA.

Extract of a letter, dated Batavia, 21st Dec. 1830:—"The folks in Cheribon have been remonstrating very strongly against the forced cultivation of sugar and indigo, which, if persisted in, may lead to another war. Fourteen villages refused to plant cane, and asked their chief to lead them in resisting it, but he, it appears, informed the resident of what was going on. The governor has sent a commissioner to ascertain whether the bulk of the population is adverse to the new measures, and if he finds that to be the case, how will it be with ——— and the other European contractors?"

To explain the above extract with which we have been favoured, we must inform our readers that the government in Java has lately contracted with certain individuals for the supply of sugar and indigo, on "very moderate terms" (the government supplying the *matériel*); but in endeavouring to procure the latter as cheaply as possible (that is, for nothing), the government has forced the natives, through the influence of their chiefs, to cultivate it without remuneration. That this system has not "worked well" is very evident from the strong remonstrances of the people, and, what is more to be dreaded, from a symptom of insurrection. If the Java government acts wisely, it will take a lesson from past experience, and learn to refrain from encroaching in any way on the rights and liberty of a brave and already oppressed people.—*Sing. Chron. Feb. 3.*

A ridiculous rumour has been circulated in Europe that the Dutch have been expelled from the island of Java. It is almost needless to say that it is entirely groundless.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, Feb. 3.—Coombs, v. M'Quoid and Murray.—This was an

action of trespass and false imprisonment, brought by a free settler against Mr. M'Quoid, the high sheriff of the territory, and Mr. David Murray, superintendent of the *Phœnix* bulk, by whose orders the plaintiff was, with two other persons, arrested at Swan River, on suspicion of being runaway prisoners, and transmitted to this colony. It was proved in evidence, that the plaintiff came out to Van Diemen's Land as a free settler; that, at Swan River, he was seized, put in irons, and carried on board the bulk; that he was, with two others, placed in a cell in the lower deck, assigned to convicted felons, with irons weighing ten pounds on his legs; that they were allowed, for about a fortnight, only the rations of prisoners under sentence to a penal settlement, till the last seven or eight days of their imprisonment; that their clothes were branded inside; and that they were brought handcuffed to the prisoners' barracks, where they were kept till discharged by this court. The damages were laid at £500.

The defendants pleaded, besides the general issue, a justification, under an act of council, *authorizing the apprehension of persons reasonably suspected of being runaway prisoners, and throwing the onus of proof on the parties suspected.*

The judge told the jury, that the act of council was inapplicable to such a case as this, and the latter found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advantages of Emigration to the Colony.—The *Sydney Gazette* of February 8, contains a long article upon the advantages of emigrating to New South Wales, which places that colony in a point of view very attractive to settlers of all classes. "We are too painfully aware," it is said, "of the mischiefs that have resulted from exaggerated pictures, especially with regard to Van Diemen's Land, to be capable of wilfully lending ourselves to the work of deception. What we are about to state are either plain matters of fact, capable of easy demonstration, or opinions formed from facts exclusively." The article sets forth *five* specific advantages. The first and most prominent, is "the amazing fertility of the seasons;" the next, "the extreme cheapness of all the necessaries of life." Under this last head, it is stated, "that from the dreadful prevalence of debt, stock, produce, and every description of goods are brought to the hammer every day, and absolutely sacrificed. While this is ruinous to the proprietors, it is an immense advantage to the newly-arrived emigrant; by attending a few of these sales, he may stock his farm, and furnish his house at an incredibly small expense." A third advantage

that the profitable resources of the colony are becoming very considerably extended." The writer has given a statement of the progressive increase in the export of the staple commodity, wool, which in 1822 amounted to 172,880 lbs., and in 1829 was 1,005,333 lbs., or an increase of nearly seven-fold. He anticipates an incomparably greater ratio of increase from the increased experience of the flock-owners, the larger investment of capital, and the improvement in the character of the fleece. To mechanics and labourers of every description are offered the advantages of "full employment, high wages, and cheap food, and clothing." The commonest labourers receive 3s. a day; hedgers and ditchers sometimes 8s., and mechanics make their 40s., 50s., and 60s. a week; whilst fat beef is 2d. per lb., and bread 3d. the two-pound loaf. The last advantage enumerated is the fineness and healthiness of the climate.

The writer winds up his glowing statement, which ought to have a powerful effect upon the disappointed and complaining at home, in the following words:—"We shall conclude with one observation, that all our advantages are inconceivably enhanced by the vast dimensions of our territory. Were there so great a rage for emigrating to these shores, that millions were scrambling to reach them, instead of crying out, like Captain Stirling, the Governor of Swan River, in his despatches to the Home Government, "By all means discourage this alarming rush," we should exclaim, "By all means let them come, for we have room for millions more!"

Missions to the Natives.—Two Missionaries, ordained clergymen of the Church of England, are daily expected at Sydney, for the purpose of instructing the Aborigines; their salaries to be paid by Government. The Rev. Mr. Threlkeld has facilitated their task by his acquirement of the Aboriginal language.

Two Missionaries from the Wesleyan Society are also expected from England, on their way to the Society's Islands.

Runaway Convicts.—The bush-rangers increase in numbers; several individuals have been taken into custody on suspicion of being connected with them. A *Sydney Gazette* contains a list and description of no less than fifty prisoners who have absconded.

East-India Company.—It is rumoured here that the East-India Company intend to purchase a piece of land in this colony, and to erect a *maison de santé* for the reception of invalids from India.—*Sydney Paper.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Lieut. Houtman.—This enterprising in-

dividual has arrived in the Colony from China. He resides at the Macquarie Hotel, where the principal civil and military officers have paid their respects to him. He dines frequently abroad, and his society is universally courted.—*Tasmanian.*

The Aborigines.—The Tasmanian papers of January state that the expedition against the blacks is to be renewed before the approaching winter, and in order to strengthen the hands of the Lieutenant Governor, a local militia, composed of volunteers, was on the eve of being formed in Hobart Town.

SWAN RIVER.

The accounts from this settlement are to the 10th of March: they are very satisfactory. Messrs. Bannister and Smithie had returned from King George's Sound, after travelling fifty-three days across a country well watered, and abounding with the most luxuriant timber; several samples of the mould had been brought in, and it proved of the finest quality for agricultural purposes. The colonists at the Swan were abundantly supplied with every necessary, and with provisions at low prices. The harvest had been productive, and vegetables were plentiful. King George's Sound, it is stated, is to be attached to the Swan River settlement.—*Lond. Paper.*

China.

MACAO.

"The President and Select Committee, having had formal intimation made to them by his Excellency the Portuguese governor of Macao, that he had received orders from the existing government of Portugal to prohibit the future residence of all individual foreign (including British) merchants, who have not the previous sanction of the court of Lisbon, in Macao, have lost no time in communicating this information to his Excellency the Governor General of India, as well as to the authorities in England. They deem it, at the same time, desirable that the existence of these orders should be as generally known as possible among the British community in China, as they have been further given to understand that the suspension of the immediate execution of the orders in question has only been in consequence of their interposition.

"By order of the President and Select Committee,

"H. H. LINDSAY, Sec.

"British Factory, Macao, 14th Feb. 1831."

It will be seen, from the above announcement, that it is not alone against Chinese maltreatment that the Select Committee are called on to extend their protection to British subjects. At the moment when the Chinese are issuing mandates against foreigners baying their families with them at Canton, and insisting upon their remaining at Macao, the Portuguese governor of this settlement chooses to say that they shall not reside there without leave first obtained from Lisbon. What then must a foreign merchant do with his family? excluded from Canton by Chinese jealousy and caprice, and from Macao by a governor acting in the name of the most ancient and faithful ally of the British nation, in whose defence so much British blood has been spilt, and so much British gold expended?

We had heard of this interdict some months ago, but having been, at the same time, assured by the highest authority, that the governor was acting on a misconception of an order from Lisbon, and as the Portuguese community, generally, appeared to be of the same opinion, we were in hopes the subject would be allowed to drop. We are, however, now informed that such an order from the court of Lisbon does really exist, and that the governor considers himself as not at liberty to disobey it.

Not to speak of the common rights of hospitality due from one nation to another, we think it may be argued that British subjects are entitled by treaty to the privilege of residing in Macao. By the second article of the treaty of 1810, between Great Britain and Portugal, "there shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the respective subjects of the two high contracting parties. They may trade, travel, sojourn, or establish themselves, in all the territories and dominions of either." By the sixth article of the same treaty, it is declared that "neither of the high contracting parties shall grant any favour or privilege in matters of commerce and navigation to the subjects of any other state trading with the ports and seas of Asia, which shall not be also granted, *quam proxime*, on the same terms to the subjects of the other contracting party."

The Spaniards having the privilege of trading at Macao, it follows that British subjects are also entitled to this, as far it is in the power of the Portuguese to grant it. Admittance to British ships they cannot grant, because Chinese regulations admit none but Portuguese and Spanish vessels. This single exception cannot, however, be a sufficient reason for invalidating every other privilege contemplated in the treaty; more especially as by the same Chinese regulations, which give access to Spanish vessels, British subjects are not only per-

mitted, but ladies are even commanded, to reside at Macao.

Whether, therefore, it be deemed a Chinese or a Portuguese settlement, or (as is nearer the truth) a sort of anomalous mixture of both, we know of no one principle to justify the mandate said to have come from the court of Lisbon, which will be considered still more extraordinary when we add, that in the year 1823, foreigners were invited by the then ruling administration (of which the present governor was a member) to transact their opium business at Macao on an unsolicited pledge of hospitality and the utmost freedom of trade, of which many, both then and since, have availed themselves to a great extent. And it is well known that the investiture of foreign capital has long proved the principal source of revenue, the sole support of their shipping, and, we may add, of the place itself.

If we look to the unrestricted freedom of resort allowed to Portuguese and other foreigners in British India, how will the comparison appear? Foreign shipping is, it is true, charged with double duties; but foreigners individually have the most boundless liberty of establishing themselves and of employing their capital, at Calcutta or in the interior, in any line they please, whether in commerce or in any of the extensive manufactures of the country.—*Canton Reg. Feb. 19.*

FORGED DIPLOMAS.

A great part of the last file of Peking Gazettes is taken up with memorials and edicts concerning persons who have bought and sold forged diplomas of literary rank. Pang-ying, Tsae-shing-tsou, and Jin-sung-yu, persons who were formerly employed as writers to that division of the board of revenue which superintends the sale of rank, have, it appears, for the last four years been engaged in making and selling forged diplomas. In Gan-hwuy province, no less than forty-six persons have been convicted of possessing such forged diplomas, and subjected to examination. "If," says the board of revenue, in its memorial to his majesty on the subject, "there are so many in our province alone, how can the other provinces be without any transactions of the same kind?"

After a long account of the examinations, the particulars in which the difficulty of forging diplomas consists (on which account persons well acquainted with the forms of diplomas must have been engaged in forging them), &c., the board concludes its memorial by requesting of his majesty, that all writers to the board, who have left office anterior to the third year of his majesty's reign, be subjected to trial by the criminal board, and that the governors, deputies, &c. of various provinces

be commanded to examine all diplomas of purchased rank; to which his majesty replies, "it is recorded."

The above-mentioned writers, viz. Pang-ying, Tse-shing-too, and Jin-sung-yu, having made their escape as soon as information was brought against them by Chow-tze, who is likewise a discharged writer, his majesty issued a decree on the second of the fifth moon (June 21st), commanding a high military officer, the governor of Peking, the foo-yuen of Ché-keang province, and others, to search for and examine them. Taou-shoo, the foo-yuen of Gan-hwuy, immediately on the receipt of this decree, took such measures as enabled him to seize the criminals, for which the emperor confers on him the honorary title Tae-tze-shou-paou, or secondary guardian of the heir apparent, promotes some inferior officers who were employed in apprehending them, and gives directions for sending the criminals speedily and carefully to Peking.

There is also a memorial from the censor, Woo-sing-pang, representing the difficulties of preventing such transactions as the above, arising from the writers, when the term of writership is elapsed, being left without employment, and not being compelled to return within a limited time to their native places, as well as from the remissness and oversight of the officers under whom they have been employed; and requesting the circumstances may be examined into. The Ta-heb-sze and the council of nine are ordered to deliberate on the subject, and report the result of their deliberations to his majesty.

Summary. Six of the writers in Peking, who have for a series of years been forging diplomas for doctors of letters, and imposing on those to whom they sold them, have been sentenced to death. The prime minister To-tsin presided on their trial, and they were all ordered for immediate decapitation, but the emperor has altered the sentence. The two ringleaders to be executed in the presence of the hero of Cashgar, Chang-ling, and a party of Peking writers to surround the culprits at the execution, that they may witness their fate and take warning. The next two to be reserved as witnesses for a while, and then beheaded; and the last two to be strangled after the great autumnal asize.

A man named Kwei-shing-tso, an inferior officer of the board of revenue, with a few accomplices, carried on for years a system of selling forged diplomas of rank. It is now ascertained that during the successive superintendence of twenty presidents of this board, Kwei-shing-tso sold 30,419 forged diplomas. He and his accomplices have been punished with death; the presidents and other officers who should have detected this forgery have been visited variously with dismissal, de-

gradation, or loss of salary for a certain time. Those who are degraded to a lower rank are told by the emperor, that if they be faultless for eight years to come they will be restored. His majesty says he is quite ashamed of such a set of servants; he is ashamed on their account, and cannot wholly acquit himself for having so many imbeciles.—*Canton Reg. Feb. 19.*

SHAM MANDARINS.

In the *Peking Gazette*, of September 28th, there is a suggestion from Chang-ung-o, the resident of Cashgar, to the emperor, recommending that the inferior military officers, at thirteen different stations on the frontier of the Booriat and other foreign tribes beyond Cashgar, should be allowed to wear a button of the fifth degree of rank and imperial favour when on duty there, but that the button and the feather should be both plucked off when they returned to the city. To this his majesty consents, but at the same time commands the great officers to be very strict in looking after these buttons and feathers, lest they should be worn after the return of the individuals so decked out with the show of rank to impose on the ignorant barbarians. There is reason to think that this trick was successfully played off on the English at the Goorka frontier by the Chinese posted there. The same *Gazette* contains an account of a Tartar soldier quarrelling with and fighting a Che-foo magistrate; the soldier is sentenced to 100 blows with a round cudgel and three years transportation. The magistrate, having got into several quarrels about trifling matters and involving other people, is dismissed the service.—*Ibid.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Imperial Fraud.—A Tartar of the imperial collateral kindred has sent in a forged certificate of his mother's death, that he might obtain thirty taels of silver, the allowance on such occasions.

Conjurors.—The emperor has ordered the seizure of one of the taih-tze seen-sang, or fortune-tellers, who pretend to disclose future events by slips of paper, from a suspicion that he is a different character from what he pretends to be.

Court of Sum.—The Siamese are said to send annual tribute to the court of Peking. The ambassadors avail themselves of the exemption of their luggage and that of their attendants from search, to smuggle large quantities of opium and other contraband articles.

St. Helena.

Accounts from St. Helena represent the completion of the inclined plane or rail-

way, constructed by the Governor, General Dallas, to Ladder Hill, a project which facilitates the communication and transport of stores between the town and the garrisoned fort. The angle of the plane is under forty-five degrees, and in the centre is a foot-passage. Already have individuals availed themselves of the new communication by which the old circuitous road is avoided. The project was bold, and its success at first problematical, but it was executed with perseverance, and it does great credit to that officer. Commodore Collyer received the thanks of the Governor and Council for the prompt assistance he afforded to the ship *Orwell* in her critical situation when entering the harbour on the 16th of March last.

"*St. Helena, Sept. 6th, 1830.*—Died in the house of free Sam, at the estate called Railed Cattle Pound, Mrs. Elizabeth Honoria Frances Lambe (relict of the late Sergeant Lambe, of the artillery, of this island), at the advanced age of 110 years and four months. In the year 1731, she was housekeeper in the establishment of Governor Pyke, during his second government, and well remembered having heard that Sir Richard Munden stormed the fort, which now bears his name. Twenty-one personages filled the seat of government of this island during her life-time. She assisted Dr. Halley in fixing his astronomical instruments upon the hill immediately over Dr. Watson's house, at Huts Gate. At that distant period, the house now occupied by Mrs. Hall and the ground upon which Tentonic Hall stands was one continued plain extending to Ainos Vale, until the earthquake of 1756, when she recollected the two vallies taking the form they are now in, nearly 300 head of cattle and several huts disappeared.

"She was the first who brought sugar-cane to perfection, and introduced wire-grass, having obtained the seed from some passing ship. In the year 1741, she instituted a boarding-school for the instruction of young ladies in old English; and was absolutely the first who proposed emancipation of the island slaves to the then Governor Lambert. She remembered the eclipse of the sun in 1743, when the superstitious islanders (from the total darkness which took place) supposed the world was coming to an end. At the time when the lascars mutinied on board the country ship *Mahomed*, she recollected six of the ring-leaders being executed in the forest then extending from Ladder Hill to Plantation-house.

"She was eight times married, had numerous generations (360 of whom are now alive), and died an example of true piety, in the full persuasion that the Millennium will happen in 1836, and that the charter

will be renewed to the Honourable East-India Company!

"She was present when the first stone of the castle was laid in the time the Dutch had possession of the island, and saw an immense quantity of Swamese pagodas laid under the foundation stone."

Cape of Good Hope.

The slave trade has lately received several severe checks, in consequence of the activity of the cruising squadron. On the southern coast of the Bay of Loango, the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Brazilians have destroyed their forts, and deserted their establishments.—*South African Adv.* May 18.

New Zealand.

The following horrible statement appears in the *Tasmanian*, Van Diemen's Land paper, of the 28th January last. Some inquiry into the facts is highly necessary:—

"That part of these islands where the events we are about to relate took place, is at the southern extremity of the northern island, a beautiful country, possessing important rivers and harbours, and every other natural advantage. The natives there congregate in numbers of from 800 to 1,000, under the authority of some influential individual, who possesses, we apprehend, a sort of legitimate chieftainship. At that part of the northern island to which we now refer, there are two of these sovereigns, the one is named Hecho, the other Robulloh. It does not appear that these names are patronymic; they appear to be rather titular, inasmuch as the article 'The' is always prefixed to them. Thus they are designated as 'The Hecho,' or 'The Robulloh.' As is the case in all other parts of the world, Christian even more so than heathen, the people are engaged in frequent wars; upon these occasions, all prisoners who are taken, become not only slaves to the captors, but their lives are only held by the uncertain tenure of the pleasure of the owner. The chief Hecho, has 600 or 700 of these unfortunate people. Most of the chieftains of both islands have paid more than one visit to Sydney, generally in some one of the Missionary vessels, who are occupied in an extensive, and it cannot but be a highly profitable trade, conveying from these and other islands in the Pacific, cargoes of pork, coco-nut oil, flax, and other articles.

"When a ship anchors in any of the bays, the chief, attended by a numerous body of his sect, goes on board immedi-

ately. His first operation is to examine the strength of the vessel, as respects her means of offence or defence, and this not more with a view of petty thieving, which is considered a matter-of-course practice, but to the capture of the vessel herself, if such appears to be practicable. They appear to possess some of the very worst propensities with which the human race is afflicted.—For example, as respects their food, they consider human flesh to be the sweetest and most delicious of all possible food. So regardless are they of human life, that they are in the habit continually of coolly murdering their slaves for the slightest fault. Captain Briggs was witness to an instance of a young female being put to death, merely for refusing to perform some menial service required of her; and he himself had saved the lives of two young men (who had run away from their owners for fear of being murdered for some trifling offence), by purchasing them for a few pounds of gunpowder and some fish-hooks. It is not easy to explain the peculiarly horrible passions and habits of this finely formed race of people, by general description. Perhaps the best method will be to relate some of the circumstances which attended Captain Briggs' late visit, from which the reader will be enabled to form a tolerably accurate judgment of the state of things in general.

"Hecho, the chief of whom we have spoken, is a remarkably fine young man, of about twenty-five years old. He is six feet four or five inches in height, and perfectly well proportioned. He is the son of a chief who is spoken of as 'The Payie,' who was taken to England some years ago, where having received great attention, upon his return he declared himself the enemy of all those of his country who should attack any English vessel, or injure an Englishman, of course beyond the mere practise of thieving, which, as we have said, is the vocation of these islanders. Some few years ago, a chieftain of the south-eastern coast had killed and eaten Captain Downie and the crew of the brig *Samuel*, a vessel which had been trading there, bartering muskets, powder, and balls, for flax and other produce; but being either over-confident or unguarded, his vessel was captured, and himself and crew eaten. The same people it was, who had succeeded in taking a midshipman and a boat's crew of his Majesty's ship *Warspite*, commanded by the late Sir J. Brisbane, who were killed and afterwards eaten as mere matter of course. To avenge these atrocities thus committed upon Payie's friends and allies, the English, that chief and the Robulloh, went in 1822, with a strong body of their people, and taking the former by surprise, they killed and ate all they could find, destroying all before them of the unfortunate

clan, who in their turn, furnished food for their cannibal appetites. Glutted with blood, but still hankering for more, they landed upon Banks' Island with the same horrible intent. But there they met with a check. The chieftain, who was called the Marinewie, was prepared for their reception; a battle ensued, in which the invaders were defeated, with the loss of the Payie, who, being taken by the Marinewie, was by that chief killed and eaten, as was also an Englishman named Smith, who had joined the allies in their predatory excursion. The Robulloh escaped, and on his return to his native place, united with the Hecho, the son of the Payie, who had succeeded to his eaten father's throne, in the determination to avenge the former disaster. Thus matters stood, until about the middle of last year, when Captain Briggs, in the *Dragon*, arrived at the territory of these allied chieftains. Their first attempt was to endeavour to induce him to accompany them in an expedition which they had been for some time preparing, against the Marinewie, promising him that if he would join them therein, they would furnish his ship with a full cargo of flax in return. They were by no means unskilful diplomatists. They urged that the Payie had been in England, and was the friend and avenger of the English—that the Marinewie, who had killed and eaten him, had also killed and eaten more white men than any other New Zealander whatever, and they promised 'subsides' in return for the essential service which they well knew they should receive from a commander and a vessel such as Capt. Briggs and the *Dragon*. They did not however succeed. Capt. Briggs peremptorily refused to be associated in the horrid enterprise. Not so, however, the commander of another British vessel, which happened just then to arrive upon a trading voyage. She was a fine brig of three hundred tons, whose name, and that of the commander, we forbear for the present to insert. The two chiefs agreed with this person, that his ship should convey them and their people to the country of the Marinewie, where the war was carried on to utter extermination. On the 22d October of the last year, the expedition sailed; there was a fine fleet of war canoes, and the two chiefs, with about one hundred picked warriors, were on board the English brig. Capt. Briggs remained at the anchorage, procuring by the usual means of barter, a cargo for his vessel. On the 11th of November the expedition returned, having been entirely successful. The Marinewie had been taken by surprise, his whole people destroyed, except such as fled into the interior beyond the reach of pursuit, and himself, his wife, and his daughter, a beautiful girl of fifteen, taken prisoners. The captain of the English vessel stated,

that on their arrival at Bank's Harbour, the Payie and the Robulloh had caused all their people to conceal themselves below; that the Marinewie sent immediately on board to negotiate for the trading, which he, of course, supposed was the object of the Englishman's arrival. He demanded two double guns, by way of tribute to himself, for permission to open the trade. This was granted. The trade commenced, and the Marinewie, not suspecting the fate which awaited him, confiding fully on the Englishman's honour, went himself on board to visit him. After he had been seated in the cabin a short time, the Hecho and Robulloh jumped upon him, from their place of concealment, as did their people upon all those who had attended him on board, and seizing him by the hair, explained to him his situation.

"The scene which followed is too dreadful to describe. Under the cover of the night, the Robulloh, the Payie, and their men, landed from the ship, and having succeeded in capturing the wife and daughter of the Marinewie, they sent them on board, and a work of death ensued, utterly unspeakable or indescribable, for the horrible cruelties which were perpetrated. The whole population of the place who did not escape were killed, except about fifty, reserved to be taken back to be sacrificed at the bloody feast of triumph which awaited their return. At daylight in the morning, the victors were seen actively employed in cutting up and preparing for the steam-kettle the dead bodies of the slaughtered victims of the night. The crew of the vessel described the horrors which they witnessed as beyond every thing dreadful. The whole of the day was occupied in salting and packing in baskets, heads and bodies to be conveyed back. Amongst the victims was a fine young woman, near her accouchement, who was cut open, her unborn infant extracted, her head and part of her body salted, and the remainder, in the presence of the Captain, officers, and the whole crew of the British ship, given to the pigs!

On the 11th November, in the morning, the brig having arrived with her cargo of human flesh, living and dead, at about 11 A.M. preparations were made for the triumphal landing. And here a peculiar feature in the character of the New Zealanders was exhibited. Ferocious as appears to be the male character, that of the female appears in strong contrast thereto. Not a single woman was on the beach to receive either husband or lover (for such there are even in the most savage state, and the New Zealanders appear to be eminently susceptible of the tender passion), not a child to welcome its parent, not a father to welcome his son. All was silence, and except as respected the cannibal warriors, and the dead mutilated remains of

their slaughtered victims; *apititude*: The prisoners were landed and ranged, seated on the beach, their conquerors having brought on shore in baskets the mangled bodies of the victims of their *ferocity*. Each basket is of sufficient size to hold a human body cut up into pieces; of these there were, according to Captain Briggs's calculation, about one hundred. The war dance then commenced. It is the most frightful method of rejoicing, any idea of which the human mind can convey to itself. The warriors entirely naked—their long black hair, although matted with human gore, yet flowing partially in the wind—in the left hand a human head—in the right a bayoneted musket, held by the middle of the barrel. Thus, with a song, the terrible expression of which can only be imagined by being heard, did they dance round their wretched victims—every now and again approaching them with gestures threatening death under its most horrible form of lingering torture! But they did not inflict it. None of them were killed. All were apportioned among the conquering warriors as slaves, one old man and a little boy excepted, who were sentenced to be sacrificed to their demon of vengeance. The feast was then prepared, at which these two victims were to be killed and eaten. It consisted of about one hundred baskets of potatoes, and a sort of green vegetable of delicious flavour, and equal quantities of whale blubber and human flesh. Every thing being arranged, the poor old man was brought forth horribly accoutred for death, having affixed round his neck the head of his son, whose body formed part of the infernal banquet then exhibited. Here, for the first time, to the disgrace of the female character, a few women appeared. Some few, wives or mothers, whose husbands or whose sons had been in their turn killed and eaten, approached the poor old man, and plucking the hair of his head and his beard, pricking him with the teeth of some fish or other animal, inflicted upon him every possible bodily torture, while the inventions of their demoniacal countrymen were doing their utmost to agonize his mind! Captain Briggs, who witnessed all this, determined to save this poor man's life and that of the boy, who was also to be sacrificed, if such could be done by either force or price. The boy was brought forth to die. A man had the axe extended over his head, and was about to cleave it in twain, when Capt. Briggs, at a hazard which may be easily understood, seized him, and by threats and entreaties, the risk of which at such a time he cannot now contemplate without shuddering, obtained the life of the boy altogether, and that of the old man for the time!—The next day he was taken to another place, where his doom was sealed with every cir-

cumstance of horror and atrocity. The boy still lives. Captain Briggs paid the ransom of his life in muskets and gunpowder. He conveyed him in safety to his ship, and he is now here, in Hobart Town, gratefully acknowledging his obligation to the worthy man who saved him from death.

"In the mean time the bloody banquet went on; the Hecho, the Robulloh, and the rest, devouring the contents of the baskets we have described with the greatest delight. The manner in which the bodies had been salted, at nearly the hottest season of the year, had been too imperfect to prevent the process of decomposition from proceeding to so considerable an extent, that the worms crawled from the putrid flesh as it was devoured. It was a horrible sight. Captain Briggs had the curiosity to open one of the baskets which was near him. It contained the head and body of a beautiful young female. One of the officers of the ship who was with him had resolution enough to dissect the breast away with his penknife; he wrapped it up in a handkerchief, took it on board the *Dragon*, put it into spirits, and presented it to a gentleman in Hobart Town, in whose possession it now is.

"While this dreadful scene was going on, the Marinewie was confined in irons in the fore-cabin of the English brig of which we have spoken. On the passage from Banks' Harbour to Cook's Strait, this chieftain and his wife, well knowing the dreadful tortures which awaited them from their ferocious enemies, took an effectual method of preventing their daughter from undergoing the sufferings to which they knew she was destined: they strangled her. The Captain then placed both the Marinewie and his wife in irons to prevent them also from destroying themselves. They were landed on the 12th of November by the Robulloh, and conveyed from the coast some short distance into the interior. Captain Briggs was not able to ascertain their fate, but we understood that it was intended that after they had been dispatched with all the torture usual in such cases, the heart of Marinewie should be sent to be eaten by the Hecho's mother, the widow of the Payie, who had been eaten by the Marinewie, that the Robulloh should eat his brains, the Hecho his eyes, the Hecho's sister his tongue, and that the rest of his body should be sent as presents to the Chiefs in the interior."

Postscript.

Owing to the unusually long suspension of intelligence from the East at this season, we are compelled to go to press with a shorter quantity of matter than customary, which will be made up next month.

At the very latest moment that we could avail ourselves of them, Calcutta papers to the end of March arrived, from which we have gleaned hastily a few extracts, which are given in a supplement. They contain no news of importance.

An overland dispatch from Bombay reached the India-House on the 16th of August, announcing the arrival of the new Governor, Lord Clare; the date is the 20th of March. There had been a report at the Presidency that the *Hugh Lindsay* had been blown up. An Arab captain affirmed that he heard the explosion!

Australian papers have been received to the 25th April, but they contained nothing important.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Ally Gunj, Feb. 7, 1831.—The following officers having passed the examination in the native languages, by the public examiners in the College of Fort William, prescribed by G.O.'s of the 17th Feb. 1823, are exempted from future examination:

Ena. S. C. Starkey, 7th regt. N.I.

Ena. W. C. Hollings, 51st regt. N.I.

The following officers having passed the prescribed examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, are exempted from future examination, except the prescribed one by the public examiners of the College of Fort William, which they will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:

Lieut. E. R. Malwarling, 16th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. D. Dawes, 54th regt. N.I.

Ena. J. C. Dougan, 19th regt. N.I.

Ena. W. Loveday, 37th regt. N.I.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

General Department.

Feb. 25. Mr. T. H. Pillans, assistant under commissioner of Revenue and Circuit 16th or Dacca division.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 25, 1831.—Capt. J. D. Douglas, brigade-major at Agra, lieut. in 53d N.I., to be a deputy assist. adj. gen. on estab., v. Capt. Turner app. 2d assist. adj. gen. of army.

Surg. David Ramsay to be medical storekeeper at Cawnpore, v. Surg. G. G. Campbell, app. a superintending surgeon on establishment.

Cadets of Artillery F. L. Goodwin and H. R. Aeneas Trevor admitted on establishment.

Surg. W. Cameron to be presidency surgeon, v. Tytler app. superintendent of native medical institution.

Assist. Surg. A. R. Jackson, M.D., to be superintendent general of vaccine inoculation, v. Cameron.

Assist. Surg. M. I. Bramley to be assistant marine surgeon, v. Jackson.

Assist. Surg. T. W. Burt to perform medical duties of civil station of Dacca Jullalpoore, v. Tod prom.

2d-Lieut. G. F. C. Fitzgerald, Bengal artillery, placed at disposal of resident at Hyderabad.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 7, 1831.—Ena. W. C. Hollings, 51st N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 38th N.I. until further orders.

Feb. 8.—1st bat. Artillery. 2d-Lieut. F. G. Mackenzie to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Edwards dec.

Lieut. W. E. Hay directed to join Europ. Regt. at Agra, to which he stands posted.

Feb. 10.—Capt. J. S. H. Weston, deputy judge adv. gen., to officiate as deputy assist. adj. gen. to

Saugor division, on departure of Capt. and Deputy Assist. Adj. Gen. Turner; date of order 51st Jan. 70th N.I. Lieut. P. Harris to be adj., v. Hickman prom.

Fort William, Feb. 28.—Capt. H. B. Henderson, 8th N.I., to officiate, v. Lieut. J. Higginson, as second assist. military auditor-general, during absence of Capt. Armstrong, or until further orders.

Capt. J. C. C. Gray, 21st N.I., to officiate as deputy paymaster at Muttra, during absence of Capt. Christie, or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 11.—Lieut. J. P. Walker to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 47th N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. Armstrong; date of order 1st Jan.

Assist. Surg. J. Hope (in charge of troops) directed, on reaching Cawnpore, to place himself under orders of superintending surgeon at that station.

Assist. Surg. H. J. Thornton to do duty with H.M. 16th Foot; date of order 28th Jan.

19th N.I. Ena. J. C. Dougan to be interp. and qu. master.

Surg. James Evans, late garrison surg. at Chunar, posted to 68th N.I. at Dinapore.

Feb. 12.—Lieut. H. A. Shuckburgh to act as adj. to detachment of 40th N.I. ordered on escort duty to Indore; date of order 28th Jan.

Lieut. and Adj. W. H. Halford, 41st N.I., to officiate as station staff at Neemuch, during absence of Brigade Major Dawkins; date of order 28th Jan.

Lieut. and Adj. H. W. Burt, 46th N.I., to act as station staff at Muttra, during absence, on duty, of Brigade Major Thompson; date of order 2d Feb.

Lieut. H. M. Graves, 16th N.I., to act as adj. to a detachment of that regt., proceeding on escort duty to Indore; date of order 29th Jan.

Fort William, March 4.—Capt. L. N. Hull, 16th N.I., to be a brigade major on estab., v. Badenach, app. to a civil situation.

Lieut. D. E. Mackay, regt. of artill., to be a brigade major on estab., v. Douglas app. a deputy assist. adj. gen.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 16.—Agra Prov. Bat. Lieut. (has. Cheape, 51st N.I., to be adj., v. Cary proceeded to Europe on furl.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 22. Lieut. A. C. Dennistoun, 11th N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. B. C. Bourdillon, 2d L.C., for health.—Lieut. W. Y. Torckler, 4th N.I. (under suspension), on private affairs.—26. Capt. J. B. Smith, 63d N.I., for health.

To Madras.—Feb. 25. Capt. J. Manson, 73d N.I., for one month, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 24. *Hindustan*, Rose, from Bombay, Ceylon, and Madras; and *Novo Douro* (Portuguese), Martins, from Macao and Penang.—25. *Prince*, Taylor, from Bombay.—March 2. *Emily*, Black, from Penang and Cheduba.—3. *Caroline*, Roe, from China and Singapore.—4. *Bengali*, Feillet, from Bordeaux and Madras.—5. *City of Edinburgh*, Mackinnon, from Bristol and Cape.—6. *Palles*, Malvois, from Bourbon.—7. *Ann*, Worthington, from Mauritius and Rangoon.

Departures.

Feb. 24. *Charles Egan*, Chauman, for Liverpool.—25. *H. C. Ch. S. Bengal Merchant*, Fox, for London.—March 2. *Ceres*, Le Chevalier, for Havre

de Grace.—3. *Resource*, Clark, for Bushire and Bussorah.—4. *Lady Hayes*, Allport, for Singapore and China.

Freight to London (Feb. 24).—Dead weight, £4; light freight, £5 to £6.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 16. At Meerut, the lady of A. Garden, Esq., of a son.

17. At Futtoghur, the lady of Major Charles Hay Campbell, Bengal army, of a daughter.

21. At Bareilly, Mrs. Capt. Blair, 3d local horse, of a son.

— At Rampoor, Purneah, the lady of Richard Barnes, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Fountain, of a son.

22. At Chandanagore, the lady of Henry Piddington, Esq., of a son.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Rochfort, of a son.

24. At Barrackpore, the lady of Fred. Corbyn, Esq., Bengal medical service, of a daughter.

27. At Arrah, the lady of R. Shaw, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. John Vandenberg, of a son.

29. At Calcutta, the lady of Aviet Agabeg, Esq., of a son.

March 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. B. Biss, of a son.

— At Entally, Mrs. Jas. Ogilvie, of a daughter.

2. At Beerboom, the lady of C. Cardew, Esq., civil service, of a son.

3. At Chandanagore, the lady of W. J. Woodhouse, Esq., Indigo planter, of a daughter.

4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Henderson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Davenport, of the H.C. floating light *Torch*, to Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Jean Carrau.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. Paul Roderic to Miss Anna Gomez.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Cois, livery-stable keeper, to Mrs. Ann Copperwait.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. John Parker, to Miss Jane Miller.

March 5. At Calcutta, H. F. King, Esq., to Miss Harriett B. Hasleby.

DEATHS.

Jan. 20. In camp, near Agra, Lieut. Henry Cockburn, Bengal artillery.

Feb. 2. At Chittagong, Anne, second daughter of the late Lieut. John Rogers, of the royal navy, aged 15.

— At Calcutta, John Ferroux, Esq., register of the office of the board of customs, salt and opium department, aged 48.

24. At Patna. Mr. S. Da Costa, head-clerk to the Provincial Court of Appeal, aged 35.

March 3. At the General Hospital, Calcutta, Mr. James J. Fee, late of Java, aged 39.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Manuel Chaillet, aged 25.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Isabella Daniel, aged 70.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Geo. Jacob Verboon, aged 35.

view to facilitate the collection of subscriptions to the fund, and the remittance of their amount to the presidency, that on the secretary to the fund furnishing to each paymaster under this presidency a list of the subscribers, and the rates of the subscription to be made by each, the paymaster in whose range the subscribers may be, shall deduct from each subscriber's abstract the amount entered in the secretary's list, and remit the same, monthly, to the secretary, by a bill to be drawn on the accountant-general in favour of the secretary, accompanied by a correct statement of the names of the persons from whom the stoppages have been made, and the amount of each stoppage; and whenever any alterations of rank and amount of subscription of any subscriber take place, the secretary must duly apprise each paymaster of the same, in order that the altered stoppage may be made.

CONDUCT OF H. M. ROYAL REGT.

Fort St. George, Feb. 25, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council cannot permit his Majesty's Royal Regiment to quit India, after forming a part of the army of this presidency for twenty-three years, without publicly recording his high sense of its distinguished services.

During the Mahatta war, the Royal regiment was more than three years in the field. It nobly maintained the character of British soldiers at the battle of Mahidpore; and after gallantly sharing in other conflicts of that eventful period in the peninsula, it embarked for Rangoon, and assisted in maintaining the honour of the British arms, and in establishing peace with the Ava dynasty.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has only further to add, that the conduct of the officers and men of his Majesty's Royal Regiment, when in garrison, has been such as to meet with the entire approbation of the Government, and that his best wishes for their continued welfare and fame will accompany them in whatever part of the world the national interests and honour may call for their services.

HEALTH AND COMFORT OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 25, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, with a view to the health and comfort of European troops, has been pleased to direct that each European non-commissioned officer and soldier, on his first arrival in India, shall be supplied, at the public expense, with a cotton sitting-tee, or carpet, six feet long by three feet broad, to be afterwards replaced at his own expense; and that the town major of Fort St. George shall indent on the commissariat

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

APOTHECARIES' FUND.

Fort St. George, Feb. 22, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having been pleased to sanction the establishment of a fund for the benefit of the widows and children of apothecaries, second-apothecaries, and assistant-apothecaries in the medical service of this presidency, directs, with a

for the sitters required for the Hon. Company's troops, and the officer commanding the *dépôt* at Poonamallee for those required for his Majesty's service.

2. That each European non-commissioned officer and soldier shall be supplied, biennially, with a quilt, seven feet four inches long, and four feet four inches broad, stuffed with two pounds of cotton; and that the quilts shall be issued by the commissariat in the month of October, upon indent of officers commanding regiments or details, countersigned by officers commanding stations.

3. That officers commanding regiments and details shall forward to the commissary-general, in the month of May, an estimate of the number of quilts that will probably be required for the men under their command in October following.

4. That the tents of all European troops shall be furnished with a tarpaulin of the size of the interior of the tent; and that the tarpaulins shall be carried with the tents, and the sitters and quilts with the soldiers' knapsacks.

THE PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Memorandum. — Feb. 15, 1831. — His Exc. the Commander-in-chief has directed the publication of the annexed circular letter from Government for the information and guidance of the army.

(Circular.)

To the Adjutant-general of the Army.

Sir: The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having reason to know that the Passport Regulations of Government have, of late years, been very generally neglected, and travellers and foreigners of all descriptions allowed to pass throughout the territories subject to the presidency of Fort St. George without passports, I am directed to acquaint you that, hereafter, any public officer, required by the Regulations of Government to issue or receive passports, and to enforce the provisions of the Passport Regulations, who shall permit any person, without a passport, other than officers commanding parties of his Majesty's or the Honourable Company's troops, or civil officers proceeding to join their stations, to pass through any place under his control, without detaining them, and reporting the case immediately for the orders of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, will incur the severest displeasure of Government.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) R. CLIVE, Acting Chief Sec.

MAJ. GEN. SIR T. FRITZLER.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 28, 1831. — Maj. Gen. Sir Theophilus Fritzler, K.C.B., having obtained leave to return to England, the Commander-in-chief cannot allow that distinguished officer to quit an army with which he has so long and so honourably served, without the public expression of the high sense entertained of his merits.

In the repeated eulogies of the highest authorities in India, and the honours conferred upon him by his sovereign, Sir Theophilus Fritzler has obtained a just acknowledgment of the gallantry and zeal by which he has ever been characterized.

To these the Commander-in-chief can add nothing. It only remains for him to offer the Major General his cordial good wishes and farewell.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 4. C. M. Lushington, Esq., second puisne judge of Court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

11. H. Dickinson, Esq., second judge of provincial court in southern division.

15. A. F. Hudleston, Esq., principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

N. S. Cameron, Esq., principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

W. Harrington, Esq., sub-collector in Salem.

W. Lavis, Esq., sub-collector in Canara.

W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., additional sub-collector in Canara.

H. Stokes, Esq., head-assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

J. Bishop, Esq., head assistant to collector of Tinnevely.

E. Malthy, Esq., second assistant to principal collector of Canara.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

Feb. 11. Rev. J. Wright, B.A., to act as military chaplain at Saint Thomas's Mount during absence of Rev. Mr. Blenkinsop.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 11, 1831. — Asist. Surg. Lawrance to be medical officer in charge of farm in Mysore.

Feb. 15. — Cadet W. D. Erskine to rank as cornet from 7th Feb. 1831, to complete establishment.

Mr. David Hooker, deputy commissary of ordnance, transferred to non-effective establishment.

Feb. 18. — Mr. Geo. Hutton admitted on estab. as a cadet of artillery.

Feb. 22. — Lieut. and Qu. Mast. H. E. Kenny, 10th N.I., removed from his staff appointment from want of a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee language.

Asist. surg. Oliphant to have medical charge of Cochin.

Surg. Conran to have charge of medical establishment at Tellicherry.

Mr. Simon Heward, second member of Medical Board, to be first member, v. Stirling.

Mr. Thomas Owen, third member of Medical Board, to be second member, v. Heward.

Mr. Superintend. Surg. John Hay to be third member of Medical Board, v. Owen.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 17, 1831. — Asist. Surg. W. Middlemass to do duty with 46th regt. at Palaveram.

Feb. 18. — Lieut. A. Shirreff to act as adj. to 1st bat. pioneers during absence of Lieut. Shepherd; date of order 13th Feb.

Cadet W. P. Luscombe removed from 45th to do duty with 46th N.I.

Feb. 19. — Lieut. H. Bower, 52d regt., to act as adj. to that corps, v. Hitchins proceeded to Europe.

Feb. 22. — Col. and Maj. Gen. C. Corner removed from 8th to 41st N.I.; and Col. A. Morin, from 41st to 8th ditto.

Feb. 23. — Cornet W. D. Erskine posted to L.C., but will continue to do duty w/ school at Bangalore until reported qualified his regt.

Cadet Geo. Hutton, of artillery, app. to do duty with 3d bat.

Feb. 24. — Surg. G. A. Harklote, M.D. (late prom.) posted to 28th N.I.

Postings and Removals of Assist. Surgs. G. W. Schenckman, to 4th N.I.; J. L. Geddes, from 9th to 1st do.; D. Munro, to 9th do.; D. Sturrock, to 9th do.; A. Shawan, to 2d do.; G. E. Edgcombe, from 9th, to do duty with 36th do.; C. C. Johnson, of 2d, G. E. Edgcombe of 40th, and J. Gill of 48th do., to be struck off strength of those corps respectively; J. W. Maillardette to afford medical aid to details of volunteers from H.M. regts. proceeding to Bengal on ship *Tam O'Shanter*.

Feb. 25.—Assist. Surg. J. Gill to afford medical aid to detachment of 48th N.I. proceeding to Penang on ship *Hercules*.

Lieut. J. T. Ashton to act as adj. to F. troop horse artil. till relieved by Lieut. Montgomerie; date of order 21st Feb.

Fort St. George, Feb. 25.—1st L.C. Sen. Capt. Richard Shawe to be major, Sen. Lieut. John Jones to be capt., and Lieut. P. T. Cherry to take rank from the 26th Feb. 1891, in suc. to Otto promoted.—Sen. Cornet J. F. Porter to be lieut., v. Green struck off; date of com. 26th April 1891.

34th L. Inf. Sen. Capt. H. W. Hodges to be major, and Sen. Lieut. G. H. Sotheby to be capt., v. O'Donoghue retired; date of coms. 5th June 1891.

Supernumeraries Lieut. R. H. Lushington, of 1st L.C., and Lieut. Robert Bell, of 34th N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective regts. to complete estab.

Cadets of Infantry H. G. Free and Edwin Robertson admitted on establishment.

March 1.—Messrs. R. R. Gream and H. Cheape admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and app. to do duty, former under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George, and latter under medical officer in charge of 9th bat. artillery.

Capt. H. Wiggins, 36th N.I., to act as paym. to Madras troops at Penang during absence, on sick leave, of Capt. Ker.

Capt. T. K. Limond, L.C., to be military secretary to Right Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. C. B. Lindsay, 3d L.C., to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Capt. F. Welland, 2d, or W.L.I., to be paymaster to Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Surg. Wm. Haines to be superintending surgeon in each district, from 23d Feb., v. Hay app. a member of medical board.

43d N.I. Lieut. J. Miller to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Maclean proceeded to Europe.

March 4.—Sen. Assist. Surg. Wm. Fasken, M.D., to be surg., v. Stirling; date of rank 22d Feb. 1891.

Cadet D. T. Thompson to be ens. from 23d Feb. 1891, to complete estab.

Major John Dalsiel, 4th N.I., permitted to return to Europe, and to retire from service of Hon. Company, from date of his embarkation.

Head-Quarters, March 1.—Assist. Surg. C. H. Auchinleck removed from 2d bat. artillery to 2d bat. pioneers.

Assist. Surg. C. Rogers removed from Garrison Hospital at Fort St. George to do duty with H.M. 48th regt.

March 2.—Lieut. T. M. Cameron to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 9th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Roberts on furl.; date of order 12th Jan.

Lieut. F. W. Hoffman to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 10th N.I. till further orders, v. Kenny removed; date of order 26th Feb.

March 4.—Deputy Judge Adv. General Capt. Dun, removed from southern division to northern division (Masulipatam).

Deputy Judge Adv. General Lieut. Sprye removed from northern division to southern division (Trichinopoly).

Lieut. F. Minchin, 47th, to do duty with 33d regt. until further orders.

Major T. W. Wigan removed from Carnatic Eur. vet. bat. to 1st nat. vet. bat.

Ens. D. T. Thomson posted to 36th N.I. at Trichinopoly.

Lieut. R. Denson, 16th N.I., after 6th April, to rejoin his corps at Dindigul.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Assist. Surg. Duncan Munro.—Capt. Alex. Laws, engineer.—Capt. H. N. Noble, 40th N.I.—Lieut. C. G. Otley, 36th N.I.—Capt. H. R. Kirby, 40th N.I.—Capt. C. G. Scott, 1st N.I.—Capt. Geo. Denning, 2d N.I.—Lieut. F. B. Doveton, 48th regt.—Lieut. T. G. Silver, 20th N.I.—Surg. Arch. Campbell.—Assist. Surg. G. W. Schenckman.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 15. Lieut. C. Lancaster, 2d bat. artillery, for health.—Lieut. C. M. Maclean, 43d N.I., for health.—29. Capt. A. L. Murray, of artillery.—25. Capt. J. M. Ley, of artil., for health.—Lieut. J. Stevenson, 19th N.I., for health.—Ens. F. W. Humphreys, 44th N.I., for health.—March 4. Lieut. J. E. Dunsany, 44th N.I., for health.

To New South Wales.—March 1. Capt. J. Ker, paym. to Madras troops at Penang, until 1st July 1891, for health.

To Sea.—March 4. Capt. T. R. Mantell, 40th N.I., for twelve months, for health.—Lieut. W. Ward, horse artil., for four months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 1. *Jeune Laura*, Langlois, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—6. *Wanderer*, Friend, from Calcutta.—8. H.M.S. *Cruizer*, Laws, from Trincomallee.—14. *Antonette*, Colin, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—15. *Cambridge*, Barber, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Feb. 26. *Tam O'Shanter*, Lindsay, for Calcutta.—27. *Margaret*, Potten, for Calcutta.—March 5. *Hercules*, Wilson, for Penang; and *Margaret*, Lambert, for Masulipatam.—6. *Jeune Laura*, Langlois, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—7. *Linnaeus*, Winder, for Calcutta.—8. *Drongan*, McKenzie, for Calcutta.—10. H.M.S. *Cruizer*, Laws, on a cruise; and *Catherine*, Hodson, for Masulipatam, &c.—11. *Neptune*, Cumberlege, for Cape and London; *Eleonor*, Towle, for Northern Ports; and *Fishwife*, Crawley, for Madras.—15. *Wanstead*, Friend, for London.—17. *Antonette*, Colin, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—20. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, for London.—23. *Cambridge*, Barber, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 5. At Egmore, the wife of Mr. G. G. White, of twin sons (since dead).

11. At Madras, the lady of Capt. J. Edgar, 50th N.I., of a son.

21. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Puget, Madras Europ. regt., of a son and heir (since dead).

21. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. J. Clough, 11th N.I., of a son and heir.

22. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. F. B. Doveton, Madras Europ. regt., of a daughter.

25. At Palaveram, the lady of Assist. Surg. C. C. Johnson, of a daughter.

March 2. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Edw. Armstrong, deputy assist. com. gen., of a son.

4. At Vellore, the lady of Lieut. E. Horne, 30th N.I., of a son.

5. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Rowlandson, Persian Interpreter to head-quarters, of a son.

7. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Capt. Dennison, country sea service, of a son and heir.

— At Madras, the lady of H. T. Bushby, Esq., civil service, of a still-born son.

17. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Moberly, deputy secretary, Military Board, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 22. At Madras, Mr. George A. Thomson to Miss Anne Catherine Walter.

March 5. At Madras, Capt. H. P. Keighly, judge advocate general, to Emma, third daughter of the Rev. W. G. Huot.

DEATHS.

Feb. 1. At Vepary, Mr. Mark Healy, of the surveyor general's department, aged 22.
 22. At Salem, of a fever caught on the Sheavary Hills, Ensign John H. Stapleton, 39th regt. N.I.
 23. At Trichinopoly, Qu. Mast. Serj. Timothy Horan, H.M. 41st regt.
 24. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Butt, of H.M. royal regiment.
 March 2. At Madras, Mrs. Mary Foster, aged 40.
 4. At Cannanore, aged 53, Mr. M. J. Coutie, late head-writer of the commissariat office at that station.
 10. At Vellore, Barrack Serj. F. Killockly, of Arcot.
 12. At Bangalore, Conductor J. C. Wallis, of the ordnance department.
 Lastly, At Cochín, in his 40th year, Major Arthur Fred. Barbauld, of H.M. 54th regiment. This officer was on his way to England, but from severe indisposition was obliged to land at Cochín, where he expired.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

OVERALLS TO MOUNTED CORPS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 8, 1831.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the triennial issue of leather pantaloons to the mounted corps on this establishment be in future discontinued, and that woollen overalls, of an approved pattern, be annually supplied in their stead; the regulated monthly stoppages from the native cavalry on account of that article of dress continuing as at present.

The above arrangement to have effect from the 1st January 1832.

BARRACK AND LINE SERJEANTS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 19, 1831.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of a barrack and line serjeant for the station of Belgaum, and a line serjeant at Kulladghee.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, March 1, 1831.—James Sutherland, Esq., appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be a provisional member of council at Bombay, has this day taken the oath, and his seat, as a member of this government, under the usual salute from the garrison.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 17. Mr. Edward Ironside to be acting senior pulne judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut, and writing commissioner of Guzerat and the Concan.

Mr. Thomas Barnard, to act as a pulne judge of Court of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. Edward Grant to act as judge and session judge of Surat and agent for Honourable the Governor at Surat.

Mr. William J. Lumsden, to act as judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 20. *Huron*, Hardy, from Liverpool; and *Francisco de Paula* (Portuguese), Pacheco, from Macao.—*Bolton*, Clarkson, and *Clyde*, Ireland, both from London.—*Horsford*, Caddy, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Feb. 20. *Virginia*, Hullock, for Madras; and *Lady Douglas*, Ramsay, for Liverpool.—*Morning Star*, Adler, for London.

BIRTH AND MARRIAGES.

BIRTH.

Feb. 28. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. John Fawcett, 6th N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 26. At Bombay, William Fenwick, Esq., master in equity in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Lodwick, of this establishment.

March 3. At Bombay, Colonel R. Whish, commandant of artillery, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Burnes, Esq., Montrose, Scotland.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Feb. 18. Montague Wilmot, Esq., to be collector of Galle, v. Sansoni, Esq., dec.; dated 1st March 1831.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 18. At Kandy, the lady of Henry Wright, Esq., of a son.

— At Colombo, the wife of Mr. J. Wootler, of the government printing office, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Feb. 10. At Galle, Louis Sansoni, Esq., of H.M. civil service, and collector of that district.

20. At Slave Island, 2d Lieut. Charles Newport Tinley, Ceylon rifle regiment, aged 22.

Penang.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 20. Mr. C. F. Harcourt to Miss Maria Palmer, eldest daughter of Dr. Palmer.

28. Mr. Manuel Julian to Francis, youngest daughter of Mr. Andrew Mackintosh.

Singapore.

BIRTH.

Feb. 9. The lady of Alexander Watt, Esq., of a son.

Malacca.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 13. The lady of A. M. Bond, Esq., of a daughter.

March 17. The lady of G. Turnbull, Esq., Bengal medical service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

Jan. 20. Mr. Jacob Hendricks, in his 41st year. He had been fifteen years in the service of both the Dutch and English governments at this settlement.

Netherlands India.

Jan. 8. At Benconien, W. G. Day, Esq.
25. At Batavia, Capt. R. Mackie, commander of the colonial Dutch ship *Jessy*.
26. At Batavia, W. Baskett, Esq., of Benconien.
30. Near Batavia, Capt. Andrew Davidson, commander of the colonial Dutch steam boat *Vander Capellan*.

China.

DEATH.

Feb. 9. Suddenly, on his passage in a Chinese boat from Macao to Canton, Mr. Edward Lane, formerly steward to the Hon. Company's factory.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Jan. 8, 1831.—C. D. Riddell, Esq., W. Dunmaseg, Esq., and F. A. Hely, Esq., to be members of Land Board, from 1st Feb. 1831.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 23, 1830. At Sydney, the wife of Mr. Assist. Surveyor Thompson, of a son.
25. At Sydney, the lady of James Norton, Esq., solicitor, of a son.
27. At Sydney, Mrs. W. A. Maingy, of a daughter.
29. At Sydney, the lady of Thomas Macquoid, Esq., sheriff of the colony, of a son.
Jan. 2, 1831. At Sydney, the lady of David Poole, Esq., solicitor, of a daughter.
6. At Liverpool, Mrs. Stephen Owen, of a daughter.
8. At the Bank of New South Wales, Mrs. Black, of a daughter.
14. At Macquarie Place, the lady of Deputy Comm. General Allen, of a daughter.
Feb. 1. At Liverpool, the lady of John Tyre, Esq., commissariat, of a daughter.
15. At Parramatta, the lady of the Rev. C. P. N. Wilton, M.A., of a daughter.
30. At Sydney, Mrs. Masiere, of George Street, of a son.
27. At Sydney, Mrs. Sydney Stephen, of a son.
March 1. At Sydney, Mrs. Williams, of a daughter.
— At Sydney, Mrs. H. Hopkins, of a son.
2. At Sydney, the lady of R. G. Kinsman, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 21. At Sydney, Mr. James White, of George Street, to Miss Isabella Thompson.
Jan. 14, 1831. At Parramatta, J. T. McDougall, Esq., of Duncolly, Hunter's River, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Bowden, of Parramatta.
Feb. 12. At Sydney, Wm. H. Kerr, Esq., to Louisa Anne, daughter of Major Jackson.
— At Sydney, Capt. Harrison to Miss Howe.
28. At Sydney, H. F. Drinkwater, Esq., of the audit department, to Miss Isabella Gamble.
March 12. At Sydney, John Farmer, Esq., 39th regt., to Miss Roberts, daughter-in-law to Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, George Street, Sydney.
Lastly. At Sydney, Lieut. H. Hill, adj. 57th regt., to Julia, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Thomas, Esq., of Shepherd's Bush, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

Dec. 25. At Sydney, James Cobb, Esq., of the firm of Donnison and Cobb, in his 35th year.
Jan. 9, 1831. At Coepang, island of Timor, Capt. Duncan Forbes, of the colonial merchant service, New South Wales.

25. At Sydney, Mrs. Cowper, wife of the Rev. Wm. Cowper, minister of St. Phillip.
Feb. 2. At Sydney, Mrs. Eliza Macdonald.
12. At Sydney, Mr. Daniel Cubitt, in his 60th year.

March 3. At Sydney, of a spasmodic affection of the heart, the Rev. Dr. L. H. Halloran, aged 68.
10. At Sydney, Mrs. Lydia Mansfield, wife of the Rev. Ralph Mansfield, aged 83.

Lastly. At Sydney, William Renwick, aged 30, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Renwick, bookseller, Jedburgh, Scotland.

— At Sydney, Mr. J. G. Willmot, of the Talbot Inn, George Street, aged 48.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

BIRTHS.

March 17, 1830. At the Lake River, Mrs. Young, of a daughter.
18. At Hobart Town, the lady of Alfred Stephen, Esq., of a daughter.
April 6. At Mount Canden, Sandy Bay, Mrs. Thos. Smith, of a daughter.
July 15. At Hobart Town, the lady of Capt. Lister, of the Wave, of a daughter.
Aug. 1. At Hobart Town, Mrs. A. Bent, of a son.
— At ditto, Mrs. Swan, of a daughter, being her seventh child—all girls.
12. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Gunn, of a daughter.
Sept. 10. At Birr's Bay, Mrs. Monro, of a son.
15. At Logan, Upper Clyde, Mrs. McDowall, of a son.
16. At Hobart Town, Mrs. S. Wintle, of a son.
17. At Hobart Town, Mrs. Ellen Johnston, of twins, a boy and girl.
20. At Richmond, Mrs. Lascelles, of twin daughters.
21. At Hobart Town, Mrs. S. Fraser, of a son.
30. At Hobart Town, Mrs. W. Lindsay, of a daughter.
Nov. 22. At Government House, the lady of his Exc. Lieut. Governor Arthur, of a son.
Jan. 23, 1831. At Hobart Town, Mrs. H. Hopkins, of a son.
25. At Hobart Town, the lady of R. Kinsman, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.
May 24. On board the *Medway*, on the passage to England, the lady of the late Capt. Thos. Pater-son, H.M. 63d regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 25, 1830. At Hobart Town, Major Sholto Douglas, 63d regt., to Henrietta Maria, second daughter of John Burnett, Esq., colonial secretary.
July 21. At New Norfolk, Wm. Barnes, Esq., J. P., of Launceston, to Ann Jane, only daughter of John Sharland, Esq., Lower Clyde.
Sept. 30. At Hobart Town, R. Pitcairn, Esq., to Dorothea Jessy, eldest daughter of Capt. J. C. Dumas, of H.M. 63d regt.
Nov. 18. At Hobart Town, Mr. George Scott, Bathurst Street, to Alice, only daughter of Capt. John Burns, of Leith, Scotland.
Dec. 14. At Hobart Town, Loftus, fourth son of Edgar Dickinson, Esq., of Dublin, to Mary, eldest daughter of Leonard Knowles, Esq., of Newnham, Gloucestershire.
Feb. 8, 1831. At Hobart Town, Thomas Pitcairn, Esq., to Miss Sarah Legge.
24. At New Norfolk, John Kerr, Esq., to Mrs. Humphrey.
March 15. At Hobart Town, Horace Rowcroft, Esq., to Mary Anne, relict of Lieut. Stammers, late of the 8th Hussars.

DEATHS.

Oct. 19, 1830. Aged 22, Mary, wife of Mr. Henry Morrisbay, of Muddy Plains.
Nov. 16. At Hobart Town, Christiansa, only daughter of Dr. Turnbull, colonial assistant surgeon, aged fifteen months.
Jan. 17, 1831. Suddenly, at Pittwater, Mr. O'Brien, late chief officer of the *Orelia*.
Feb. 16. At Hobart Town, Thos. Paterson, Esq., capt. in H.M. 63d regt. of Foot.
March 25. Suddenly, at New Town, Mrs. Bell, wife of Capt. Bell; also two children of a servant of the family—all in consequence of having eaten of a fish commonly known as the *tomahawk*.

Lately. At Launceston, Mr. Henry Drake. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece.

— Drowned, in crossing at Ritchie's ford, Mr. Robert Corney, of the Macquarie River.

— Drowned, at Oyster Bay, while bathing, Mr. Robert Watson, who arrived from England by the *Wave*, aged 32.

— At Glenarney, Mr. A. Magill, aged 74, one of the oldest and most respectable of the first settlers of the colony.

SWAN RIVER.

BIRTH.

Lately. The lady of Capt. Stirling, of a son.

DEATHS.

Lately. In his 34th year, Capt. J. M. D. Stroyan, late commander of the brig *Sterne*, and eldest son of Capt. J. R. Stroyan, of Liverpool.

— The infant of Dr. Meligan, surgeon to the forces, aged two days.

Isle of France.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 6, 1830. At Port Louis, Thomas Hanway, Esq., engineer, to Miss Ann Carmichael, late of the colony of New South Wales.

DEATH.

March 30, 1831. At Port Louis, Mr. Johannes G. Blanckenberg, aged 30.

Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

May 12. At Stellenbosch, Mrs. O. M. Bergh, of a daughter.

13. At Green Point, Mrs. H. E. Rutherford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

April 25. At Cape Town, John Barker, Esq., attorney-at-law, to Miss Ann Bertram Findlay.

DEATHS.

April 22. At Cape Town, Major Thos. F. Hutchinson, 20th regt. Bengal N.I., son of the late Thos. Hutchinson, Esq., of Harrowgate, county of York.

May 7. At Cape Town, Mrs. Mollett, wife of Mr. S. J. Mollett, aged 50.

10. At Cape Town, Mrs. Leys, widow of the late Johannes Leys, aged 50.

11. At Cape Town, Mrs. Paul Moth Ring, born at Sandford, in Norway, aged 43 years.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

RAJAH BUDDINAUTH ROY.

The trial of Rajah Buddinauth Roy was terminated at a late hour on the evening of the 8th March; the Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The report of the trial we reserve till next month. The *India Gazette* remarks:—

"We abstained from making any comments upon the evidence during the progress of this important case; but now after the verdict has been given, and when nothing that we say can possibly influence the minds of the jury, we may be allowed to remark, that we have seldom been more gratified than by the result of this trial. Independently of the guilt or innocence of the Rajah, few things could have been more pernicious, and fraught with greater mischief, than the conviction founded upon the evidence of the witnesses brought forward in support of the prosecution. The testimony of an accomplice must always be liable to suspicion, and can never be received as sufficient proof of the guilt of an accused party, unless it be confirmed and corroborated by unimpeachable and unsuspected witnesses. In the present instance, there has indeed been an attempt at confirmation; but of all the persons put into the box for that purpose, there is not one to whose assertions we should be inclined to give the slightest credit. It

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appears that the magistrate,—acting, we presume, under the directions of Government,—has taken upon himself to confine these men in the common jail of Calcutta, placing them on the crown side, the receptacle for felons, with no other object than to prevent their being bribed by the opposite party. This one fact will pretty well evince the opinion entertained by the conductors of the prosecution, as to the character of the men on whose testimony they endeavoured to convict the prisoner. It seems that some of them had been many months in confinement without any warrant or commitment. The Chief Justice, of course, stated this proceeding to be altogether illegal; but added, that if there had been a commitment he would not go the length of saying that he should have pronounced the imprisonment illegal. We have no idea what may be the grounds or the chain of reasoning by which his lordship has arrived at this most extraordinary conclusion, for certainly the case cited from "*Maule and Selwyn*" cannot be considered as supporting it. We are not going to contend against the correctness of Sir Charles Grey's law, but we will say that, if it be good law, and founded upon the authority of an Act of Parliament, it is high time that so monstrous an enactment should be swept away from among our statutes. Our reason, however, for adverting to the imprisonment of

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the witnesses is, that it must be obvious that the testimony of persons so situated can be entitled only to a very small portion of belief. Every one in the least acquainted with the native character, will immediately perceive that men who had been so treated, and who had also been, to a certain extent, connected with the forgeries, would imagine, that their only chance of release was by giving that evidence which they had reason to think would be acceptable to the Government. Such testimony cannot surely be considered sufficient to establish the credit of the principal accomplice,—a man sunk in the lowest depths of infamy, and we are happy to see that the jury honestly and faithfully discharged their duty, and at once rejected all evidence proceeding from so corrupt and impure a source.

“At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Turtton took a technical objection to the indictment, merely, however, requesting the Chief-Justice to reserve the point, as he stated that he wished the case to go to the jury. We understand it is the intention of the rajah to prosecute several of the witnesses for perjury and conspiracy.”

ROBBERIES IN THE JEYPORE TERRITORIES.

We some time ago called attention to the insecurity of travellers passing through the Jeypore territory, and to the frequent inconveniences and robberies suffered by officers and people coming from and going to the British provinces through that district. We are glad to learn that the subject has received the consideration of government, and that a set of regulations, under which travellers are to be supplied by the Jeypore government with the requisite assistance in provisions, &c., has been framed in the political department. We shall be happy to learn from those on the spot whether the regulations are satisfactory and practically useful, as we have reason to believe that the public notice of such matters is not altogether unattended with benefit.—*India Gaz. March 12.*

REFORMS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

We understand that measures are in active progress for diminishing the heavy expenses that have hitherto attended the prosecution of any law-suit in the Supreme Court, and which have operated as a virtual denial of justice. If the judges will honestly and fairly perform this duty, they will entitle themselves to the grateful thanks of the community at large, and we believe that even the members of the profession will ultimately be gainers by the change of system. We do not apprehend that there will be any alteration in the table of fees, which is not, in fact, an exorbitant one, but the parties will be

compelled to regulate their charges according to that table. This is as it should be upon all principles of honesty and justice: and if the rule is made imperative upon every officer of the court, without showing undue favour to any one individual, we cannot perceive an objection that can possibly be urged against it. It may be that the strict application of this rule will make strange havoc in the emoluments of many of the offices, but that will merely prove the extent of injury that the public have suffered, and furnish an additional argument why such an abuse should be done away with. We are far from intending to cast blame upon any individual, nor are we at all prepared to say how far the charges may be found to have exceeded the legitimate amount. If it should turn out that the fair emoluments of the offices are not sufficient to afford an adequate remuneration for the proportion of talent they require, then it will be the incumbent and bounden duty of the Government to make up the deficiency. We are confident, however, that the diminution of expense will produce an increase of business, and that the natives will gladly seek the tribunal of British justice, when the passage is no longer blocked up by such formidable obstacles. We would ask, and we mean it not invidiously, what other court of justice in India would have acquitted Rajah Buddinauth, when the whole power and influence of the Government were arrayed against him?—*Ibid. Mar. 14.*

ALLOWANCES TO SURGEONS.

We published yesterday, in the General Orders, an extract from a letter of the Court of Directors, directing certain fixed allowances to be made to surgeons and assistant surgeons in charge of corps throughout the three presidencies. Assistant surgeons benefit by these arrangements; but a cotemporary states that the allowance to surgeons is not only no benefit but a positive loss to all, except those at half-batta stations. If this be the case, the court have a way peculiar to themselves of granting increased allowances to their servants. When they do a kind thing, they know how to do it handsomely.—*India Gaz., Nov. 16.*

PILGRIM TAX AT JUGGERNATH.

That the poor suffer very grievously from the tax imposed on pilgrims at Juggernath is true; and many for want of means are excluded from that path of salvation, for the shastras maintain that the sight of the image removes the necessity of future birth. If the thorn which besets this path in the shape of the tax were removed, it would impart general happiness. The Editor of the *Durpun* has published

the debates on this subject which have taken place in England, and has also given us his own views for which the Prubhakur has extolled him. In our opinion he is worthy of praise. The editor of the Prubhakur adds, that if the chief of the Dhurmu Subha would at this juncture prepare a petition to the Court of Directors, some mode of relief might be obtained. The editor appears to us to have mentioned the chief of that society, by mistake, instead of the secretary. Be that as it may, his advice is excellent, and the secretary will exert himself on the subject, which shall be brought forward at the next meeting, and that which is decided upon by the committee shall, under their direction, be published.

What was the object of the gentleman who introduced the subject to the Court of Directors we cannot tell, for those gentlemen are far-ighted, and are always alive to the preservation of their own religion. On first hearing their advice it strikes us as advantageous, but when we afterwards learn the particulars, it does not appear to be so auspicious towards us. In proof of which we would add, that with the exception of the Hindoos, the inhabitants of many other countries extolled the Governor General for his regulation prohibiting suttees; for, on the first glance, they judged that he had in reality preserved women from destruction, but they who look more closely into the business perceive that it overturns our religion, and are consequently filled with sorrow. Thus to hear that the tax may be abolished, is at first a matter of joy; but if the ultimate object be to abolish pilgrimage altogether, it will be very inauspicious. Be that as it may, our general opinion is, that a tax upon religious actions is in one respect good; for the abolition of that tax lessens the public revenue; hence they cannot abolish the tax. Had there been a tax upon suttees, would the rite have been abolished? Never, never; and it is even now our prayer that a small tax may be levied upon suttees, and that holy rite again established.—*Chundrika*.

The *Reformer* (a Hindu paper) of March 1, contains the following remarks of a correspondent upon the debate at the East-India House last year:—

"Since the encouragement of superstition, is strongly prohibited in our days, I think it must be a matter of surprise to you, when I beg to bring to your notice a circumstance, which deserves your particular attention. You must recollect, that some time ago a rumour was so current in this country as to have led every individual to suppose, that the Court of Directors would speedily send out an order to their Government in the east, desiring them to

abolish the tax which they had hitherto levied upon the temple of *Juggernaut*. On perusing The *Hurkaru* of the 23d inst., I found that Mr. Poynder had brought this subject before the East-India House, proposing to them to authorize the Court of Directors to adopt such measures as may have the immediate effect of discountenancing the idolatry in question. Mr. Poynder further observed, that it was not his design to attack the worship of *Juggernaut*, nor did he wish in any way to injure the temples: but what he sought was the abolition of any participation on the part of the Company in the funds derived from so guilty and polluted a source.

"Mr. Poynder, in thus endeavouring to impress on the minds of the members who were present the necessity of their paying special attention to this subject, did not omit to explain to them that the imposition of taxes of this nature was as iniquitous in its tendency, as unjust in its exaction; and although he was not wanting in any respect to make use of all the eloquence of which he was master, yet sorry am I to say, that the House did not think his motion worthy of consideration, and accordingly negatived it by a large majority.

"Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you will feel a degree of anxiety to know on what ground the House did not approve the requisition of Mr. Poynder: allow me therefore to quote a very singular argument which one Mr. Lowndes brought forward on this occasion. "If (said he) the natives of India were superstitious, let us not interfere with their prejudices. We should first look at home: was there not superstition in the Roman Catholic religion? did not all men in this metropolis worship the Golden Calf? we should purify ourselves before we attempt to instruct others." Now, Mr. Editor, consider the contents of this argument. Is it not astonishing, that a gentleman like Mr. Lowndes, supposed to be enlightened in every respect, should view this question in so wrong a light? It amounts to this, that if I am ignorant, I shall not endeavour to improve others. If my room is dark, I shall not suffer others to light theirs.

"Besides this, if your readers will attentively peruse the debate which took place in the East-India House on this subject, they will perceive that Mr. Tiant, another member, had explicitly stated, that it was not his intention to interfere with the religion of the Hindoos. The only thing he wished was the abolition of the tax on the temples of *Juggernaut*; since they being Christians, their participation in any booty derived from the source of superstition was altogether incompatible with the principles and doctrines of Christianity. Strange decision of so enlightened a body on such an im-

portant question, which for the sake of a paltry lucre has been exhibited to the world as a sad monument of avarice!

"Pray, Mr. Editor, discontinue your Reformer, burn your printing apparatus. Your attempt to reform the constitution of the Natives is henceforth considered useless; for you must recollect your success in this laudable undertaking greatly depends on the wishes of Government. If the Government feel inclined to encourage idolatry and superstition in this country, your exertions will undoubtedly be opposed, and perhaps treated with ridicule. Nay, you shall likewise be a victim of the unprincipled laws of the *Dharma Sabha*, an association which, you well know, has purposely been organized by the bigotted Hindoos, with a view to injure the sacred cause of native improvement."

M. CSOMO DE KÖRÖS.

Many of our readers will be highly gratified to hear that M. Alexander Csomo de Körös, the Hungarian traveller, passing Cawnpore by water, on the 5th inst. on his way to Calcutta, where he proposes publishing a Thibetan and English Dictionary and Grammar, the fruit of several years uninterrupted solitary study; first in the town of Zaugla, in the Zaukar district of Ludakh, and for the last three years at the town of Kanum, on the north bank of the Sutluj, in the province of Khunawur, beyond the snowy range. It is to be hoped that Mr. K. will meet that attention and encouragement which his disinterested labours so pre-eminently merit, but which, with the modesty of a true scholar, and the diffidence of a retired man of letters, little conversant in British society and manners, he will probably be backward in soliciting. When we reflect that the Thibetan is the tongue spoken by tribes inhabiting a region extending upwards of sixteen degrees of longitude from west to east, and in some places actually forming one frontier, it appears a matter of some importance, in a political view, that the means of acquiring the language should be at hand. In a literary point of view, it will be pleasing to the philologist, the historian, the geographer, the mythologist, as well as to the man who traces the innumerable aberrations of the human intellect, in its endeavour to investigate the nature and operations of the great first cause, to know that the whole stores of Thibetan lore will soon be open to him for his instruction and entertainment; nor can works which contain the religious system of so great a portion of our fellow-creatures as is enlisted under the banners of Buddhism, be deemed unworthy of examination, and, to some extent, translation. We think, therefore, that Mr. K.

has strong claims, and every probability in his favour, of being patronized and assisted, both by the government and the Asiatic Society, and we hope we may add, the subscriptions and personal support of individuals.—*Beng. Hawk. Mar. 18.*

CHIEF JUSTICE.

The present Chief Justice, we believe, leaves Calcutta in a few days for Penang, from whence he is to return by the beginning of next term; and in October, we are informed, he bids adieu to India for ever.—*Bengal Chron., March 26.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord William Bentinck has been detained at Meerut for some time by heavy rains. At the beginning of March he reached Muzoorie. Whilst the camp was on the hills, his Lordship enjoyed the recreation of shooting. On the first day he shot a young tiger and an antelope; and on the second day, it is said, an unfortunate but not serious accident occurred: a spent ball from his Lordship's rifle wounded a peasant in the cheek. He proceeded to Simla on the 16th March, and on the 17th his Lordship's camp was at Dhakra. Both the Governor-General and his lady were in excellent health. The *Bengal Chronicle* of March 29, says: "it is rumoured, that a distinguished member of the civil service in the western provinces has been suspended from his office for contumacy towards the Governor-General. This refractory functionary, it is said, declined taking part in a deliberative committee, which his Lordship wished to meet to consider and discuss the state of affairs. We give the rumour as we have heard it."

DACOITS.

We are sorry to learn that robberies have not been unfrequent of late in the Boglipoore and neighbouring districts, and one of the most daring dacoits that we have lately heard of, took place in that neighbourhood in the course of last month. A treasure escort consisting of a havildar, naick, and twelve Sepoys of the 68th regiment Native Infantry, have been attacked and plundered by a large gang of dacoits, between Monghyr and Bhaugulpore. The robbers surprised the party at night, and succeeded in carrying off the whole of the treasure (about 7000 rs.) after murdering the Havildar, and a Sepoy, and wounding the Naick and the remaining eleven men. One of the dacoits was killed on the spot, and two others too severely wounded to effect their escape beyond the adjacent jungles, where they were secured. Some of the booty was found on their persons.—*Beng. Chron. Mar. 8.*

DISTURBANCES AT SUMBULPOOR.

A correspondent enquires, why we have taken no notice of the disturbances at Sumbulpoor, and asks us if we have not heard of the circumstance of a pretender to the rajaship of that country, collecting 2,000 men, and threatening to support his "right" by force of arms if not peaceably given to him. The resident at Nagpoor had proceeded to the spot, and applied for seven companies of troops from the province of Cuttack, to go out against the pretender; but they had only five or six efficient companies to protect themselves! A strong detachment was in consequence sent from Nagpoor.—*Beng. Chron. Mar. 12.*

ARREARS OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

In a late number of the *Cowmoodee*, a reader writes, that if a small portion of the public revenue fall into arrears, property to a large amount is, according to the existing regulations, sold for the recovery of this trifle; and as this rule is highly disadvantageous to the submissive subjects, he proposes that if instead of selling all the property for an inconsiderable arrear, a part only were sold, those who have no other resource would not be so much afflicted as they are at present. This proposal has our full consent; for we perceive that, in many places, those who enjoyed large estates, comprizing many hundred villages, have had all their villages sold for trifling arrears, whereas the proceeds of one single village would have been sufficient to satisfy the arrears of the public revenue. If, then, instead of selling all those villages, some few had been selected for sale, the proprietor would not have been constrained to pass the remainder of his life as a beggar. Let it not be inferred from these our remarks, that we are about to petition Government to establish some new rule; for we perceive, on looking at the Regulation of 1822, that for several years the Collectors were empowered to sell a portion of the estates of those who paid as much as 6,000 rupees annual rent to Government, when those rents fell into arrears; estates having a higher rental were sold by order of the Secretary of the Board of Revenue; this rule involved Government in no loss, no trouble, no deficiency. In many cases we perceive that the wise judges of the Mofussil, when money is to be recovered under a decree from any individual, realize the amount by the sale just of as much property as will meet the demand. If a large property has been sequestered, and the sale of a small portion of it is found equal to the demand, the remainder is not sold. We shall therefore not refrain from earnestly praying that some rule may be established by which Government may be

secured from loss, and the welfare of the subject promoted. If Government, in the exercise of its benevolence, would bestow attention on this matter, it would be cause of joy; for what other remedy has the poor subject? We consider it a sacred duty to bring to the knowledge of Government any cause of sorrow that may arise.—*Cowmoodee.*

PAYMENT OF THE LOANS.

We understand that a despatch has been received in town from the Governor General, authorizing the discharge of one and a half crore of the Old Five per Cent. Loan Obligations, provided that measure can be accomplished without encroaching upon the funds reserved for the ordinary branches of the public expenditure. The Treasury officers are busily engaged in preparing statements to be submitted to council, with the view of shewing how far the orders of the Governor General can be carried into operation, without affecting the sufficiency of other resources; and it is stated that, if it be found the measure can be adopted under the restriction imposed, it will take effect sixty days after the public announcement, which will in that case, appear on the 1st of May next. Our readers are aware that the last class of numbers on the register will be paid off first. There are no authentic grounds for supposing that a four per cent. loan will be opened, and even if there be, it is the general impression that very few of the discharged holders of five per cent. paper are likely to subscribe to it, now that such ample facilities exist of investing capital safely and advantageously in private securities. We shall recur to this subject, when something more certain be known.—*John Bull.*

We re-publish from Monday's *John Bull*, a statement of the probable intention of Government with regard to the contemplated payment of a crore and a half of the highest numbers of the old five per cent. paper. Our readers have already been put in possession by us of the rumours which have been for some time afloat on this subject, and we had intended to await the notification before we again noticed it. We believe the treasury to be rich and well able to pay the instalment in cash, and leave no small amount over and above: we calculate that the annual instalments of the old five per cent. loan will be paid in cash, and that the middle five per cent., or Burmese war-loan, which was guaranteed until the 30th of April 1839, will be transferred into a four per cent. loan; this financial measure can easily be accomplished after the payment of three crores of cash in twelve months, and when there is every chance of those payments

continuing yearly until the whole amount of the old five per cent. loan is discharged. We doubt if at this moment parties would be disposed to accept a transfer of these five per cent. stock into a four per cent. loan, but there can be no question, that if the discharge of one loan is commenced on and continues by large annual cash payments, the transfer of the other loan will be easily accomplished, and four per cent. paper eagerly accepted instead of cash.

We congratulate all branches of the Honourable Company's service on these expected financial arrangements, which we trust will soon put an end to further reductions. All thinking men have long since discovered the necessity, which obliged the Government to repair the almost ruinous disarrangement of the finances of the country, by a strict, and what, at the time, appeared a stern determination, to retrench and cut down the expenses of the state; and we have always (while we deplored that necessity in some instances, and advocated the cause of those we thought were called on to bear an unequal portion of the burden in others) looked forward to the measure, as ultimately beneficial. The enormous expenses of the Burmese war, were the true cause of the reductions; and the originators and instigators of that war ought to bear the odium, and not those who were left to *red up* the mess, and untangle the almost hopeless perplexity of financial difficulties.
—*Bengal Chronicle.*

INDIGO PLANTERS.

(To the Editor of the Bungo Doot.)

Some months ago a new law was promulgated respecting the cultivation of indigo, in which various enactments were made regarding the cultivators of the soil. The injustice which has resulted therefrom has not indeed been made public by them, for although the agriculturists suffer a variety of oppressions from the planters, they have entered into no disputes on the subject. To dispute with the planters involves, *first*, the risk of life; and *secondly*, a most heavy expense; and they are so poor as to be unable to provide even for their own exigencies: hence they are necessarily indisposed to contention. But when they are subject to insupportable oppression, they are inevitably drawn into disputes. As a cat when under the grasp of a mastiff seeks deliverance, whether in the struggle it survive or perish, so the peasantry seek for relief. And although there is every probability of their obtaining relief, if the fact of their sufferings were made known to the judge of the district, they have neither time nor money to complain. With these advantages (in favour of the

planter) what oppressions have not been, and are not daily committed! In almost every factory, a number of club men are retained, who are most learned in the matter of club law. Emboldened by the wages they receive from their wealthy lords, they inflict the deepest distress on the subject, and snatch from him all his little property. If any complaint be made on the subject, the poor man goes to the wall, and rarely is the man with a full purse discomfited; thus the wretched peasantry are brought to the very gates of death. If in the hope of being at once delivered from bondage, they offer to refund the advance, the planter refuses to receive it, and subjects them to a heavier punishment. In addition to which the merciless descendants of respectable men, who have engaged themselves as slaves in those factories, while they bend all their attention to trifling matters, yet clothe themselves with the dignity of tigers, and the poor peasant returns to his homestead. When the cultivator has once received an advance, neither he nor any of his posterity can obtain deliverance from the engagement, for the accounts are so dexterously obscure, that he always appears in arrears; that is to say, he can never expect to be emancipated from his bondage. We daily see that if any respectable man, anxious to obtain an independent living, takes to cultivating the ground, he is instantly requested to receive advances for indigo, which if he refuses to do, he is exposed to every inconvenience, while his cattle is seized and sent to other factories. When he consents to receive the advance, his cattle is restored, but not in a state fit for labour, for they have lost the use of their limbs by starvation. Under a thousand similar acts of oppression, the community groans; and although Government exerts itself to obviate this distress, those exertions are unavailing through the evil ~~doing~~ of the people; that is to say, every man trembles at the clubs of the planters, and is therefore deterred from complaining. The planters have now firmly rooted themselves in the mofussil, because many of the smaller proprietors of land are drawn by avarice to seek their service. Knowing this, their wishes are first consulted in the bestowment of places; and finally the rope is artfully fixed to their horns, and they are induced to give leases of their lands; upon the strength of which, oppressions are multiplied.

They (the planters) say, that if any object can be accomplished by blows, it will only entail a slight fine; or if the matter be taken up seriously, at most, one or two of the servants of the factory will be thrown into confinement. And what loss is this? We can increase the pay of those who are thus confined. With this hope before

them, they retain some ruffians as their club-men, and enter upon a system of universal oppression. If government would but consider the distress thus inflicted on the natives, they would extend certainly their compassion to their poor subjects. I have just heard, that in the district of Nudda a dispute has arisen respecting a leasehold market, which has given rise to a serious riot, in which some are very deeply implicated; a suit has been instituted in the court, but what may be the decision of the commissioners we know not. It is the planters, who, emboldened by their band of club-men, occasion these disturbances; they are therefore the origin and root of these outrages. To eradicate the evil, let there be an order from the high authorities, that the planters shall not be permitted to retain (in addition to the men they actually need) a body of ruffians; they that they shall not be at liberty to send more than two or four men to any scene of contention; let the same restriction be imposed on those who reside on the spot. Thus will the cause of these disturbances be at once removed. What more shall I write?—*A Mafussalie.*

NATIVE PRESS.

The plan of publishing a paper in the Bengalee and Persian languages has been fulfilled, and the paper appeared on Monday the 25th Phalgun. We have seen the first number, but it contains no notice of the engagements or object of the editor; only a few articles of intelligence with a literal translation in Persian fill four pages. We suppose the editor will declare his principles in the next number. Be that as it may, we have now papers of all sorts. Formerly newspapers appeared only in English. Then men began to desire a paper in the Bengalee language. When this desire had been accomplished, another desire arose to see a paper both in English and Bengalee; and the paper appeared. We had formerly no work in Persian and Bengalee, but now through the favour of God, that cause of regret has been dispelled. We hear that another paper is about to be published at Cuttack in the Bengalee, Persian, and Orissa languages.—*Chundrika.*

CAFFE'K CHILD.

Police Office—The commander of the ship City of Edinburgh applied to the sitting magistrate, C. K. Robinson, Esq., under the following circumstances. He lately arrived from England via the Cape of Good Hope with passengers. The ship left the Cape on Christmas day last, and after having been at sea six days, he was told by the steward that a coloured child was concealed in the cabin of Mr.

and Mrs. King, who had brought it from the Cape without previously acquainting her, (the Captain), or obtaining a pass for him, which last omission subjects the commander to a penalty of £50, according to the Capé Regulations, a printed copy of which was handed to the magistrate. On Mr. King being required to produce the child, he did so with great readiness. She is a very interesting little girl, eight years old, and speaks nothing but Dutch, which nobody at the office could understand. Her features are not at all of the Caffre order, but quite Asiatic, and she seems attached to Mr. and Mrs. King, who evidently take great care of her.

Mr. King accounted for having the child by stating that he received her from the parents, to whom he is responsible for her on his projected return to the Cape, which will be in three years. He paid no money for the child. The parents, who had been his servants during his residence at the Cape prior to his sailing for England, were very anxious to place the little girl under his care then, but he declined receiving her, till on touching at the Cape on his way back to India, he agreed to take her in compliance with Mrs. King's wishes, who left her own children in England. The parents of the girl brought her on board on Christmas eve, the day before the ship sailed, when application was instantly made at the Secretary's office for a pass, which was refused to be given on account of the day being Christmas eve. The ship put to sea before their difficulty could be removed. With regard to the child not having been seen by the commander till six days after the ship sailed, Mr. King said, that she was brought on board openly; no means had been adopted for concealing her, and he could not therefore account for the commander not having seen her. Her not having quitted the cabin for six days after the ship sailed was caused by sea-sickness, but he manifested no reluctance in producing her when required. She is at liberty to quit his service as soon as she becomes capable of judging whether it will be for her interest to do so. She is free, and was free when she was given to him by her parents, who are slaves, but the child's manumission was purchased by the "Philanthropic Society." Mrs. King is teaching her to read, write, and sew. She is considered as a servant, but receives no wages. Mr. King has written to the Cape concerning her since his arrival.

Captain McKinnon's object in making the application was to exonerate himself from the liability which he would incur by a knowledge of the child being on board, until six days had elapsed after the ship

sailed, when the rigid tenor of his instructions prevented him from turning back. On discovering the child he took her away from Mr. King, but returned her to him, because she cried bitterly at the separation. The child has been returned by the magistrate, also in the absence of proof that any consideration was made to the parents for the purpose of inducing them to part with her.—*John Bull.*

THE NEW POLICE.

A division of the city is at length, we believe, to take place, and all cases within each ward must be brought before the magistrates of the ward, who are to meet, two and two, at certain stated times, to determine such judicial cases as require the presence of two magistrates. Mr. Blaquiere, we are told, is to be appointed to the upper south ward, extending from the south side of Bow-bazar to the north side of Jaun-bazar. Mr. Andrew is to be appointed to the lower south ward, extending from the south side of Jaun-bazar to Birtollaah, and including Cooly-bazar, Fort William, and all the Esplanade. Mr. MacMahon is to be appointed to the north ward, extending from the Chitpore Bridge to the north side of Muchooah-bazar Street, and lying between the main and the Circular Road, including the New Mint. Mr. Robinson is to be appointed to the second or lower north division, extending from the south side of Muchooah-bazar Street to the north side of Bow-bazar and Coilah-Ghat Street, including the export warehouse and Custom House, also including all admiralty and river cases. This is by far the most troublesome and important division, and we are happy to find that the most industrious and intelligent magistrate is to be appointed to it.

We are likewise informed that Mr. MacMahon, and Mr. Robison will have separate officers and offices in the lower story of the police office; Mr. Blaquiere and Mr. Andrew in the same way, sitting separately in the second floor; and that in all cases which require the presence of two magistrates, Mr. Robison and Mr. MacMahon, and Mr. Blaquiere and Mr. Andrew, will sit together.

If our information be correct, these magistrates will not be burthened with the duties of the conservancy within their respective wards. All applications in conservancy matters must, we believe, be made to a separate department, which is to sit in the third story under different magistrates and clerks.

The superintendant of police has been appointed, we understand, for the purpose of introducing and enforcing regularity among the thannadarees, and ensuring instant exertion in every case of murder, burglary, robbery, or otherwise. He will probably be allowed a deputy, as it will be impossible for him otherwise to perform all the arduous duties of his office. We hear, indeed, that he is to have one in the person of that indefatigable officer Serjeant-Major Macan of the Town Guard. We hope it may be so, as Mr. Macan is well known to the public as an active, intelligent, and most deserving man.

So great a change cannot be expected to work well at the very outset; but if the community cordially support the exertions of the police, we look for great improvement and general satisfaction.—*Ben. Chron. Mar. 17.*

QUICK SAILING.

The *Red Rover*, Captain Clifton, has returned from China in seventy-four days from the date of her quitting the pilot at the Sandheads. The voyages of this vessel are quite astonishing and unparalleled, and until now thought impossible. It is only seventy years ago, that it was considered perfectly impracticable, from repeated failures of our finest men of war, to make a passage up the China sea against the monsoon, throwing the trade to China out for six months. The eastern passages were then tried, and the first who persevered and succeeded was, we believe, a Captain Wilson, of the Hon. Company's ship *Pitt*, and from that ship the passage takes its name; even then it generally took three or four months. Within these last thirty years the eastern passages have been effected in six or seven weeks, which are still considered very good ones. It is only within these last few years, and then late in the monsoon, that the passage direct up the China Sea was thought possible: many more have, however, failed, and been obliged to take the eastern passage, than have succeeded. The *Rover* has now made two succeeding voyages in January and February against the monsoon, the first in twenty-two days from Singapore, and this in twenty! Captain Clifton's former voyage was attributed to fair winds; this cannot have been the case now, as his Majesty's frigate *Crocodile*, and the *Penang Merchant*, in the same month, put back in distress from heavy weather.—*Id. Mar. 22.*

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from vol. V. p. 229.)

29th March 1830.

John Stewart, Esq., member of the committee, examined. The witness has been in China seven times, from 1800 to 1817. During several of the years, he had extensive dealings with the hong and outside merchants. From the intercourse he had with the Chinese at Canton, he considers them a people of very great commercial enterprize, although he believes the policy of the government is against extending foreign commerce. Witness has visited almost every port of India, and he thinks the facilities afforded by the Chinese, for the transaction of commercial business at Canton, are decidedly greater than at any other part of the world he has ever visited. Witness was at Canton in 1808, when commercial intercourse was suspended in consequence of Admiral Drury taking possession of Macao, with consent of the Portuguese. The suspension continued for four or five months. It was understood that the Company's supercargoes had to do with the cause of this interruption: witness has reason to know that the expedition was sent by the Supreme Government of India to take possession of Macao, to anticipate the supposed intention of the French. Admiral Drury came with orders from Lord Exmouth, who commanded in the Indian seas, to act in concert with the supercargoes and not to adopt any measures that did not meet with their concurrence; * witness has heard Admiral Drury repeat that fact frequently. During the suspension, negotiations were constantly going on between the Chinese authorities and the British admiral and select committee, and also between the Chinese authorities and commanders of the country ships; they ended in the admiral withdrawing the troops from Macao, and as soon as they were embarked, the trade was re-opened. The Chinese merchants considered the interruption as a very great grievance, and witness has occasion to know that it produced a great deal of misery and distress amongst them, and the trade in general. Witness had very large consignments of goods in his hands at that time, at Canton, and when he came to negotiate the sale of what remained unsold, when the trade was re-opened, he found prices had greatly fallen, and the ability of the purchasers to make

good those prices had been materially impaired by the suspension. He was, in fact, obliged to quit Canton in that year, leaving a very large sum unrecovered. This interruption did not affect the Americans, who traded without any difficulty. Witness thinks that the Chinese government could put an end to the foreign commerce with England, but that it would produce great misery and distress in China, and particularly at Canton. An imperial edict might stop all the regular foreign trade, but he does not think smuggling on the coast would be prevented, which would be carried on to a very considerable extent, in spite of the government. He does not think that the smuggling trade alone could be carried on to the same extent to which the legal and smuggling trades together are now carried on. Tea, he imagines, might be conveyed, and probably would be conveyed, to the islands on the coast of China; it might be smuggled from thence, or sent in Chinese vessels to the islands in the eastern archipelago. If the Chinese permitted the export of tea in their own vessels, a sufficient quantity might in that way be exported to supply the wants of all Europe; and witness thinks they would be disposed to send tea wherever they could find a sale for it with advantage. The anti-commercial policy of the Chinese government, of which witness has spoken, extends to foreign commerce even in their own vessels; they discourage their subjects from going abroad at all, or engaging in foreign trade. Witness never knew an instance of a person wishing to emigrate or to carry on foreign commerce, being prevented by the Chinese authorities. When any China-man wishes to leave China, he is obliged to do it by stealth: it would be prevented if it were known.* There is no great difficulty in their leaving the country.

From his knowledge of the Indian trade generally, witness thinks the effect of opening the trade at Canton would be very favourable, especially as regards the export of British manufactures and produce, which would be consumed to a very great extent indeed, in the course of a very few years. The ground of that opinion is that woollens and metals are articles of very considerable demand amongst the Chinese. He conceives, therefore, that China would take off a great deal of iron, copper, and tin, also of woollens, cotton manufactured pieces-

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* Compare the evidence of Mr. Warburton on this point, vol. I. N.S. p. 243.

*oods and cotton-yarns, the consumption all which is on the increase in China. In speaking of metals being in request in China, witness meant metals in an unmanufactured state. Whatever amount of manufactures could be exported, there would be no difficulty of remitting to England, if the trade were perfectly open, as, from the varied productions of China, it would afford ample means of profitable returns, or at all events returns without loss, to almost any extent. The opening of the trade between China and England direct would be very favourable to India; it would increase very considerably the exports from British India to China, because returns might be profitably made from China direct to this country, instead of to India: this would promote the exportation of British manufactures from England to India, which are much limited by want of means of remittance. If the China trade were opened, a very considerable proportion of it would take the course of from England to India, from India to China, and from China back to England: a considerable part of the proceeds would come from China to England, and go out to India again in the manufactures of this country. The articles likely to come from China are silk of every description, manufactured and raw, camphor, cassia, musk, and many other things.

Mr. Stewart was examined upon these same points, by the Lords' Committee, on the 15th June following, and the answers elicited from him so materially modify the opinions here expressed, or rather show that he had formed them without a knowledge of the facts before the Committee, that, in justice to the witness, as well as to the question itself, we place the two examinations in juxtaposition:—

Mr. Stewart repeats, in his evidence before the Lords' Committee, his opinion that the effect of opening the China trade upon the commerce of India and of England would be most beneficial, by promoting the consumption of the staples and manufactures of England, and the export of the produce of India; and that ample returns could be made from China. He is then examined as follows:—

"Q. Might not British manufactures have been sent from hence direct to Singapore, and then been taken up by British ships and carried on to China?—A. I think they might, and that it might advantageously have been done. Q. It is not within your knowledge that it has been done?—A. No. Q. Are not you of opinion that would have been done if there had been a prospect of advantage?—A. Certainly. Q. What are the circumstances, then, which induce you to think that, in the event of opening the

trade, a much greater quantity of British manufactures would be exported to China?

—A. I think the consumption of them in China would increase under such circumstances, the importation of them to China being at present very much restricted; whereas, if the trade were open, considerable shipments would be made under the British flag, and which would find their way into the interior of the country, under the operation of a free trade, conducted with all the commercial enterprise of British merchants. The wants of China, in metals particularly, are very extensive. China does not produce a sufficient quantity of iron or copper for its own consumption; and the exportation of all metals from Canton, with the exception, I think, of lead, is prohibited.

Q. Do you think that the Chinese would purchase to a much greater extent, unless the manufactures of England were offered at a much lower price than they are at present?—A. I think the price they now bear is sufficiently low to justify the expectation that they would purchase to a considerable extent. Q. Do you know that the demand of the Chinese for British manufactures has increased in proportion to the diminution, amounting to about fifty per cent., which has taken place in the price of British woollens and cottons in the course of the last ten years?—A. I have no information enabling me to answer that question. Q.

Would not the natural course of things be, that on so great a diminution of price a larger portion of Chinese capital would be devoted to the purchase of British manufactures than had been before?—

A. I am of opinion that that would be the effect under the operation of a perfectly free trade. Q. Is not that true as regards the Americans?—A. I believe it is perfectly so. Q. Then why should it not have been so under the operation of that perfectly free trade carried on by the Americans?—A. Possibly it may have been so; I cannot say. Q. If it has not been so, should you not infer that there has not been a demand in China for a greater quantity of British woollens and cottons?—A. That would be a natural inference, if the experiment has been fully and fairly tried by the Americans; if they have taken out such goods to the full extent required by China. Q. You are probably aware, from the returns, that the American trade has amounted in some years to from eight to ten millions of dollars, and that out of that amount not more than two or three millions of dollars in any one year have consisted of goods; do you not think that, having so large a capital as that disposable for trade with China, they would have invested a much larger proportion in British manufactures, if the exportation of those manu-

factures had proved profitable?—*A.* I have no doubt they would invest it in the purchase of any goods that would be likely to yield them the most profitable return. *Q.* May it not be inferred, from their not having done that to any considerable extent, but that, on the contrary, their exports of British manufactures to China have diminished of late years, that they have not found it profitable to carry on a trade with that country by an export of manufactures?—*A.* Certainly; if their trade in manufactures has diminished, no doubt the inference is, that the profit has become less, or that the facilities have not been so great as they were. *Q.* Is there not every facility of introducing into China all metals by means of the country trade?—*A.* Yes, every facility. *Q.* Will you have the goodness to refer to the article of tin in the account Number 29 of the Papers presented to Parliament last session, and state whether it appears to you, from that return, that the export of tin to China has been a profitable and is an increasing transaction?—*A.* It appears by this, that the importation of tin by country ships into China has very considerably fallen off since the year 1817-18; but it does not follow from this that the importation may not have increased by other means, tin having been an article of export from this country, and it is also procured at different islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and carried from thence by the Americans and others to China. The Banca tin, in particular, is the very best.—*Q.* Is there a considerable supply of tin to be got at the Eastern islands? *A.* Very considerable. *Q.* Will you have the goodness to refer to page 8, under the article of tin, and state whether the export of tin by the East-India Company appears to have been on the increase between the years 1820-21 and 1828-29; does it not appear that there has been none exported since 1822-23?—*A.* It does. *Q.* Will you state, from the return in page 44, what appears to have been the course of trade with China in particular?—*A.* It seems by this return to have fluctuated very greatly indeed; and it would be almost impossible to draw any conclusion as to the state of the trade in that article, if this return included the whole of the iron that had been imported. *Q.* The importation into China in the two last years appears to be very much smaller than the importation of the two first years of that return?—*A.* Very much so; but the importation of the year 1827-28 appears to be more than double the importation of the preceding year 1826-27. *Q.* But still not to have exceeded the importation of the year 1817-18?—*A.* No; it appears to have come up to just about the same amount. *Q.* Will you refer to the

article iron, at page 8, the iron exported by the East-India Company, and state the result of that return?—*A.* There seems to have been a small increase in the quantity. *Q.* Would it not appear, from the returns which you have just referred to, that the export of iron and of tin through the East-India Company, and all the country trade to China, had not, in the course of the last ten years, been a transaction attended with such profit as to induce any great extension of it?—*A.* It does not appear, certainly, to have been extended by the East-India Company, nor by those engaged in the country trade to China; I cannot say for what reason; but it would follow, I suppose, as a matter of course, that they did not find it so profitable as trading in other articles. *Q.* Will you have the goodness to specify the articles of China produce which in your opinion would be obtained from China in case of any great extension of the trade?—*A.* I scarcely know any country so productive as China, or which contains such a variety of articles that would be required for the consumption of this country and of Europe. Silk in a manufactured and unmanufactured state might be brought to a very considerable extent; drugs are also produced in China; cotton manufactured into nankeen would also be an article of considerable export; and sugar, if it were permitted here. The sugar-cane in China is very extensively cultivated; and there is a great variety of qualities, the finest and the coarsest sugar in the world being, I believe, produced in China. *Q.* Have the goodness to refer to page 42 in that account, a return of the silk goods exported from Canton by the Americans for European consumption, and state whether from that return it would appear that the exportation of silk goods for the consumption of Europe had been a transaction of profit during that period?—*A.* I should infer from this return that it was now becoming an article of very great profit, as I see that from 1824-25 to 1825-26 in one year it has increased about fourteen millions. *Q.* Do you not perceive that in the following year there is no export at all?—*A.* There is none. *Q.* Have the goodness to refer to the article of nankeens, and state whether in your opinion, from this return, that article of export is likely to have been profitable?—*A.* No; it appears to have fallen off very considerably. *Q.* Will you refer to raw silk?—*A.* Raw silk, by this return, would not appear to be an article of much importance. *Q.* Or sugar?—*A.* That appears to have fallen off also. *Q.* With the exception of cassia, which is stated as a separate article in this account, all the other articles to which you have referred must appear

under the head of sundries, if such have been imported into Europe; will you state whether the total amount of all other articles not specified, imported under the head of sundries, appears to have been such as to give the appearance of a profitable transaction?—*A.* By this return it has not been always so, certainly; the exports under the head of sundries appear to have fluctuated very much latterly, but that did amount altogether to a very considerable sum. *Q.* Should you, by looking at this whole account, and especially for the three last years of the export of tea, as well as of other articles specified by the Americans to Europe, say that the whole return exhibited the appearance of an increasing and profitable trade?—*A.* It appears, by the return I now hold in my hand, that the exports of the manufactures of China produce for European consumption by the Americans during the last three years has been on the decline; but I do not conceive that this is a criterion by which we could judge correctly of the profits of a free trade to China under the British flag; there are articles of China produce brought to the continent of Europe under other flags as well as the Americans; certainly, as far as the American exports are included, they appear to have decreased by this return. *Q.* You have before admitted that, as regards the Americans, the trade with China is a perfectly free trade?—*A.* I believe perfectly free. *Q.* Will you have the goodness to refer to No. 26, in page 41, the account of exports from Canton by the Americans intended for American consumption, and state from an inspection of that account whether in the last three years that trade appears to have been a lucrative and increasing trade?—*A.* The average value of the last three years will exceed the average value of the three preceding years. *Q.* Is not the value of the last year in that account only one-half of the value of the preceding year?—*A.* Very little more than one-half. *Q.* Is not the value of the trade in the last year of that account less by one million than the value of the trade in any other year stated in that account?—*A.* Yes, it appears to be so. *Q.* Are not the Chinese goods, imported into America by the Americans in return for the British manufactures they export, exclusively intended for the markets either of the United States or the continent of Europe?—*A.* I believe entirely; I am not aware of any attempt to export goods direct to England from China by American ships. *Q.* Would not the effect of that be, that the exports of British manufactures by Americans would be limited rather by a chance of profitable sale of the return cargo than by a demand in China itself for the British

goods?—*A.* Yes, no doubt of it. *Q.* But if the American could import into this great market of England China produce, he would then be enabled to speculate more advantageously in the export of British manufactures?—*A.* Yes; if he were permitted to export them on the same terms as he could do under the British flag. *Q.* So that, although the American exports of British manufactures may not have been on the increase, it does not at all follow from that that there would be no increase of British manufactures exported to China for that market if the English market was open to a return cargo of Chinese produce?—Certainly, it does not follow that there would not be an increase of export under the British flag if the trade were perfectly unrestricted; and I apprehend the point could not be ascertained, as regards the Americans, unless they were permitted to import on the same terms. *Q.* If the market for the produce and manufactures of China, as exported thence by the Americans, were generally extended, their exports to China might be extended for the purpose of meeting that extension of the market for Chinese produce and manufactures; but does it follow that the export of any particular article of manufacture or of produce from China by Americans would be extended because their whole trade is extended?—*A.* I apprehend that would follow as a matter of course. I apprehend that, on general principles, if there was an increased demand for China produce all over the world, and that that China produce could be purchased in China by British manufactures, exported from this country under the American or any other flag, the increased demand would naturally lead to increased exports from this country. *Q.* Would not an increased export take place clearly in that description of manufacture which could be exported with the greatest profit; and would the export of British manufactures be increased, unless they could be exported to greater profit than other articles of produce or manufacture sent to the Chinese market?—*A.* The export would naturally be greatest in that article which afforded the greatest profit; but I think the export trade would increase generally under the circumstances stated. *Q.* While there is no reason, from the general extension of that trade, to argue that the export of any one particular article of manufacture would be increased, neither is there any reason to infer that the export of that article would be increased; the general amount of the exports would be increased, but you cannot say that any one particular article would be increased?—*A.* I should say that the export trade certainly would increase; and that the export of particu-

lar articles would depend entirely on the demand for them in China. Q. If the general exports were to increase, and the export of any specified articles were to remain the same, the remainder of the export must consist of new articles, not previously imported?—A. Yes. Q. If the general commerce increased, would not the presumption be in favour of every article of which it is composed?—A. Certainly. Q. Have the goodness to refer to the Account, No. 25, page 40, and look at the years 1821-22 and 1824-25; does it not appear by this return that the sale value of the merchandize imported into China by the Americans in 1821-22 amounted to 3,074,741 dollars, and in the year 1824-5 to 2,437,545; that there had been a very considerable increase in the total value of exports to China by the Americans, comparing the last of those years with the first, and therefore a great extension of general trade; but that it had not been found advantageous to make that extension of the trade by an increased export of manufactures, but the contrary, for that there had been a diminution to the amount of more than 600,000 dollars on the export of manufactures, while there had been an increase of nearly 700,000 dollars in the total amount of the export trade?—A. I should say, if I understand the question rightly, that this return does not enable me to judge whether there has been an increased or a diminished export of manufactures. There appears to have been a diminished export in value of goods, but whether the quantity has increased or diminished does not appear from this return. I confess I do not very clearly understand this return in the way in which it is framed. Q. Would it not however appear from the return, that, notwithstanding the considerable increase of the trade which took place in the latter of those years to which reference has been made, and in the value of the produce and manufactures of China exported in that year, the Chinese have devoted to the purchase of manufactures a much smaller sum in the latter year than they did in the former?—A. If the first column in the return refers merely to the value at which the goods have been sold at Canton, certainly the Chinese have paid less for the imports by Americans for that year than they did in the year 1821-22. Q. Though a larger proportion of American capital was devoted to the exporting from China Chinese productions and manufactures, was not a smaller portion of Chinese capital devoted to the purchase of that part of the American import into China which consisted of merchandize?—A. That appears by this return to have been the case. Q. Do you consider that any table of actual

value is to be taken as an accurate criterion of the amount of demand and supply of the commerce carried on?—A. No; certainly not; I think it is quite impossible to draw any correct conclusion as to the fluctuations in commerce from such an account as this, which only relates to value. Q. Have the goodness to refer to No. 37, page 96, of the accounts now shewn to you, under the head of woollen manufactures; if it should appear that in the year 1814 the declared value of the pieces of woollen manufacture exported was £215,815, and that in the year 1828 the declared value of the same species of articles was £217,454, should you be accurate in inferring that there had been no greater exports in the latter year than in the former, than the difference between the £215,000 and the £217,000?—A. I should say that would not be a correct conclusion to come to. Q. The fact being, that in the year 1814 the number of pieces exported, which were valued at £215,000, were 12,569, and the number of pieces which in 1828 were valued at £217,000 were 33,458?—A. That appears to be the fact. Q. Does not that prove that the statement of declared value is not a measure of the amount of commercial intercourse?—A. It does establish that fact clearly. Q. Do you not estimate the demand for an article by the amount of capital applied to the purchase of it?—A. No; I should rather estimate the amount of capital required by the demand for the article."

Examination (before the Commons' Committee) continued. Witness is of opinion that, if the trade were open, it would be necessary that a body should be constituted at Canton with ample powers to exercise a most rigid and effectual control over every British subject going to China. The Select Committee exercise that authority over the Company's officers and men by Act of Parliament; it extends to all British subjects. Witness is of opinion that a committee deputed by the King would be more respected by the Chinese authorities than the servants of the Company. The viceroy of Canton, during the negotiations with Admiral Drury, was willing to agree to a personal interview with him, when he heard that the admiral was an officer of rank holding a commission from the King of Great Britain; but it being afterwards intimated to the viceroy, that the admiral was deputed by the Governor General of India, a servant of the East-India Company, he declined receiving him.

There are fewer dangers in the Canton river than in almost any navigable river witness is acquainted with. The current is always very moderate.

The last time witness was in Canton was in 1817-18; but he has ever since,

and is now engaged in the trade, to a very considerable extent. Neither he nor his agents have ever had occasion to apply to the Select Committee for assistance, and he is aware of no instance of such application.

Witness understands (from hearsay) that one of the ships last chartered by the Company, *Orwell*, was engaged at £18 a ton, out and home; that is about fifteen or sixteen months. Of this, he should think, £15 or £16 would attach to the freight home: the outward freight to India is now little or nothing. Witness could charter a ship, or fifty ships, of 500 or 600 tons, for a voyage to and from Canton, for £10 or £12 a ton; not a ship of the size of the *Orwell*: the voyage would be ten or twelve months. Large ships have a very great advantage over smaller ships, at Canton, as the port charges there are much lighter in proportion to tonnage, upon a large than upon a small ship. The large ships have no advantage, that witness is aware of, in the stowage of a tea-cargo over our ships of 500 or 600 tons: witness never stowed a cargo of tea. The lighter port-charges is the only advantage large ships possess that witness is aware of: they are unquestionably the first merchant-ships in the world, and very easily convertible to warlike purposes, several instances of the necessity of which, in India, has been known by witness; not very many.

There is very little piracy indeed in the Indian seas: it is a thing at present almost unknown. In the eastern archipelago, in the China seas, and in the Persian gulf, there are some pirates.

When witness was in the East-India private trade, there were several 1,200-ton ships in the trade from Bombay to China; there are none now; they are generally from 500 to 800 tons; there is one of 1,000 tons. The reason why

large ships have been discountenanced there, although it be advantageous to trade in them, has arisen, in a great measure, from the difficulty that private merchants have in fitting out a large ship. Several of the 1,200-ton ships, built at Bombay for the country trade, have fallen into the Company's regular trade, because their owners were able to transfer them to the Company on advantageous terms. Generally speaking, a large ship cannot be built at as cheap a rate per ton as a small one. The advantage gained by the size of a 1,200-ton ship, with regard to port-charges, is greater than the disadvantage of being obliged to load partly below the second bar. They very seldom unload there, and might wholly load at Whampoa; but it certainly lessens risk to send them below the second bar to complete their cargoes. From witness's own experience, he should say that ships of from 600 to 800 tons are the best class for the trade between England and China. Large ships of 1,200 tons are not so well suited to any other trade in the east as the smaller ships, which would be an additional motive to a merchant to employ the latter.

Ships often return from China to India with very small cargoes indeed; just enough to serve as ballast. Within the last eighteen months or two years, witness's house has chartered several ships from England to Bombay and back at £8 or £9 per ton. The voyage from England to Canton would be about two months longer than from England to Bombay. The great difference between the freight of £8 or £9 and £10 or £12 arises from witness's calculating that the owner of the ship would pay port charges at Canton. There is a charge for demurrage at Canton if the ships are detained beyond their time.

(To be continued.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, August 16.

Colonial Representation. — Mr. Hume, agreeably to notice, made his motion, "that it be an instruction to the Committee on the Reform Bill, to make provision for the return of members to represent the colonies and foreign possessions of his Majesty." He began by adverting to the importance of having a dependency like British India, containing a population of eighty or ninety millions, together with thirty-four other colonies and settlements, represented in that house, in order that

their feelings and opinions might be known, and their interests properly consulted. He contended that the misgovernment which had occurred in the colonies, had arisen more from the ignorance which existed in that house and the country with regard to their condition and wants than through any intention on the part of the government or Parliament to legislate to their detriment. It was highly important that Parliament should be in a condition to know correctly the wants and interests of those distant possessions, which object would be attained by their having representatives in that house. He did not, in-

deed, think that individuals connected with those possessions would not find a way into the house, even after the important change which was about being made in the representation of the country; but he still thought that it was but just and right that they should give the colonies the power of deputing persons to represent their interests and feelings. He would propose that there should be nineteen representatives for the colonies, to be apportioned in the following manner:—British India, four; the Crown colonies (without local legislatures), eight; British North America, three; the West-India colonies, three; Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, one. He would propose that the members for British India should be thus apportioned:—Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, to return one member each; the fourth member to be returned by Penang, Singapore, and Malacca. The members for the Crown colonies to be thus apportioned:—Trinidad and St. Lucia, one; Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, one; Ceylon, one; Mauritius, one; the Cape of Good Hope, one; Malta, one; Australia, one; and Gibraltar, one. Of the British North American Colonies, he proposed that Upper and Lower Canada should return one member each, and the other to be returned by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland jointly. The three members for the West-Indies he proposed to apportion thus:—to Jamaica, one; to Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, one; to Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola, and Antigua, one. The Bahamas and Bermudas he would attach to Nova Scotia. The hon. member, in order to shew the importance of these possessions, and their title to representation, gave the following statistical details:—

	No. of Freemen.	Exports. £.	Imports. £.
British N. America	911,229	2,500,000	1,100,000
West-India colonies	113,087	4,000,000	6,000,000
Crown colonies . . .	361,313	several millions.	
Calcutta and its vicinity	648,000	—	—
Madras	537,000	—	—
Bombay	162,000	—	—
Penang, &c.	62,000	—	—

The qualification to entitle a person to vote for a representative in British India he proposed should be the same as that which entitled a person to sit on juries under the late jury act. There was thus a constituency ready prepared, and which would become much larger when the natives found that such a valuable privilege was attached to the qualification, and which might be extended, for the same purpose, to Penang, Singapore, and Malacca. There was more difficulty in the mode of qualifying voters in the Crown colonies; but taking Ceylon as an instance, he saw no great difficulty. In Ceylon those na-

tives who sat on juries, he proposed, should have a right to vote for a representative in Parliament. As far as he had inquired, he did not think there would be any great difficulty in the other Crown colonies. He did not intend that slaves should have the right of voting. With respect to the colonies which had local legislatures, it was well known that differences had subsisted between those colonies and the home government, and he thought that the best means of allaying them, and of removing all sources of discontent, would be that of giving them a fair means of having their interests and feelings properly represented in the legislature at home. The mode in which the representatives for these colonies should be elected he proposed should be by the present existing machinery, following the plan of the United States. The hon. member then proceeded to detail the subordinate parts of his plan. He proposed that either the colonial representatives should be elected for three years certain; or they might retain their seats, in the event of a dissolution till the return of the writ to the new Parliament; or the writs might be issued in the usual way, when the colonies would not be worse off than they were now. He did not intend to press his motion to a division, but he thought this a proper time to lay the plan before the house.

Mr. Labouchere had an insuperable objection to the plan of direct representation of the colonies in the British Parliament. Colonial representatives could not do their double duty to their constituents and to the empire. They would be a knot of colonial agents, at the beck of every minister who chose to hire them by an offer of advantage to the separate interests of their colonies.

Lord Althorp said that the proposition deserved consideration, but it was impracticable to incorporate such a measure in the Reform Bill.

Sir J. Malcolm was friendly to the principle of the plan. Such a mode of direct representation was necessary, since by the Reform Bill there would be no means afforded to gentlemen connected with the colonies, and acquainted with their wants and feelings, of obtaining, as now, an entrance into Parliament; and whilst, under the intended departmental mode of representation, other interests would be represented, the colonies would have no voice in the legislature, direct or indirect.

Sir G. Staunton was likewise favourable to the plan.

Sir C. Wetherell considered the plan as a necessary part of the new theory of representation. He thought that India, and our North American and West-Indian colonies, were as well entitled to representatives as Brighton, Cheltenham, or Greenwich.

Sir J. Murray remarked that the house seemed, throughout the whole of the discussion on the Reform Bill, to have lost sight of the consideration that the empire consisted not merely of the three kingdoms, but included a vast extent of colonial possessions. The bill would deprive the colonies of the advantage of virtual representation; the local interests of the mother country would be henceforth exclusively represented, to the prejudice of the colonies; and therefore the house was bound to provide a remedy for this evil.

Mr. Hume, in reply, said he was firmly convinced that ministers must accede to this measure after the completion of the Reform Bill, because it was not only a necessary act of justice to the colonies but to the mother country.

The motion was negatived.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCE OF RUSSIA WITH ASIA.

The Russian trade between Oremburg and the Asiatic tribes, during the year 1829, was to the following amount:

IMPORTS, viz.		
	roubles	roubles
Cattle	676,424	
Cotton raw, and yarn	452,715	
Cotton fabrics ...	252,013	
Other goods.....	269,520	
		1,650,672

EXPORTS, viz.		
Cotton fabrics	434,826	
Youfia	384,611	
Colours	240,085	
Other goods.....	697,596	
Bullion	53,567	
		1,810,645

The customs amounted to 142,620

By the custom-house at Troitsk, the imports amounted to the sum of 1,386,166 roubles; the exports to 1,128,723 roubles in merchandize, and 8,920 roubles in bullion. The chief articles were similar to those by the way of Oremburg. The customs amounted to 168,462 roubles.

THE TEA-PLANT IN WALES.

Mr. J. Routsey, of Bristol, in a letter to the *Bristol Journal*, says: "Having found the Chinese green tea-plant (*camellia viridis*) to be more hardy than some other shrubs which endure the open air in this neighbourhood, I have tried it upon the Welch mountains, and found it succeed. I planted it in a part of Breconshire, not far from the source of the Usk, about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, and higher than the limits of the native woods, consisting of alder and birch. It endured the last winter, and was not affected by the

frost of May. It has now made several vigorous shoots, and I have no doubt of its thriving very well."

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT BOMBAY.

On the 10th August, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Halkett, K. C. B., was sworn in as Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces, and Second Member of Council at Bombay. The General afterwards dined with the Directors at the London Tavern.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K. C. B., is appointed to the command in the East-Indies: he will hoist his flag in the *Melville* of 74 guns.

Rear-Admiral F. Warren, has been appointed to the command of the Cape of Good Hope station, which is to include the Mauritius, as well as the whole western coast of Africa.

THE KING'S LEVEES.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:

July 27.

Hon. William Leslie Melville, on his return from India.

Capt. Haultain, R.A., on his return from the Mauritius.

August 3.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, on departure for Bombay.

Lieut. Col. Hughes, on his departure for India.

August 10.

Capt. Van der Meulen, 48th regt., on his return from India.

Ens. Glover, 89th regt., on ditto.

Ens. Campbell, 49th regt., on ditto.

Sir G. Ousley, on receiving the Guelphic Order.

August 17.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K. C. B., on his appointment to the East-India station.

August 24.

Rear-Admiral Warren, on being appointed commander-in-chief on the Cape of Good Hope and African station.

Capt. Fred. C. Ebhart, 45th Foot, on his return from the Burman empire.

Lieut. John C. Campbell, 45th Foot, ditto ditto.

Sir E. East on appointment to the Privy Council.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Light Drago. (at Bombay). Geo. J. Hubbard to be cornet by purch., v. Blake prom. (9 Aug. 31).

11th Light Drago. (in Bengal). Cornet S. Fisher to be lieut. by purch., v. Pearson prom. (18 Aug. 31). C. H. Thompson to be cornet by purch., v. Phillips, who retires (16 do.); Fr. Watt to be cornet by purch., v. Fisher (17 do.).

13th Light Drago. (at Madras). Capt. R. Ellis, from 16th F., to be capt., v. H. Vyner, whose tires on h. p. 14th F., rec. dif. (16 Aug. 31). Paym. R. Storey, from h. p. 62d F., to be paym.: v. Alex. Strange, who retires on h. p. (16 do.).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Hugh Halkett to be ens. by purch., v. Hall, whose app. has been cancelled (23 Aug. 31).

16th Foot. (in Bengal). Capt. R. Ramsay, from

h. p. 14th F., to be capt., paying diff., v. Ellis, app. to 13th L. Dr. (16 Aug. 31).

58th Foot. (in Ceylon). Assist. Surg. John Huggins, from h. p. 92d F., to be assist. surg. v. Wilson, app. to 92d F. (9 Aug. 31).

63d Foot. (in New South Wales). Capt. Wm. Neilly, from h. p. unattached, to be capt. v. Paterston, dec. (18 Aug. 31).

98th Foot. (at Cape of Good Hope). Capt. John Peach, from h. p., to be capt. v. John Gould, who exch., rec. diff. (26 July 31). Surg. Thos. Bourchier, from h. p. of Regt. de Meuron, to be surg. v. Sedlie, app. to 25th regt. (8 Aug.).

Ceylon Regt. Capt. Geo. Stewart, from h. p. 2d Ceylon regt. to be capt. v. Smith prom. (16 Aug. 31).

Brevet. Capt. Geo. Stewart, Ceylon regt., to be major in army (22 July 31).

Unattached.—Lieut. T. H. Pearson, from 11th L. Dr., to be capt. of Inf. by purch. (16 Aug. 31).

Memoirandum. The removal of assist. surg. H. Carline, from 85th to 62d Foot, stated to have taken place on 18th June 1831, has not taken place.

FAST-INDIA COMPANY'S CADETS.

The undermentioned cadets, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, are being temporary rank as ensigns during period of their being placed under command of Col. Pasley, of Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instruction in art of sapping and mining.

Charles Thomas Keighly, Alex. Cunningham, Charles Alex. Orr, John Skirrow, G. B. Munbee, and J. L. D. Sturt (all 23 Aug. 31).

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

The King has been pleased to command that the sergeants of regiments of infantry shall be armed in future with fusils instead of pikes. Arrangements will be made with the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, with the view of carrying his Majesty's pleasure into effect.

The King has been pleased to command that the following alterations shall take place in the army, viz. :—

The uniforms of the officers of the regular forces to be laced in gold, except those of the Household Troops, who are to continue to wear their present gold embroidery.

The whole of the cavalry, with the exception of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) to be dressed in red at the next issue of clothing.

The mustachios of the cavalry (excepting in the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Hussars) to be abolished, and the hair of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, throughout the regular forces, to be cut close at the sides and at the back of the head, instead of being worn in that bushy and unbecoming fashion adopted by some regiments.

The four regiments of hussars to be dressed perfectly alike. Their officers to have one dress only, and that of a less costly pattern, which will forthwith be prepared.

The cap lins and tassels worn on the caps of the officers and men of the infantry to be abolished, and the feather of both officer and soldier to be shortened, so as not to show more than eight inches above the cap.

The gorget to be abolished.

The officers and men of the light infantry, throughout the army, to wear a green tuft instead of a feather.

The bands of infantry regiments to be dressed in white clothing with the regimental facings.

The star upon the strap of the officers' epaulettes to be that of the Order of the Bath, instead of that of the Order of the Garter, with the exception of those regiments for which a national badge has been authorised.

These arrangements to have reference to future supplies, and are not to prevent either officers or soldiers from wearing out their present appointments, or such as may be in progress of preparation; it being, however, understood, that this indulgence is not to extend beyond Christmas 1831, in the case of regiments at home; or beyond Christmas 1832, in the case of regiments abroad.

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Patterns of the new clothing for hussars and bands of infantry regiments, as well as for the high infantry, will be prepared immediately, and deposited for general information and guidance at the Office of Military Boards.

A pattern of the gold lace to be adopted for the regular forces at large (with the exceptions already specified), will be deposited in like manner, as will also a pattern red coat of the proper quality and die, to serve as a guide for the cavalry.

The King has been further pleased to command that the feather which has been specially allotted to the general officers of the account whatever, be worn by mental officers, who are here strictly to the feathers prescribed for them by regulation.

All deviations from the regulations established by the King, as they regard dress, are peremptorily forbidden by his Majesty.

The King has been pleased to dispense with officers of the army appearing, either at levees or drawing-rooms, in shoes and buckles; they will accordingly appear, upon these occasions, in the trousers prescribed by regulation.

By command of the Right Hon. General Lord Hill, commanding in chief,

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 29. *Mary Ann*, Hornblow, from Madras 20th March; off Penzance.—*31. Maitland*, Brown, from Bengal 18th Feb., and Cape 8th May; off Plymouth.—*30. Arabian*, Boulton, from Bengal 27th Feb.; at Bristol.—*30. Medway*, Wright, from Van Diemen's Land 5th April; off Plymouth.—*31. Wandew*, Friend, from Bengal 28th Feb., and Madras 11th March; off Falmouth.—*31. Bengal Merchant*, Fox, from Bengal 1st March; off Falmouth.—*31. Neptune*, Cumberlege, from Madras 11th March and Cape 17th May; off Falmouth.—*31. Edward*, Heavild, from Singapore 24th March, and Penang; off Falmouth.—*August 2. Thomas Swattergoat*, Phillips, from China 27th Feb.; at Cowes.—*2. Fortitude*, De la Fontaine, from Batavia 5th March; off Plymouth (for Antwerp).—*4. Rupee* frigate, Freeman, from Batavia 15th March; at Deal (for Holland).—*4. Batavia*, Jacomete, from China; at Deal (for Rotterdam).—*4. Lang*, Sutherland, from V. D. Land 15th Feb.; at Deal.—*4. Brothers*, Gibson, from South Seas; off Dover.—*6. Constitution*, Davies, from Cape 3d May; off the Wright.—*6. Cresser*, Robinson, from Manila 6th Jan., and Cape 14th April; at Gravesend.—*6. Hindangton*, Noyce, from Bengal 4th Feb., and Madras 23d do.; at Gravesend.—*7. Cambridge*, Barber, from Bengal 3d March, and Madras 23d do.; off Portsmouth.—*7. Lady Douglas*, Ramsay, from Bombay 20th Feb.; at Liverpool.—*8. Ganges*, Ardile, from Singapore 15th Feb., and Cape; off Eastbourne.—*9. Wellington*, Robinson, from N. S. Wales 21st March; at Deal.—*9. Ethos*, Dixon, from Mauritius 8th April; off Hastings.—*11. Timor*, Jones, from South Seas; at Gravesend.—*10. Thomas*, Huxtable, from Mauritius 20th March; at Deal.—*10. Sarus*, Crickmay, from Cape 3d May; at Deal.—*14. Royal Sovereign*, Thompson, from Mauritius 25th April; off Penzance.—*14. Columbine*, Brown, from Mauritius 28th April; off Penzance.—*15. Sarah Ann*, Green, from South Seas; at Deal.—*19. Nancy*, Price, from N. S. Wales 13th Feb., and Rio de Janeiro 12th June; at Deal.—*20. Ann and Amelia*, Richards, from China 25th Jan., and Quebec; at Deal.—*20. Samuel Brown*, Reed, from Mauritius 14th Feb., and Ascension; at Deal.—*21. Mary*, Dobson, from Mauritius 1st April; off Brighton.—*22. Statira*, Scriffin, from Mauritius 11th March; at Deal.—*26. Livingston*, Pearce, from Bengal 23d March; off Liverpool.—*27. Brest*, Newby, from Bengal 13d April; at Liverpool.—*James* Lee, Poo, from N. S. Wales; at Liverpool.—*28. David Scott*, Jackson, from Bengal 18th March; at Deal.—*Melika*, Cowley, from Bengal; at Deal.—*Ferguson*, Young, from Bengal 20th March; at Deal.—*Morning Star*, Adair, from Bombay; off Brighton.—*Reliance*, Hayes, from Mauritius 3d April, and Cape 9th June; off Portsmouth.—*Sovereign*, McKellar, from N. S. Wales 28th April; at Deal.—*Andromeda*, Furrer, from N. S. Wales 2d April; at Deal.—*Eton*, McLeod, from Van Diemen's Land 25th April; at Portsmouth.—*Auguste*, Fleming, from Batavia 28th April; off Portsmouth.

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Departures.

July 25. *Huddersfield*, Noskes, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—26. *Dunrobin Castle*, Duff, for Madeira and Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—27. *Annandale*, Ferguson, for Bombay; from Deal.—28. *Brusorah Merchant*, Moncrief, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal (Aug. 3d from Cork).—30. *Jones*, Roper, for Batavia; from Deal.—*Mr. John Hayes*, Worthington, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—August 2. *Glenalmon*, Rickaby, for St. Helena (with coals); from Deal.—3. *Strathfeldary*, Harrison, for Van Diemen's Land (with convicts); from Plymouth.—4. *Paragon*, Wilson, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—5. *Auriga*, Chalmers, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—7. H. C. Ch. S. *Ganges*, Boulthée, for Bengal; from Deal.—7. *St. Edward*, Pigeot, Bouchier, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—7. *Lady Hobbs*, for Cape; from Deal.—7. *Ann*, Ager, for N. S. Wales; from Cove of Cork.—11. *Warrior*, Stone, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.—11. *Margaretha*, Burcham, for Batavia; from Deal.—11. *Spartan*, Lumsden, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; from Liverpool.—12. H. C. Ch. S. *Moua*, Beadle, for Bengal; from Deal.—13. *Tyne*, Brown, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—13. *Caroline*, Parker, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—15. *Indian*, Ravenscroft, for Cape, Batavia, and Manilla; from Liverpool.—16. H. C. S. *Winchester*, Burt, for China; from Deal.—20. *Africa*, Skelton, for Ceylon; from Deal.—21. *Abel Cowser*, Smith, for Mauritius; from Deal.—21. *Egyptian*, Lilburn, for Swan River; from Portsmouth.—21. *Beatrice*, Smith, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—22. *Rutland*, Headley, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—22. *Zenobia*, Owen, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—23. *Princess Charlotte*, MacKean, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—24. *Upton Castle*, Dugan, for Madeira and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—27. *Alfred*, Flint, for Madras; from Deal.—28. *Wellington*, Evans, for Madras; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Mauritland, from Bengal: Capt. Burns; Mrs. Burns; Capt. Moorhead; Capt. Van Hetherson; Dr. Watson; Mrs. Watson and three children; Lieut. Talbot; Lieut. Frederick; Mr. Lockington; Mr. Fitzgerald; Mr. Buskett, 11 children; 4 servants.

Per Arabian, from Calcutta (at Bristol): Lieut. Col. Parke; Lieut. Benson, 4th L. C.; Lieut. Shaw; 31st Regt.; Lieut. Fairclough, 16th do.; Lieut. Daniel, 4th do.; Lieut. Reddie, 20th Bengal N. L.; Mrs. Benson and family.

Per Neptune, from Madras: Mrs. Stirling and child; Mrs. Col. Fenon and three children; Mrs. Col. Coombs; Mrs. Capt. Twissie and three children; Misses Moore and Crawley; W. C. Stirling, esq., medical board; Major Dalgairns, Native Infantry; Major Dalziel, do.; Major Clibbey, Native Cavalry; Capt. Murray, Madras Artillery; Capt. Ley, ditto; Capt. Thorpe, H. M. 88th Regt.; Brev. Capt. Hewson, ditto; Lieut. Wilson, ditto; Lieut. Parker, H. M. 13th L. Drags; Lieut. Robertson, Native Cavalry; J. Morrison, Esq.; 10 children; 59 rank and file H. M. 88th Regt.; 6 women (landed at the Cape: Colonel and Mrs. Prendergast, and Miss Prendergast; J. B. Fraser, Esq., civil service.—From the Cape: Mrs. Major Pigeot; Miss Carlisle.

Per Wanstead, from Bengal: Mrs. Friend; Miss Roberts; Lieut. Bristow; Ens. C. F. Mackenzie; Mr. Falconer; Masters Richardson and Welby; 33 soldiers H. M. 30th Regt., and of the H. C.'s service.—From Madras: Mrs. Fitzgerald; Mrs. Hammond and child; Capt. Fitzgerald and Lieut. Forbes, H. M. 10th Regt.; Capt. Van-iermeulen, H. M. 48th Regt.; Dr. Sandford.

Per Mary Ann, from Madras: Mrs. Moore and two children; Mrs. Edwards and two children; the Hon. J. G. K. Murray; Colonel McLeod, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. John Macaskill; Major Jones; Capt. Moore; Capt. Lewis; Lieut. McCausland; Lieut. Lake, Engineers; Lieut. Duval; Ens. Poppleton; Ens. Clarke; Ens. Kennedy; Qu. Mast. Edwards; 131 men, 12 women, and 20 children of H. M. 88th Regt.

Per Bengal Merchant, from Bengal: Mr. H. L. Lee; Lieut. J. Ager, H. M. 16th Lancers; Lieut. H. Moffat, 7th L.C.; 2 Masters Lee.

Per Cambridge, from Bengal: Mrs. Capt. Man-

son and three children; Mrs. Colvin and two children; H. M. Moore, Esq., civil service; M. Malcolm, Esq., ditto; Capt. Smith, Company's service; Lieut. A. C. Denbston, ditto; Mr. Clarke; Miss Emma Graham; Masters Moore and Roberts.—From Madras: Mrs. Capt. Fraser and child; Capt. Jas. Fraser, H. M. 26th Regt.; Dr. Stewart, Company's service; Lieut. Donellan, H. M. 48th Regt.; Lieut. Lucas, Royal Regt.; Lieut. Brown; Lieut. Beaumont, Company's service; Ens. Kerr, Royal Regt.; Master Lane.—From St. Helena: Mrs. Jas. Carnegie; 9 servants.

Per Boddingtons, from Bengal: Mrs. Noyes; Mrs. Sheppard and child; Dr. Sandham, H. M. 11th L. Drags; two Misses and two Masters Sandham; Lieut. Servant and Mr. T. Purson, R. N.

Per Lang, from Van Diemen's Land: Capt. Darcy; Mrs. Darcy; Mr. Burgess; Mr. Austin; Mr. Goodridge.

Per Nancy, from New South Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Melville and five children; Mr. and Mrs. Potter; Mrs. Abel; Mrs. Balcombe; Mr. Geo. Yates; Mr. Thos. Isaacson; Mr. M. Collins; Mr. P. Teffy; Mr. John Teffy; Mr. Jas. Ryan; Mr. Geo. Hughes; Mr. Edward Barnett; Mr. T. Linghan.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Sir Edward Pakenham, for Bombay: Dr. Ramsay and lady; two Misses Babington; Mr. Dalgliesh; Lieut. Hind, 4th L. Drags; Lieut. Forckington, ditto.

Per Wellington, for Madras: Capt. Mank; Mr. Marsh; Mr. Corfield; Mr. Conway; Mr. Lomond; Surgeon Fry; Lieut. and Mrs. Lys; Mr. Evans; Mrs. Jackson; Dr. Clarke; Mr. Latour; Mrs. Major Rowley; Miss Hathway.

Per Upton Castle, for Bombay: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B., new Commander-in-chief; Lady Halkett and two daughters; Mr. Halkett; Col. and Mrs. Hughes; Capt. and Mrs. South; Miss Honnor; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey; Mr. Farran and brother; Capt. Parkinson; Capt. Clibborn; Lieut. Blood; Major Simcocks; Mr. Hodgson; Mr. Ogilby; Mr. Pent; R. Fullarton, Esq.; Dr. Ritchie; Mr. Henly; Mr. Ryan; Mr. Warburton; Mr. Jones; Mr. Janvirring.

Per H. C. Ch. S. Ganges, for Bengal: Mrs. Stevens; Miss M. M. Stack; James Patterson, Esq., B. M. Department; Lieut. Littlejohn, Bengal army; Lieut. Hopper, ditto; Mr. Fred. Blood; Mr. W. Denny.

Per H. C. Ch. S. Moua, for Bengal: Miss Burnett; Mr. Tucker; Mr. Hotham; Mr. Young, Mr. Mallett; Mr. Bleacher; Mr. Stiles; Mr. Voyle; Mr. Davies; Mr. Isaac; Mrs. Mainwaring and two daughters. Miss Mait.

Per Northburgh Castle, for Bengal: Major Fiddes; Mrs. Fiddes and two young ladies; Miss Connolly; Mr. Connolly; Lieut. Lister; Mrs. Lister; Miss Ross; Miss Begbie; Mrs. English; Mr. English; Mr. Kaylor; Mrs. Kaylor; Mr. Allan; Mr. Widning; Mr. Fish; Mr. Gardner; Mr. Skelton; Mr. Philips; Mr. Edmonston; Mr. McCallum; Mr. Patterson; Mr. McIntyre; Miss Colquhoun.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 25. At Southampton, the lady of Capt. Gashly, Bengal army, of a son.

26. At Edinburgh, the lady of A. D. Campbell, Esq., Madras civil service, of a daughter.

At Burnside, North Devon, the lady of Capt. Turnbull, Bengal artillery, of a daughter.

Aug. 2. At Tottenham, the lady of John R. Thomson, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, of a daughter.

22. In Foley Place, the lady of Capt. George Duff, Bombay army, of a daughter.

At Clarnville Lodge, Hants, the lady of W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., of a daughter.

Lately. At Stonehouse, the lady of Col. R. Fenon, C.B., of H. M. 6th Foot, and deputy adj. gen. of the King's troops in India, of a daughter.

The lady of Nicholas G. Glass, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 7. At Kensington Church, Alfred Tomkins, Esq., H.C.S., to Sophia, eldest daughter of

Mrs. Hiram Fraser, R.N. Westminster, Wm. Escombe, Esq., of the Bombay civil service, to Jane, second daughter of John Chapman, Esq.

26. At St. George's, Hanover Square, T. Stockwell, Esq., captain in the Madras army, to Clara, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Lucas, Esq., of Blackheath.

— At Crailingham, near Kelso, Mr. J. R. Fraser, of Calcutta, to Mary, second daughter of the late Thos. Fraser, Esq., Crailingham.

29. At Manchester, Mr. J. R. Sutherland, Parson's Green, son of the late James Sutherland, Esq., secretary of state for the Ceylon government, to Catherine, second daughter of Thos. Bewley, Esq., manufacturer, Glasgow, deceased.

— J. Mearns, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's medical establishment, Bombay, to Jessie, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Miller, of View Park, Lasswade, near Edinburgh.

— At Kingston-on-Thames, J. E. Duggan, Esq., commander of the *Upson Castle*, East-Indiaman, to Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Downes, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey.

Aug. 1. At Cheltenham, Capt. Jones, of the 46th regt. Bengal N.I., to Mary, relict of the late Richard Carpenter, Esq., of Monkton House, Somerset.

— At Walton Church, the Most Noble George Augustus Francis Marquis of Hastings, to the Right Hon. Barbara Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, of Brandon-hall, Warwickshire.

2. At Dumfries, Major Dew, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Harriet, only daughter of John Syme, Esq., of Ryedale.

3. At Bath, Edward, youngest son of John Bricklade, Esq., to Mary Catherine, widow of Capt. Thomas, and daughter of General Dick, both of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

4. At St. Marylebone Church, Charles Edward McCarthy, Esq., Mauritius civil service, eldest son of the late Michael S. J. McCarthy, Esq., of Nettleden, Hert., to Elizabeth Augusta, second daughter of John G. Ravenshaw, Esq., deputy chairman to the East-India Company.

9. At Cheltenham, Capt. Waite, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late John Izon, Esq., of Bournbrooke House, Worcestershire.

— At West Ham, Col. James F. Salter, of the Bombay army, to Emily, daughter of the late Wm. Stanley, Esq., of Maryland Point.

10. At St. Pancras New Church, H. B. Shepherd, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Matilda Ann, second daughter of the late Wm. Molt, Esq., of Newgrange and Grange of Connon.

— At St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Frederick Durack, Esq., of the 24th regt. Bombay N.I., to Eliza Anne, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Ellis, of H.M. 25th Light Dragoons.

11. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, Samuel Twyford, Esq., of Trotten-place, Sussex, to Dora, daughter of the late G. A. Simpson, Esq., of Calcutta.

23. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Lieut. Col. Wm. Montell, K.L.C., of the Madras engineers, to Maria, sixth daughter of Thomas Murdoch, Esq., of Portland Place.

— At Stoke Newington, Middlesex, Lieut. George L. Vansott, of the Bengal native infantry, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late George Pringle, Esq.

DEATHS.

March 25. At sea, on board the *Cambridge*, on the passage from Madras, Capt. Fraser, of H.M. royal regiment.

April 10. On board the *Mary Ann*, on the passage home from Madras, C. J. Brown, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service.

July 11. On board the *Cumulo*, on the passage from Madras, Major Burman, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

12. At St. Helier, Jersey, Col. Alex. Mackenzie, formerly of H.M. 38th regt. He served eleven years in the East-Indies.

17. On board the *Bengal Merchant*, on the passage from Bengal to England, Sophia Frances, wife of Mr. H. I. Lee, of Calcutta, aged 31.

23. Mr. G. S. Sturgeon, late of the commissariat department in New South Wales, eldest son of J. W. Sturgeon, Esq., Newington.

24. In Manchester Street, Manchester Square, in her 73d year, Mrs. Halhed, widow of the late Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, Esq.

25. At Teignmouth, Devon, Lieut. Col. Rolton, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, in his 77th year.

27. At Carlton Terrace, Brixton Road, Alexander Macrae, Esq., late surgeon of the H.C. ship *Marquise*.

29. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 19, Edward Gleditses Percival, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal artillery, eldest son of the late Dr. Edward Percival, of Bath.

Aug. 1. At Chatham, John Malcolm, youngest son of Colonel Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, aged 16 months.

— After a long illness, and deeply regretted by his friends, at the age of 45, Major Edward Spencer Fitzpatrick, late of the Madras infantry.

6. At his house in Gloucester Place, Portman Square, aged 34, William Rooke, Esq., brother to the late Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke, and formerly on the Bengal civil establishment.

9. In Upper Grosvenor Street, in his 79th year, Colonel H. E. Roberts, of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service, on the Bengal establishment.

10. Mrs. Sarah Dodson, of Egham Place, aged 73.

15. At Southwell, Notts, Lieut. J. T. Forster, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— In the Camberwell New Road, aged 31, Elizabeth, wife of John Allen, Esq., and second daughter of the late Jeremiah Hill, Esq., of the East-India House.

16. At his residence, Summerland Place, in this city, after a severe and protracted illness, aged 72, Colonel John Macdonald, son of the celebrated Flora Macdonald.—The greater part of the valuable life of this officer had been spent in the East-Indies, where his services were justly and highly appreciated; but for some years he had been a resident here. Of our various public institutions and works of charity he was the active supporter, and the high estimation in which he was held was shown by his being selected to fill situations in which with zeal and assiduity he sought the general good. As a mathematician, he ranked very high, and was looked up to by persons of similar pursuits, not only in this, but by the scientific men of the other countries in Europe, and so generally respected and beloved, that his death must to his afflicted family be indeed a great bereavement.—*Edinburgh Flying Post*.

— At Geneva, aged 18, Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Edward Strettell, Esq., advocate-general of Bengal.

18. In Upper Baker Street, Mary Anne, wife of Charles Du Pré Russell, Esq., of the Bengal civil service. Her death was occasioned by her dress having caught fire, the effects of which she survived only three weeks.

Lastly, At his estate, near Theodosia, in the Crimea, at the age of 67, Semen Bronevsky, author of a "Geographical and Historical Account of the Caucasus."

44 PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. [SEPT.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The basar maund is equal to 82 lb. 3 oz. 3 drs., and 100 basar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Rs. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 740 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, March 17, 1831.

	Ra. A.	Ra. A.		Ra. A.	Ra. A.
Anchors Sa. Ra. cwt.	15 0	@ 30 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Sa. Ra. F. mds.	6 0	@ 6 4
Bottles 100 9 0	—	11 0	— flat do.	6 0	— 6 4
Coals B. mds.	0 7	— 0 8	— English, sq. do.	2 6	— 2 8
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 F. mds.	35 8	—	— flat do.	2 9	— 2 11
— Thick sheets do.	36 0	—	Bolt do.	2 14	—
— Old do.	34 6	—	Sheet do.	3 8	—
Bolt do.	35 8	—	Nails cwt.	8 0	— 12 0
Slab do.	—	—	Hoops F. mds.	3 10	— 3 12
Nails, assort. do.	34 0	—	Kentledge cwt.	1 0	— 1 4
Peru Slab Ct. Ra. do.	33 0	—	Lead, Pig F. mds.	5 10	— 5 12
Russia Sa. Ra. do.	—	—	Sheet do.	6 12	—
Coppers do.	2 0	— 3 0	Millinery 15 D.	—	— 20 D.
Cottons, chints 15 A.	— 45 A.	—	Shot, patent Sq. 8 8	—	—
— Muslins, assort. 10 D.	— 30 D.	—	Spelter Ct. Ra. F. mds.	5 10 1/2	—
— Twist, Mule, 20-60 mor.	0 6 1/2	— 0 8	Stationery P. C.	—	— 5 D.
— — 60-120 do.	0 6	— 0 6 1/2	Steel, English Ct. Ra. F. mds.	8 8	— 9 0
Cutlery P. C.	— 5 A.	—	— Swedish do.	13 8	— 13 12
Glass and Earthenware P. C.	— 10 D.	—	Tin Plates Sa. Ra. box	18 0	—
Hardware P. C.	— 15 D.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine P. C.	—	— 5 D.
Hosiery 30 D.	— 35 D.	—	— coarse 15 A.	—	— 20 A.
			Flannel 5 A.	—	— 10 A.

MADRAS, December 1, 1830.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Bottles 100 15	@ 18	—	Iron Hoops candy	28	@ 30
Copper Sheathing candy	325	— 350	Nails do.	—	—
Cakes do.	280	— 300	Lead, Pig do.	30	— 35
— Old do.	—	— none	Sheet do.	31	— 35
Nails, assort. do.	210	— 220	Millinery Unsaleable.	—	—
Cottons, Chints P. C.	—	—	Shot, patent 10 A.	—	— 15 A.
— Muslins and Gingham P. C.	— 10 A.	— 10 A.	Stationery candy	30	— 32
— Longcloth 15 A.	— 25 A.	—	— Steel, English P. C.	—	— 5 D.
Cutlery P. C.	— 10 D.	—	— Swedish do.	60	— 70
Glass and Earthenware 20 A.	— 25 A.	—	— Tin Plates box	23	— 25
Hardware 10 D.	— 15 D.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine P. C.	—	— 10 D.
Hosiery 10 A.	— 15 A.	—	— coarse P. C.	—	— 10 D.
Iron, Swedish, sq. candy	42	— 45	Flannel P. C.	—	—
— English sq. do.	24	— 26			
— Flat and bolt. do.	24	— 26			

BOMBAY, January 29, 1831.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Anchors cwt.	15	@ 18	Iron, Swedish, bar. St. candy	27	@ 30
Bottles, pint doz.	—	— 0	— English, do. do.	34	— 0
Coals ton	27	—	Hoops do.	7	— 0
Copper Sheathing, 16-24 cwt.	60	—	Nails do.	15	— 20
— 24-32 do.	70	—	Plates do.	24	— 0
— Thick sheets do.	71	—	Rod for bolts St. candy	53	— 0
Slab do.	67	— 0	— do. for nails do.	40	— 0
Nails do.	80	— 0	Lead, Pig cwt.	10 1/2	— 0
Cottons, Chints see remarks	—	—	Sheet do.	9 1/2	— 0
— Longcloths —	—	—	Millinery no demand	—	—
— Muslins —	—	—	Shot, patent cwt.	11	— 14
— Other goods —	—	—	Spelter do.	9	— 0
Yarn, No. 40 B. 1 1/2	—	—	Stationery A.	—	— 0
Cutlery P. C.	—	—	Steel, Swedish tub	17	— 0
Glass and Earthenware P. C.	—	—	Tin Plates box	19	— 0
Hardware D.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine no demand	—	—
Hosiery—1 hose only 20 A.	—	—	— coarse ditto	—	— 0
			Flannel D.	—	— 0

CANTON, February 19, 1831.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds. piece	4 1/2	@ 6	Smalts pecul	19	@ 20
— Longcloths, 40 yds. 5	— 2 1/2	—	Steel, Swedish, in kits. cwt.	6	— 7
— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds. 2 1/2	— 3	—	Woollens, Broad cloth yd.	1.60	— 1.70
— Cambrics, 12 yds. do.	1 1/2	— 2	Camlets pcs.	20	— 21
— Bandannoes do.	2	— 2 1/2	— Do. Dutch do.	30	— 32
Yarn pecul	30	— 60	— Long Ellis Dutch do.	7	— 7 1/2
Iron, Bar do.	2 1/2	— 0	Tin pecul	15	— 16 1/2
— Rod do.	3 1/2	— 4	Tin Plates box	11	— 12
Lead do.	4 1/2	— 5			

SINGAPORE, March 24, 1831.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors.....	pecul	11 @ 14	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.....	carge	6 @ 8
Bottles.....	100	4 —	do. do. Pullcat.....	do.	3 — 6
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....	pecul	40 — 42	Twist, 16 to 80.....	pecul	50 — 85
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2½	3½	Hardware, assort.....	D.	—
Imit. Irish.....	32.	36 do. 2½ — 3	Iron, Swedish.....	pecul	5½ — 6
Longcloths.....	12	36 do. none	English.....	do.	3½ — 2½
36 to 40.....	34-36	7 — 7½	Nails.....	do.	8 — 10
do. do.	38-40	7 — 8	Lead, Pig.....	do.	5½ — 6
do. do.	44	7 — 10	Sheet.....	do.	0 — 7
50 do. 9 — 12	50	9 — 12	Shot, patent.....	bag	3 — 3½
55 do. 9 — 12	55	9 — 12	Spelter.....	pecul	5 — 5½
60 do. 10 — 14	60	10 — 14	Steel, Swedish.....	do.	9 — 9½
Prints, 7-8. single colours.....	do.	3 — 3½	English.....	do.	none
8-9.....	do.	3½ — 5	Woolens, Long Ellis.....	pcs.	10 — 11
Cambric, 12yds. by 40 to 45 in.....	1½	2½	Camblets.....	do.	32 — 35
Jaconet, 30.....	44 — 46	2 — 7	Ladies' cloth.....	yd.	2 — 2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, March 24, 1831.—In Cotton Piece Goods, the enquiries throughout the past week have been chiefly confined to Jaconet, Lappet, and Mull Muslins, and Cambrics, of which a few sales have been effected, but without any improvement on previous prices. Sales of Woollens, to a limited extent, continue to be made at low prices. Twist is dull, but we have no variation to notice in prices. Bottles, selling at our quotations. Oilman's Stores, well assorted invoices, in request.—Copper appears more firm; the sales of the past week amount to 2,000 maunds. The transactions in Iron are 3,000 maunds, Flat, Square, and Bolt, assorted, at Rs. 2-9 per maund. Lead, stock increasing and prices giving way. Spelter continues in partial demand, and price improving, but the transactions in it are limited. Block Tin, unsaleable, except at very reduced prices.

Bombay, Jan. 29, 1831.—During the last week considerable sales of piece-goods have been effected, principally consisting of long-cloths, grey and bleached madapollams, chints, spotted jamdanics,

and lenos, at prices varying according to quality. Woollens are in no demand.

Singapore, March 10, 1831.—The *Madeline, Edward, and Hero*, from England, have arrived since our last, but have not brought many Piece Goods. Nearly the whole of what they have brought, however, owing to the demand for the Niam market being brisk, has been disposed of at very fair prices. Woollens and Cotton Twist are in good demand.

Canton, Feb. 19, 1831.—The celebration of the Chinese new year produces a perfect stagnation in business; and since our last very few transactions have occurred in any branch of commerce, the annual settlement of accounts being the principal object of care.

Manila.—Recent advices mention that most of the old stocks of Europe goods were cleared off, and that as they had not received any supplies of consequence for some time past, enquiry was beginning to revive, and an advance expected. There was a probability of metals improving.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 17, 1831.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 32 0 Remittable.....	31 0 Prem.
Prem. 1 4 Old Five per cent. Loan.....	0 12 Prem.
Prem. 3 0 New ditto ditto.....	2 8 Prem.
Bank Shares—Prem. 5,600 to 5,800.	

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills.....	6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills.....	4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy is 10½d.
—to sell is 10½d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, March 16, 1831.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	31 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	29 Prem.
Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	1 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	1 Dis.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 1 Prem.

Bombay, March 4, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, is 9d per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 105½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Old 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
New 5 per cent.—110 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Prem. 5 per cent.—106½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	

Singapore, March 24, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.	
On Bengal, Government Bills, — none.	
On ditto, Private Bills, — none.	

Canton, Feb. 2, 1831.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. per Sp. Dr.	
On Bengal, 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.	
On Bombay, ditto ditto.	

**GOODS DECLARED for SALE at
the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.**

For Sale 5 September.—Prompt 2 December.

Tsu.—Bohea, 1,500,000 lb.; Congou, Campol, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,000,000 lb.; Twankay, and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson, 300,000 lb.—Total, including Private Trade, 8,000,000 lb.

For Sale 13 September—Prompt 9 December.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods.—
Carnata.

Private Trade.—Nankeens—Blue Nankeens—
Longcloths—Sallampores—Blue Sallampores—
Blue Cloths—Bandannos—Corahs—Silk Corahs—
Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handker-
chiefs—Piece Goods—Silk Piece Goods—Wrought
Silks—Crapes—Flowered Crapes—Crape Shawls—
—Embroidered Crape Shawls—Cashmere Shawls—

—Silk Handkerchiefs—Silk and Cotton Scarfs—
Chintz Pallampore—Damasks—Carpets.

For Sale 11 October—Present 13 January 1872.

Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 24 October—Prompt 10 February.

Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

Private Trade.—China Raw Silk.

**CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COM-
PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.**

CARGOES of the *Bengal Merchant*, *Maitland*,
Boddington, and *Wanstead*, from Bengal, and
the *Nephene*, from Madras.

Company's.—Silk and Cotton Piece Goods—Raw Silk—Carpets—Cotton—Indigo—Saltpetre—Sugar

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
Madras	1831.						
	Sept. 1	Afred	716	John T. E. Flint	John T. E. Flint	W. I. Docks	Charles Moss, Mark Lane.
	Sept. 1	Mary Ann	470	William Hornblow	Wm. Hornblow	St. Kt. Docks	Edmund Rind, Riches-st., Lime-st.
	Sept. 20	Elizabeth	430	George Joad	Joseph Short	W. I. Docks	Thos. Surfield and Bolton and Kelham
	Sept. 20	Susanna	430	Alexander Yates	James Liddell	W. I. Docks	J. L. Heathorn and Edmund Road.
Calcutta	Oct. 1	Victoria	607	John Cumberlege, jun.	John Cumberlege	W. I. Docks	John Lynny, Birchlin Lane.
	Sept. 20	Victoria	607	J. Burnham Hall	W. F. Baker	W. I. Docks	Tonlin and Man, Cornhill.
	Sept. 20	Palmetto	580	George Joad	Samuel Snell	W. I. Docks	Thos. Surfield and Bolton & Kelham.
	Oct. 1	General Palmer	510	Rowland B. Colgrave	R. B. Colgrave	W. I. Docks	Tonlin & Man, & Wm. Abercrombie.
	Portsmouth	Roughwater	557	William Tindell	Wm. Buckham	W. I. Docks	John Lynny.
Bombay	Nov. 3	Seyn	538	Geo. M. Brathwaite	G. M. Brathwaite	W. I. Docks	Gladstones, Drydalsk (Co.) & E. A. Rule
	Sept. 1	Rougher Castle	599	Wigrams and Green	George Denny	E. I. Docks	John Pike and Co., Freeman's-t.
	Sept. 15	Bengal Merchant	803	John Groves	Thomas Green	E. I. Docks	John Groves, Abchurch-lane.
	Graves. Sept. 1	Triumph	545	Robert and Thos. Green	Thomas Green	City Canal	Robert Green & Tonlin & Man.
	Portsmouth	Mermald	470	Thomas B. Rann	William Hemker W. I. Docks	John Pike & Co.	
Leyton	Nov. 15	Lady Feversham	430	John Barry	Stephenson Ellerby W. I. Docks	John Lynny.	
	Sept. 1	Thomas Peile	230	Thomas Elliot	Thomas Elliot	Lon. Docks	Thomas Surfield, George-yard.
	Nov. 10	Morning Star	310	William Tindell	George Adair	Expected	John Lynny, jun.
	Sept. 1	Alcedo, Robertson	240	D. Halkett	John Grey	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long, Mark-lane.
	Sept. 1	Royal George	430	Samuel Moates	R. T. Embleton	W. I. Docks	Thomas Surfield.
Singapore	Oct. 3	Mela	263	Robert Dodman	Robert Dodman	E. I. Docks	Thos. Surfield.
	Sept. 1	Royal Charlotte	263	John Downes	Thomas Gaskell	St. Kt. Docks	Norjorbanks & Ferrers, King's Arms-yard
	Oct. 3	Norfolk	548	Alexander Greig	William Greig	St. Kt. Docks	Edward Luckie.
	Sept. 1	Encounter	401	William Drew	Alexander Drew	W. I. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	Sept. 1	Arcturus	520	Robert Clark	James Turcan	W. I. Docks	W. Buchanan, Leadenhall-street.
South Wales	10	Dryads	598	Turcan and Co.	James Turcan	St. Kt. Docks	Bucklin & Co.
	10	Wren	598	Thomas Richardson	Francis Heaton	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woodell
	10	John Woodhall	400	John A. Newburn	William Thompson	St. Kt. Docks	Wm. Rothery, C. Binner, C. Binner, C. Binner.
	10	Arab	300	John Brunner	James Ferlie	Lon. Docks	C. Binner, C. Binner, C. Binner.
	10	Abasco	400	James Henderson	William Simpson	St. Kt. Docks	Bucklin & Co.
San Domingo's Land	30	Henry	200	Henry John Bunney	Henry J. Bunney	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	30	Bombay	310	Joseph Drew	Joseph Dare	Expected	W. Buchanan.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, August 26, 1831

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EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.				Mother-of-Pearl } £. s. d. 4 4 0 @ 4 10 0			
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				
Barilla	cwt. 0 5 6 @		0 7 6	Nankens	pieces	0 1 6	0 3 0
Coffee, Java	2 0 0		2 6 0	Rattans	100	0 13 0	0 16 0
— Cheribon	2 3 0		2 8 0	Rice, Bengal White	cwt. 0 17 0	0 19 0	0 19 0
— Sumatra and Ceylon	1 13 0		2 3 0	— Patna	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
— Bourbon	3 2 0		6 6 0	Safflower	4 0 0	8 10 0	8 10 0
Cotton, Surat	lb 0 0 3 1/2		0 0 5 1/2	Sago	0 9 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
— Madras	0 0 4		0 0 5 1/2	— Pearl	0 12 0	1 17 0	1 17 0
— Bengal	0 0 4		0 0 4 1/2	Saltpetre	1 18 6	2 1 0	2 1 0
— Bourbon	0 0 7		0 0 9	Silk, Bengal Skein	lb		
Drugs & for Dyeing.				Novi			
Aloes, Epatica	cwt. 9 10 0		16 0 0	— Ditto White			
Anniseeds, Star	2 18 0		3 0 0	— China			
Borax, Refined	3 10 0			— Bengal and Privilege			
— Unrefined, or Tincal	3 0 0		3 5 0	Organzine			
Camphire	4 15 0			Spices, Cinnamon	0 5 0	0 8 6	0 8 6
Cardamoms, Malabar	lb 0 3 4		0 3 7	— Cloves	0 0 8	0 2 0	0 2 0
— Ceylon	none			— Mace	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Cassia Buds	cwt. 3 3 0		3 10 0	— Nutmegs	0 3 2	0 3 6	0 3 6
— Lignee	3 8 0		3 15 0	— Ginger	1 5 0		
Castor Oil	lb 0 4		0 1 3	— Pepper, Black	0 0 3	4 0 3 1/2	4 0 3 1/2
China Root	cwt. 1 8 0		1 10 0	— White	0 0 4	0 0 8	0 0 8
Cubela	4 0 0		4 5 0	Sugar, Bengal	cwt. 1 0 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Dragon's Blood	26 0 0			— Siam and China	0 15 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump	1 18 0		3 8 0	— Mauritius			
— Arabic	2 5 0		2 17 6	— Manila and Java	0 15 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
Assafetida	0 15 0		3 0 0	Tea, Bohea	lb 0 3 7	Duty paid.	
Benjamin, 2d sort	15 0 0		30 0 0	— Congou	0 2 3	0 3 1	0 3 1
Animi	3 0 0		14 0 0	Souchong		none	
Gambogium	6 0 0		23 0 0	— Campoi	0 2 2	0 2 3	0 2 3
Myrrh	4 0 0		15 0 0	— Twankay	0 2 1 1/2	0 2 8 1/2	0 2 8 1/2
Oilbanum	1 8 0		5 0 0	— Pekoe	0 3 1 1/2	0 3 1 1/2	0 3 1 1/2
Kino	10 0 0		13 0 0	— Hyson Skin	0 2 4	0 3 9	0 3 9
Lac Lake	lb 0 6		0 1 6	— Hyson	0 2 9	0 5 6	0 5 6
— Dye	0 3 0		4 15 0	— Young Hyson	0 3 1	0 3 4	0 3 4
— Shell	cwt. 4 10 0		3 0 0	— Gunpowder	0 3 11	0 4 10	0 4 10
Stick	1 10 0		2 5 0	Tin, Banca	cwt. 3 3 0	3 3 6	3 3 6
Musk, China	cwt. 0 15 0		1 0 0	Tortolmeshell	lb 0 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0
Nux Vomica	cwt. 0 15 0		1 0 0	Vermilion	lb 0 2 10		
Oil, Cassia	oz. 0 0 6			Wax	cwt. 4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
— Cinnamon	0 12 0		0 15 0	Wood, Sanders Red	ton 13 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Cocoa-nut	1 10 0		1 14 0	— Ebony	4 0 0	5 10 0	5 10 0
— Cloves	lb 0 0 6		0 0 9	— Sapan	7 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
— Mace	0 0 2		0 0 2 1/2				
— Nutmegs	0 0 8		0 1 2				
Opium	none						
Rhubarb	0 1 6		0 2 9				
Sal Ammoniac	cwt. none						
Senna	lb 0 0 6		0 2 2				
Turmeric, Java	cwt. 0 8 0		0 16 0				
— Bengal	0 9 0		0 16 0				
— China	0 16 0		1 1 0				
Galls, In Sorts	3 15 0		4 0 0				
— Blue	3 15 0		4 0 0				
Hides, Buffalo	lb 0 0 3		0 0 5				
— Ox and Cow	0 0 3 1/2		0 0 8				
Indigo, Blue and Violet							
— Purple and Violet							
— Mid. to good Violet							
— Violet and Copper							
— Copper							
— Consuming sorts							
— Oude, ord. to mid.							
— Madras, fine							
— Do. mid. to good							
— Do. low to ord.							
— Do. Kurpah							
— Trash and bad dust							

PRICES OF SHARES, August 26, 1831.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East-India	£. 62	4 p. cent.	£. 483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London	60	3 p. cent.	236,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	72	3 p. cent.	1,332,750	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debentures	101 1/2	4 p. cent.	800,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	97 1/2	4 p. cent.	800,000	—	—	June. Dec.
West-India	120	6 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian	13 1/2 dia.	—	10,000	100	22	—
Carriatic Stock, 1st Class	92 1/2	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	—	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	5 dia.	—	10,000	100	11	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

Sugar.—The purchases of sugar have not been inconsiderable during the month, though the prices are not affected, nor is the market particularly brisk. The stock of West-India sugar is now 48,307 casks, which is 6,465 more than last year. The stock of Mauritius 102,355 bags, being 24,850 more than last year. The delivery of West-India sugar last week 3,361 casks, being 39 less than last year. The delivery of Mauritius 7,026 bags, being 236 less than in the corresponding week of 1830. Mauritius sugar is declining in price. The sales have been heavy during the month. From 6d. to 1s. is the reduction at the sales at the East-India House. Bengal sugars of the late East-India House sale have been, in some instances, resold at a profit of 6d. to 1s.

Coffee.—East-India Coffee has latterly advanced 1s. to 1s. 6d. above previous prices. This day's

public sales 1351 bags Samarang sold at previous prices, 37s. 6d. and 38s.; 276 bags Batavia 41s. 6d. and 42s. full prices; 435 bags Mocha, rather higher 74s. and 75s.; 80 bags Mysore, sound taken in 54s. 6d. chiefly damaged, which sold 43s. a 47s. 1 108 bales old Cheribon taken in at 44s. 6d. The Coffee Market generally is firm.

Silks.—The market for Silks is dull.

Cotton.—The Cotton market continues steady; prices firm.

Ten.—Hobens have declined 1d to 1d per lb. from the top price of the quarter. Congous have become heavy, and may be said to have receded 1d per lb.

Indigo.—The market very dull. At a public sale in Mincing Lane, the Company's sale prices were realized in many instances, but the middling and ordinary sold at a discount.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 July to 25 August 1831.

July	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 1/2 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	201 1/2	83 1/8	83 1/8	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	17 1/2	—	1 2p 12 1/4p
27	—	83 1/8	83 1/8	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	17 1/2	201 1/2	2 3p 13 1/5p
28	—	83 1/8	83 1/8	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	17 1/2	—	1 2p 12 1/5p
29	200	83 1/8	82 1/2	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	17 1/2	—	1 3p 13 1/6p
30	200 0/4	83 1/8	82 1/2	—	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	17 1/2	—	3p 14 1/6p
Aug. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	199 1/2	83 1/8	82 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	17 1/2	201	2 3p 11 1/4p
3	200 0/4	83 1/8	82 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	17 1/2	200 0/4	1p 11 1/3p
4	199 200	81 1/2	81 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	17 1/2	199 1/2	1p 11 1/4p
5	199 1/2	81 1/8	80 1/8	90	88 1/8	88 1/8	88 1/8	17 1/2	—	2p 10 1/2p
6	198 1/2	80 1/8	79 3/8	—	88 1/8	87 1/2	87 1/2	16 1/2	—	1p 6 9p
8	198 9	81 1/8	80 1/8	—	—	88 1/2	88 1/2	16 1/2	—	1 dis 6 8p
9	198 1/2	81 1/8	80 1/8	89	88 1/8	88 1/2	88 1/2	16 1/2	197 1/2	1 dis 7 9p
10	198 1/2	81 1/8	80 1/8	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	16 1/2	—	— 10 11p
11	198 9	81 1/8	81 1/8	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	16 1/2	198	par 9 11p
12	198 1/2	82 1/8	81 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	17 1/2	199	par 8 10p
13	199 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	—	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	16 1/2	198	par 8 10p
15	199 1/2	82 1/8	81 1/2	—	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	17 1/2	—	par 8 10p
16	198 1/2	82 1/8	81 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	17 1/2	—	— 8 10p
17	199 1/2	82 1/8	81 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	17 1/2	198	1p 9 12p
18	199 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	16 1/2	—	2p 9 12p
19	198 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	16 1/2	—	— 8 12p
20	198 1/2	82 1/8	81 1/2	—	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	17 1/2	—	1p 7 12p
22	198 1/2	82 1/8	81 1/2	—	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	17 1/2	—	1p 7 11p
23	198 1/2	82 1/8	81 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	17 1/2	198 9	1p 8 10p
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	198 1/2	82 1/8	81 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	17 1/2	—	1p 10 13p

BOUGHTON and GRINSTEAD, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, February 25.

The King v. Raja Buddinauth Roy.—The following is an abstract of the proceedings in this prosecution, which is substantially the same as that against the rajah, tried January 18th, 1830,* when the verdict of the jury was as follows: "We do not think Dwarkenauth Mitter's evidence by itself sufficient to convict the defendant, and giving him the benefit of this opinion, we find him *not guilty*." In consequence of the discovery of what was conceived to be strong confirmation of the testimony of Dwarkenauth Mitter,—the most important of which was the evidence of Bissonauth Gohoo, the pressman, two khamsumas of Rajkissore Dutt, and Sultan Khan, the coachman,—the defendant was put upon his trial again, on a different note. Upon this occasion, the defendant was tried upon an indictment containing thirty-eight counts, charging him with having forged a promissory note for the payment of money, dated 30th January 1826, for Sa. Rs. 28,000, No. 4031, of 1825-26, with intent to defraud the Bank of Bengal, and with uttering it with the same intent; with forging it with intent to defraud the United Company, and with uttering it with like intent. The instrument was laid in different ways, and there was also a charge of forging on the back a receipt for interest.

The trial commenced this day, and on the second day was stopped by the illness of a juror. It was terminated on the 8th March.

The first witness was Mr. Oxborough, head assistant in the Accountant General's Office, and he stated, that to the best of his belief, the paper A., upon which the defendant was tried, was a forgery, and A. 1 and A. 2 genuine papers; A. 1, renewed to Major Campbell; A. 2, of which A. was a copy, renewed in the name of the defendant, on 23d September 1828. From the evidence of this witness it appeared, that at the time the forgery was discovered, the rajah, with Mr. C. Hogg, brought fourteen papers to him for examination, all but one of which were bad, and two of these had been examined and certified by him previously as good; these papers were produced and identified, with the exception of the genuine one, which had been given up to the defendant, and also several others which bore the name of

the defendant immediately after that of Rajkissore Dutt. According to the recollection of the witness, all of those renewed in the name of the rajah, were brought for that purpose to the Treasury by Dwarkenauth Mitter.

The evidence of Dwarkenauth Mitter, which was in substance the same as on the former occasion, proved not only a perfect knowledge on the part of the defendant of the system of forgery, but an active participation in it; and that the paper A. was given to him on a particular night in October 1828 by the rajah, for the purpose of writing the names of the officers of the Treasury upon it, and also that he saw him writing his name to a receipt for interest, and that the rajah's name was also to a blank endorsement upon it, which he did not see him write. The witness underwent a cross-examination by Mr. Turton, which lasted *eleven hours*.

Mr. G. H. Huttman proved that A. was a forgery, and also the thirteen papers taken by the defendant to the Treasury, as well as several others with his name upon them.

Dwarkenauth Tagore believed the signatures of the defendant on A. to be his writing, and said the same of other papers shown to him. This witness had called upon the rajah the night previous to the day on which he took his papers to the Treasury, and showed him one belonging to Mr. J. Hogg, which bore his name.

Mr. Balston, an assistant in the Treasury, proved that the receipt for interest was forged.

Bissonauth Gohoo looked at the forged papers spoken to by the other witnesses, and stated that they were printed by him, and that he had printed in all about 800 or 900; that he had shown some of them to the defendant on one occasion, who said they were badly done, and corrected them, and desired him to print them over again.

It appears that this witness had been in gaol for nearly a year, part of the time on the crown side, and he believed only "as a witness to give evidence," for he knew of no other reason, and that he received the means of subsistence from Mr. Barwell and from Rajkissore Dutt, in whose house he lived in prison.

Muddenmohen Mozendar related a conversation which he had with the rajah in the gaol, which, if believed, would no doubt fix the guilty knowledge; but the Chief Justice did not refer to it in his charge.

The next witness was Gooroochurn Doss, a kitmadgar in the service of Rajkissore Dutt, who proved that he saw the

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* See vol. II. N. S. Asiatic Intell. p. 125.

Rajah at the house of Rajkissore Dutt on the night a quantity of types were melted, and the boxes in which they were kept, melted, of which, if this witness was to be credited, he stated his approval.

This witness had been in confinement in the gaol for three months, part of the time on the crown side, previous to which he had been in attendance in prison upon Rajkissore Dutt and Dwarkenaath Mitter. He was corroborated by another kitmadgar of Rajkissore's, who had been in confinement on the crown side of the gaol six weeks. Both said the melted metal had been placed in the premises of a female kept by Rajkissore Dutt, where the next witness, Sergeant Major Maccan, proved that he found it, and Mr. Prinsep said that he had submitted it to a chemical process, and found it to be an alloy of lead and antimony.

Sultan Khan, a coachman in the service of Rajkissore Dutt, identified a small iron press, which he had taken from the office of the India Bank a few nights previous to the flight of Rajkissore Dutt, and by directions of Bissonaath Chuckerbutty, stated by Dwarkenaath to be the defendant's manager in the Bank, to the garden-house of the rajah, where it was left.

This witness came from the grand-jury side, as he called it, of the gaol: he had been in prison three months. The finding of this press in a tank belonging to Horey-mohun Tagore, rather nearer to the garden-house of Rajkissore Dutt than of the rajah, was proved by two fishermen who identified it; and the printer stated it was the one used in the office of the Bank for printing the notes, but not the Company's paper, it was too small for that purpose.

Sumboochunder Mitter said, that on one occasion, he by accident saw the rajah, Dwarkenaath, and Rajkissore, at a late hour in the night, reading and writing in the house of the latter.

The evidence of Mr. Pearson, though not bearing distinctly upon the case, showed that these witnesses had been confined in the gaol under the orders of Mr. C. Barwell, and that no commitment had been made out against them. There were several other witnesses examined, whose evidence would afford nothing more than grounds of suspicion, if the other testimony was credited.

The Chief Justice said, that before the jury could come to the conclusion that the prisoner at the bar was guilty of the offence with which he was charged, they must be satisfied, first, that the paper was a forgery; secondly, that it was forged in the presence of the Rajah Buddenaath Roy; thirdly, that it was left by him with Rajkissore Dutt, to be by him put in circulation, and he knew it to be forged; but the first point and the last were so mate-

rially connected with the second, and it depended so mainly upon the evidence of Dwarkenaath Mitter, whether true or false, that he would recapitulate it to the jury.

His Lordship here read the evidence of the informer, and said, that with respect to the second point, that the Rajah Buddenaath was a party to the false making, and that he put his name on the back, there was no sufficient positive evidence without the testimony of Dwarkenaath Mitter, and if it were believed on that point it necessarily involved the first and the last, not only the fact of its being a forged instrument, but also the guilty knowledge; for if the evidence of Dwarkenaath Mitter be believed, then it is sufficiently proved that Buddenaath Roy left it with Rajkissore Dutt to be put in circulation at the time he must have known it was a fabricated instrument.

This was what the jury would have to decide upon, whether it were true or false; but though they could see that it would ultimately come to this, yet they could not arrive at it at once; they would have first to consider that evidence which was the freest from doubt, and to examine attentively to what point it had brought them; and then from that point to look at the more doubtful parts of the testimony; that, in his Lordship's opinion, would be the safest course for the jury to pursue, and it would then be more easy from that point to see what was probable and what was improbable in that portion of the evidence which was not unimpeachable. His reason for thinking so was, that, in the first place, he considered no weight could be placed upon the circumstance of handwriting from a knowledge of the parties whose names they are or purport to be; for, as far as English signatures went, they had been so successfully imitated, that they could not be spoken to but with doubt; and notwithstanding the witness who had been examined to the hand-writing of the rajah, his Lordship took it, that though their eyes may have led them to suppose it was his, still it was extremely doubtful; in the second place as, whoever was guilty, Dwarkenaath Mitter had been deeply engaged in these forgeries by his own testimony, and though his evidence might have received that degree of confirmation which entitled it to be legally received and taken into consideration, and though it was even such as the jury might find a verdict upon, he would say, that what had been urged against it by the counsel for the defendant was, to a great extent, true, nor would he desire to detract from it; the jury should not receive it, unless with the most pains-taking consideration, and he would not advise them to call in aid his evidence to establish that point from which they should look to the

testimony on the last and certainly most important question.

There were other circumstances, his Lordship said, which had been commented upon by counsel : here he alluded to what had been stated as to the conduct of the magistrate in confining some of the witnesses, and he was bound to say, that such a confinement in the gaol had been, no doubt, illegal ; for there appeared to have been no commitment by the magistrate ; and, it was said, that they had been several months in confinement, and that a sessions had passed without their names appearing in the calendar, and this was what the greatest reprobation attached itself to. By the *habeas corpus* act, a person might at any time have himself brought up before the court, and the commitment upon which he was restrained would then appear, and his Lordship knew that in England the commitment was not always made out at the period of committal, though such was not legal ; but he would not, at the same time, reprehend the conduct of the magistrate and the Government, for all must be aware of the difficulties which were felt in this country in keeping the witnesses together. The law in England was fixed by a statute which provided that the witnesses were to be examined in presence of the accused, and the parties were to be bound to appear and prosecute at the next gaol delivery ; and by the 7th of Geo. IV., this was extended to cases of misdemeanour ; and the magistrate could demand the recognizance of a witness, and if he refused to give it, he could keep him in confinement, and compel him to come forward to give testimony ; but what must appear more extraordinary was, that in the case of a married woman, or of a person of twenty years of age, they could be compelled to find securities for their appearance, and if unable to procure them, the magistrate was authorized to commit them to prison, and upon that point there was a settled case in 1 Maule and Selw., p. 1. His Lordship here cited the words of the judges who had settled that case, and said, he did so, that the jury might consider whether the commitment was more than the pretext, and the criterion to go by was, what was necessary to provide for the appearance of the parties ; but though he admitted that, in this case, the restraint was not legal, still, when the jury considered the nature of the witnesses, and the means of escape, and the complete uselessness of their own recognizances, he thought that they would be of opinion, that the conduct of the magistrate was not an excess of such a nature as would make it culpable. He would not go to the extent of saying, that if a commitment had been made out, he would have pronounced the restraint illegal, or that a magistrate, in similar circumstances, could

not demand securities ; and feeling this, he could not condemn the magistrate further than to say, he had not obeyed the forms of law ; but as to his motives he had no more doubt than he had of his own. This was his Lordship's opinion, but he did not wish to decide the point in the absence of the other judges who form the court.

His Lordship next drew the attention of the jury to what he considered the safe grounds of the evidence ; and in the first place he thought it settled that the note upon which the defendant was prosecuted was a forgery, by evidence independent of Dwarkenauth Mitter, and consequently in confirmation of his testimony, by Mr. Oxborough, Mr. Huttman, Mr. Balston, and also by Bissonnuth Gohoo, and it was therefore impossible to say it was not a forgery. The next point safely established was, that Rajkissore Dutt had been engaged in an extensive system of forgery, of which the instrument in question was one. Of this there could be no doubt, when it was considered that fourteen papers were taken to the Treasury by the defendant ; besides which there were five other sets before the court, beyond which there was the evidence of Mr. Oxborough, all proving that the system was extensive ; and this was material with reference to the view the jury would have to take of the evidence, and it was confirmatory of some.

Attention should next be given to the manner in which the forged papers were passed ; and it would appear to have been, to get a good note, by some means or other, and then to fill up a blank copy so that one or more fac similes were made, and these placed in deposit, so that they could not interfere with the original or with each other. This was not only proved by Dwarkenauth Mitter, but by the papers A., A. 1, and A. 2, of which two were genuine. One, the original note, one, the renewed note, and one a copy of that renewed. It was also material that the jury should bear in mind the time at which the system was in full operation, and his Lordship did not see reason to carry it beyond 1828.

The next ground upon which the jury might safely go was the partnership of the defendant in the Bank. It was in evidence that it was intended to establish a Bank in 1828, and that a meeting was held at the house of the rajah, where those present declined joining, as in consequence of not having a charter like the Bank of Bengal, one might be held liable for all. Notwithstanding which, the rajah became a partner from May 1828 to May 1829, and it might therefore be safely concluded, that at the time the system of forgery was in full force, the defendant became a partner in the business, which was carried on in that house, in the Rada Bazar, where the forgery was conducted.

The next point, upon which the jury might with safety proceed, was as to the other transactions in which Rajkissore Dutt and Co. were engaged in 1828; and it was in evidence that, in 1828, there were some books or other, containing accounts of forged paper to a large amount, fourteen of which were sworn to be in the possession of the rajah in 1829. There were, no doubt, two ways of accounting for that; it might have been, that the forged paper was generally kept in his hands for safe custody, which amounted to a guilty knowledge; or it might be, that he, like others, was deceived, and that money had really been advanced upon them to Rajkissore Dutt and Co.

Dwarkanauth Mitter said that the rajah did advance money, and that a debit and credit account was kept, but that was only for appearances in case of discovery. That might be either true or false, but it did not clearly appear whether that which was so advanced was or was not in paper; if it were, it would show a guilty intention, for there could be no object in giving one paper and taking another; the only thing certain was, that on paper, money was advanced in 1828, and the loan in June 1829 would appear to be a renewal, and not an original one, for both bonds were dated the same day, one for a lack, the other for 87,000 rupees.

His Lordship remarked, that some of the statements of counsel went to show that the rajah was in the same situation as others who had been taken in by Rajkissore Dutt; but there was some difference, for it appeared that, with one trifling exception, he was the only native who suffered; that all the notes in his possession, fourteen in number, were forged, save one for 1,000 rupees. In this it differed from the cases of others; for in the case of the Bank of Bengal, the forged paper taken in deposit from Rajkissore Dutt was, to the good, in the proportion of about 560 to 600; but beyond this there was the fact that others took the precaution of having their papers examined at the treasury: of these found with the rajah, none had been examined subsequent to 1828, and but two of them at any time, not one-tenth of the whole. This made a considerable distinction between his case and those of others who took their papers to Mr. Oxborough, for inspection at the Treasury was most important, as such was never anticipated by Rajkissore Dutt, who only contemplated taking the good papers to the Treasury himself; for he could never have expected that all with whom the forged papers were deposited would have taken them there; he must have known that if duplicates were examined by Mr. Oxborough, the plan would have been in all probability blown up. There being this probability, an as-

sumption of innocence arose in the case of those who took their papers to the Treasury; it was for the jury to say whether it had an opposite effect in the case of him who did not take them there.

The Chief Justice next drew attention to the fact of the defendant's having told Mr. Hogg, that the papers were forged, when he called at his office; but he did not wish to press it, as it appeared that Dwarkanauth Tagore had called upon him the night previous, and shown him a paper with his name upon it; and besides this, there were other circumstances which might well have induced him to suspect that what he held were forgeries. But his Lordship dwelt with greater force on a circumstance which he considered required the most attentive consideration of the jury, the last of those points which rested upon unimpeachable testimony; he alluded to a number of papers which, though not the property of the defendant, but of Rajkissore Dutt, appeared to have been endorsed by him to Rajkissore Dutt, with the exception of two which were renewed in his name; of these a number of forged copies appear to have been made. On the five genuine papers, the signature of the defendant was not denied; they were endorsed by him to Rajkissore Dutt, but they were not his property; without receiving the interest, he signed the receipt for interest. Now these points were important, and as well as those to which the attention of the jury had been drawn, rested on testimony free from those imputations which might attach themselves to the rest of the evidence; and by it was established, first, that the paper on which the defendant was tried, was a forgery; secondly, that Rajkissore Dutt was engaged in an extensive system of forgery, of which that paper was one; thirdly, that such system was in full force in 1828; fourthly, that in that year, after others had declined to become partners of the India Bank, he became one; and, fifthly, that in 1828, a quantity of forged paper came into his possession, and that, to a great extent, he put his name on genuine notes as if his own, which were not his property, and that paper was renewed, as if his own, which belonged to Rajkissore Dutt, whose credit was at that time sinking, and so enabled him to commit forgeries or pass them with greater facility. It might be said, that so would any innocent person who became possessed of his paper; but there was the difference, that this transaction was not real, that he put his name to a receipt for interest which he never received, and endorsed papers which did not belong to him, and this to a considerable extent diminished the improbabilities of the charge, which would no doubt appear to be great, in the case of a man of such wealth; but at the same time it did show, that

he endorsed notes which did not belong to him, for the purpose of assisting a partner.

All these points required the most minute consideration, as they were, to a great extent, confirmatory of the testimony of Dwarkenauth Mitter, and if believed, got rid of the legal objections to his evidence, and left it a question of credibility.

The Chief Justice did not think it at all unlikely, that the rajah had a person at the Bank to look after his interests, for otherwise it would be a ground of suspicion, evincing a degree of caution which would show it was a business not carried on in the ordinary way.

After remarking upon the evidence of Lucken Dutt, who could not say that the paper given by the rajah was bad, and that of the person who saw him writing in the house of Rajkissore, which was not at all unlikely, considering their connection in the Bank, the Chief Justice said that those parts which had been established on unimpeachable evidence fixed this: not only that Rajkissore had been engaged in an extensive system of forgery, and that the rajah was concerned with him in the Bank, but also that the rajah supported his credit when it was declining, and had given him the means of forging. This placed him in an unfortunate situation, but it did not arrive at the point required to convict—the guilty knowledge, which was to be shown from the evidence of the printer, the two servants who were present at the melting of the types; and as to this transaction, that of Joseph Maccan, who found the melted metal, and Mr. Prinsep, who said it was the kind used in the manufacture of type; and in addition, the testimony of the coachman, who took the press to the garden of the rajah. If the jury believed any of these four native witnesses, they proved the guilty knowledge; but if all were disbelieved, though on the evidence which was unimpeachable, there might be strong ground of suspicion, yet there was no direct evidence without that of Dwarkenauth Mitter. His Lordship read the evidence of the printer, and said that there was no contradiction which would appear irreconcilable to him; but at the same time it was subject to all that had been urged about his being in gaol, the improbability of his not having known that in printing the papers he was doing wrong, besides which, he stood somewhat in the light of a guilty accomplice. He had not been contradicted, but he was not a witness entirely above doubt, as having been a free agent, and having a guilty knowledge.

The next witnesses of this class, to which the Chief Justice referred, were the two servants who had seen the Rajah present at the time the types were melted, a few days previous to the flight of Rajkissore Dutt. He commented upon those discrepancies

which appeared in their evidence, which he did not consider sufficient, if even unexplained, to raise in his mind any imputation of contradiction; but at the same time they had been in gaol, in connection with Rajkissore Dutt, and their evidence was open to the same remarks as that of the other. The discrepancies to which he alluded were not of great importance, but where witnesses were of a doubtful character they were of course to be looked at with greater attention. They were, notwithstanding, confirmed to a certain extent by unimpeachable evidence, that of Mr. Maccan and Mr. Prinsep, unless the jury believed that the whole was a conspiracy, and that the type had been put there for the purpose of being discovered, or that it was melted when the defendant was not present.

The fourth witness as to the guilty knowledge was the coachman, for though the press removed was not such a one as would print the paper, it at least showed an anxiety to get rid of a suspicious article, and for this purpose it might have been taken to the house of the rajah, so that his evidence went a great way to show that fact, unless the whole were a conspiracy. But beyond this it was found in a tank, where there was five feet water in the dry season; so that his testimony, if true, taken in conjunction with that of the fishermen, would show, that the press had been taken away from fear of exciting suspicion, and plunged into the tank for concealment; but it was subject to the same remarks as the rest.

This was the evidence both unimpeachable and doubtful; and the first was sufficient to show that the defendant was engaged with Rajkissore Dutt up to the time of his flight, and whether guilty or not, that by putting his name to paper not his own, he facilitated the forgeries. This would call for inquiry, but it did not comprehend any guilty knowledge of the system, much less of the note in question; it was to this extent established upon unimpeachable evidence, and from this point should be examined the next, which was the direct testimony of a guilty knowledge of the system, and which rested on the four servants, who were, to a certain extent, confirmed by the finding of the metal and the press. If all were considered to be speaking false, it must be believed that the whole was a conspiracy; if credited, it at once brought home to the rajah the guilty knowledge of the system. This was, perhaps, the point upon which the verdict of the jury would turn, for without direct evidence of the guilty knowledge of the system, it would be dangerous to infer it from that which was unimpeachable, because it was not direct but circumstantial evidence. If, then, the evidence of these witnesses were credited, not only was there

circumstantial evidence but direct evidence of a guilty knowledge, and the rajah was so connected, and Dwarkenauth Mitter so confirmed, that the jury could hardly refuse to say he spoke truly, for even without his testimony the rajah was so connected, that Dwarkenauth could have no motive to speak falsely; so that if received, it proved the guilty knowledge of the paper in question, and that it was left with Rajkissore Dutt for the purpose of being passed.

The Chief Justice regretted that the books of the house, or some one intimately acquainted with the concerns, of Rajkissore Dutt and Co., had not been called, from either of which it might be ascertained what had become of the enormous profits of the system. With respect to the conduct of Government or its officers, he saw no improper zeal in bringing forward this second prosecution against the same individual on a different paper, for it was a case unprecedented in the history of crime; it aimed at the destruction of public credit; it had involved families in ruin, for numbers were sufferers by the frauds of Rajkissore Dutt; so that if the circumstances of the case, as he thought they did, demanded further investigation, he did not see how the officers of Government could sit quietly and leave it to others to prosecute. With respect to the motive which Rajkissore Dutt could have had in implicating the rajah, the Chief Justice could at first see none, as he could safely say that no promise had been held out to him by those who alone had power in this country to commute his sentence, but on mature consideration he could see what might have had an improper influence upon him. His Lordship alluded to the fact, that the Bank of Bengal had suffered largely, and that by a recent decision of the court, it had been settled that it had no redress but against the partners of the India Bank; so that under the circumstances he might feel anxious to have their loss made good by persons who had influence in the country, which might be effected if the rajah were connected with the India Bank. With respect to those witnesses who spoke directly of the guilty knowledge, there was no doubt they had been in connection with Rajkissore Dutt; they had been in a restraint not legal, and if even legal, it could not be said that such witnesses were altogether free agents, or that their minds were operated upon by the ordinary motives.

The Chief Justice next drew the attention of the jury to those discrepancies, either real or apparent, which had been alluded to by counsel, in the evidence of Dwarkenauth, but from the remarks already made, they were of comparatively trifling importance. His Lordship drew no inferences from hand-writing, nor did

he desire the jury to take the evidence of this witness into consideration, further than to show the guilty knowledge as to the paper on which the defendant was tried; beyond this he would not have them take it, except to see in how far he was supported or contradicted by the other witnesses.

His Lordship again reverted to the different heads under which he had divided the case, the first of which required the fullest consideration, the connection of the rajah with the India Bank at the time the system of forgery was in full operation; and it was more important as it was in that office the papers were printed. There could be no doubt he caused himself to be held out as a partner at the time the forgery was going on, and after suspicion had attached itself to Rajkissore Dutt; that he did not advertise himself out till six weeks before the discovery of the forgery, and that two days before the whole plan was blown up, he advanced money upon deposit of Company's paper, which was not examined at the Treasury till taken there by Mr. Hogg; and the last fact was more important, as he must have known that Rajkissore had been long suspected; but beyond this there was the signing of paper not his own, which showed that he was willing to support the sinking credit of Rajkissore Dutt at a critical moment, and by which he lent his assistance, and to a certain extent enabled him to pursue a system of forgery.

The second point was that upon which the verdict would most likely turn, the guilty knowledge of the system, which was proved, if the evidence of the four servants were to be believed; and then came the third point, the guilty knowledge of the particular paper, which rested on the direct testimony of Dwarkenauth Mitter alone; but whatever may have been his views, however steeped in infamy, there appeared no reason why he should state what was false, when he could have connected the rajah in other ways, if the evidence of the servants was true; so that his Lordship should feel no hesitation in receiving it.

The Chief Justice, in leaving the case in the hands of the jury, recommended them, if they convicted, to find upon the counts for forging; at the same time begging it to be understood that he was not anticipating what the verdict would be.

The jury found a verdict of *not guilty*.

A correspondent in one of the Calcutta papers states as follows: "At the close of Sir Charles Grey's clear and able address to the special jury, who were trying the defendant on a charge of forgery, after observing that the late forgeries were unexampled in the history of the world, he concluded somewhat to the following effect:—'Gentlemen, I have now review-

ed the evidence which has been adduced before you. You have an arduous, a solemn, a most important duty to perform; public justice and the interests of society alike demand your careful and most deliberate attention. The task is a painful one: you are the guardians of that justice, and the issue is in your hands.' Some idea may be formed of the absorbing interest excited by this address, when it is known that, after the gentlemen of the jury had consulted together for a few moments, the foreman turned to his Lordship and said, 'my Lord, we have a complaint to make: Mr. Smout told us we were to have a gold mohur a day, and we have only had one for the whole time!'

The *Government Gazette* of March 21 issued, by authority, a revised table of fees of the Supreme Court. Complaints are, however, made in the newspapers, that the revision has not much diminished the amount of the fees, or obviated the objectionable nature of some of them.

The *Bengal Chronicle* of March 26 says: "We are informed that the judges of the Supreme Court have been occupied for the last few days in taxing the bills of the sworn clerk, clerk of the papers, reading clerk, examiner and receiver, upon the rates laid down in the table of fees, rejecting those charges which are not authorized by it, and which are considered to be abuses which have crept in during a series of years, and continued till they were at length considered as almost established by usage. The result, we understand, of this investigation, has been a considerable reduction in the emoluments of the office of sworn clerk; but not to such an extent, that the emoluments of the present incumbent could be considered insufficient, when the labour and talent required for the discharge of the duties of the office are examined. The clerk of the papers and reading clerk, we are told, has suffered greater reductions, and his emoluments have been decreased one-half; but it can scarcely be said, that 1,000, or even 800 rupees a month, is not a sufficient compensation for a few hours' attendance daily in court.

"Much has been said of the clippings in the office of examiner, and it has been reported that his fees will not, now, even pay the establishment he at present keeps up; if that establishment be necessarily so large, and cannot be reduced, we have no doubt that on representation to the proper authorities, the matter will be taken into consideration; it cannot be the intention of the judges, nor is it the wish of the public, that any officer of the court should suffer loss in the execution of his duty. 'The labourer is worthy of his hire,' and will doubtless receive it. What we object

to is, one labourer receiving the hire of a dozen."

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

"Calcutta, 17th Feb. 1881.

"To David Hare, Esq.

"Dear Sir: Kindness, even when slightly evinced, excites a feeling of thankfulness in the minds of those who benefit by it. What, then, must be the sentiments which animate the many who have enjoyed the happiness of receiving at your hands the best gift that it is possible for one thinking being to bestow upon another—education? It has been the misfortune and reproach of many an age to permit its best benefactors to go to the grave without one token of its respect or gratitude for their endeavours. Warned by their example, it is our desire to avoid it, and to let it be known that, however your eminent services to this country may be overlooked by others, they are appreciated by those who have experienced their advantages. We have, therefore, resolved upon soliciting the favour of your sitting for your portrait—a request with which we earnestly hope you will have no objection to comply. Far be it from us to suppose that so slight a token of respect is adequate to the merit of your philanthropic exertions; but it will be a gratification to our feelings if we are permitted to keep among us a representation of the man who has breathed a new life into Hindoo society, who has made a foreign land the land of his adoption, who has voluntarily become the friend of a friendless people, and set an example to his own countrymen and ours, to admire which is fame, and to imitate immortality. "Waiting your kind compliance with the request contained in this address, and heartily wishing you health and strength to pursue the career which you have so long maintained,

"We have the pleasure to be, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient servants."

[Signed by Dukinnundun Mookerjee, and 564 other young native gentlemen.]

Mr. Hare's Answer.

"Gentlemen: In answer to the address you have just presented to me, I beg leave to apologize for the feelings that overcome me; and I earnestly request you to bear with me. A few years after my arrival in this country, I was enabled to discover during my intercourse with several native gentlemen, that nothing but education was requisite to render the Hindoos happy, and I exerted my humble abilities to further the interests of India; and with the sanction and support of the Government, and of a few leading men of your community, I endeavoured to promote the cause of education.

"Gentlemen: I have now the gratification to observe, that the tree of education has already taken root; the blossoms I see around me; and if it be left to grow up for ten years more, it will acquire such that it will be impossible to eradicate. To maintain and to continue a happy career already began, is entirely to your own exertions. Your count expect it from you, for they look upon you as their reformers and instructors. It remains for you to gain that object, and to show the inhabitants of other countries in what manner they may render themselves useful.

"When I observe the multitude assembled to offer me this token of their regard, when I see that the most respectable and learned native gentlemen have flocked around me to present this address, it is most flattering to me, for it expresses the unfeigned sentiments of their hearts. I cannot contain myself, gentlemen. This is a proud day to me. I will preserve this token of your sentiments of gratitude towards me unto my latest breath. I will bequeath it to my posterity as a treasure which will inspire them with emulation to do good to their brethren.

"Gentlemen: were I to consult my private feelings, I should refrain from complying with your request. It has always been a rule with me never to bring myself into public notice, but to fill a private station in life. When I see, however, that the sons of the most worthy members of the Hindoo community have come in a body to do me honour—when I observe that the address is signed by most of those with whom I am intimate, and whose feelings will be gratified if I sit for my portrait, I cannot but comply with your request.

(Signed) "D. HARE."
"17 Feb. 1831."

INDIGO.

The quantity of indigo of the last crop imported into Calcutta to the present date is 114,976 maunds. The following list will show the reader the houses of agency by whose advances the indigo has been raised. There were consigned to

	Mds.
Messrs. Fergusson and Co.....	22,707
Messrs. Alexander and Co.....	19,407
Messrs. Cruttenden and Co.....	14,780
Trustees of Messrs. Palmer and Co.	13,066
Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.	8,795
Messrs. Colvin and Co.	8,069
Sundry Europeans and others...	14,826
Sundry natives.....	13,326

Total... Factory maunds 1,14,976

The crop of 1829 was 1,38,000 maunds, so that the crop of the last year fell short of the preceding year by 24,024 maunds.

The importations of the last have been thus disposed of:

	Mds.
To Great Britain.....	74,163
To foreign Europe	16,848
To America	3,799
To the Persian Gulf	10,184

Total..... 1,04,994

Leaving about 10,000 maunds in the market to be disposed of.—*Sumachar Durpun*, March 19.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The following has been printed as a circular:

"At a Meeting of Ministers of the Established Church, held at the Old Church Rooms, at the suggestion of the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, on Friday Morning, the 28th of January 1831, to take into consideration the propriety of uniting in Prayer, and engaging others to do so, for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, it was agreed,

"I. That the state of religion amongst those who profess and call themselves Christians, and the yet widely extended darkness of heathen nations, is such as to call forth the most ardent sympathies of the followers of the Redeemer, and that it becomes the duty of each of them to be earnest at a throne of grace in praying for the prosperity of Zion, and the conversion of the world.

"II. That, being convinced that all the good which is done upon earth is done by God alone, as 'it is not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord,' and as the Saviour of the world hath promised that, 'if two agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in Heaven,' it appears that the sure means of bringing down that Spirit which enlightens, converts, instructs, and reproves the world, and sanctifies and saves the church, is to engage Christians as extensively as possible to unite at stated hours, to pray the Father, that for Christ's sake he would fulfil the promise, and 'pour His Spirit upon all flesh.'

"III. That having so excellent an example, both in the mode and success of such unions, in the one established by Christians in Calcutta under the direction of the late Rev. D. Brown, so far back as 1802, and published in the *Missionary Intelligence* of 1828, it is thought expedient to adopt the same plan on the present occasion, with very slight alterations.

"IV. According to that plan, therefore, the ministers present agree to set an hour apart individually for prayer, and to engage their congregations and friends as much as possible to unite with them severally at the same hour. The hour to be

from six to seven o'clock every Sabbath morning. (The paper then states the special objects for which the influences of the Spirit should be sought).

This circular has provoked the animadversion of two papers, the *Bengal Hurkaru* and the *India Gazette*. The former observes: "We must be excused for saying frankly, that the paper which we are now desired to reprint, and which seems to be something resembling resolutions to fast and pray regularly in future, is by no means creditable to the intellects of the concoctors, or likely to be productive of actual benefit to the cause of genuine Christianity. We should be grieved and shocked if any really impartial persons were to suppose us unfriendly to true religion, but we are quite sure that the reasonable part of the public will distinguish between dislike of cant and bigotry, and enmity towards religion or its ministers. We are as anxious for the eternal welfare of our countrymen and of the heathen as any clergymen in Calcutta; but we should be amongst the last to attach our names to such a document as that which has occasioned our remarks, because we think it worded in style that is more calculated to excite the contempt of sober Englishmen, and the ridicule of intelligent Hindoos, than to forward the end in view. The language of the conventicle is by no means suited to the spirit of the times, or to the peculiar condition either of our own countrymen or of our native fellow-subjects. The reverend orators Kettledrumle and Mucklewrath have put this sort of serio-comic slang out of vogue. It is implied in the first proposition, or resolution, that the English in India are in so deplorable a state, as regards their religious concerns, that it is positively necessary for certain pious gentlemen immediately to take such measures as are most likely to save the souls of the community. The plan that was suggested to the meeting was, that the reverend persons should remind the Almighty of his promises, and set apart a particular hour once a week for certain prayers in behalf of their benighted fellow-creatures; the hour to be precisely from six to seven on every Sabbath morning. This, it seems, is the only direct and effective way to convert the heathen and reform the professing Christians! The meeting should have recollected the old fable of the Waggoner and Jupiter. They should put their shoulders to the wheel, and not content themselves with ostentatious prayers for assistance. But let the resolutions speak for themselves. As for ourselves, we must repeat, we most sincerely regret the exceeding weakness and indiscretion of making public, placed as we are, among intelligent Hindoos, of the rising generation, reveries of this description." The *India Gazette* takes the fol-

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lowing remarks: "However pure and unobjectionable the object of the resolutions, and however exalted the zeal of the ministers of the established church who have subscribed to them, we are not sure that it is in every respect a zeal according to knowledge, and we would therefore hesitate to pronounce an unqualified censure on those who find fault with the proceedings, although, probably, they also in their turn, have not done adequate justice to the pious and benevolent endeavours of the subscribing clergy. There is, undoubtedly, a fundamental difference between rational piety and spiritual pride and fanaticism; and although casual observers may confound their characteristics, yet the ministers of the established church ought to be the last to sanction such a confusion of ideas, and we hope that it is only in appearance that they have done so, if at all, in the present instance. A sober-minded Christian, or a well-informed theologian, for instance, would inquire, what is that 'outpouring of the Holy Spirit' which is sought after? These are the terms by which the miraculous communication of divine powers to the primitive Christians is scripturally described; but doubtless the ministers of the established church are more humble in their aspirations, although it were to have been wished that they had also been more guarded in their language. Again, when they speak of 'the state of religion amongst those who profess and call themselves Christians' as defective, and needing the benefit of their prayers, we cannot blame those who compare such language with that of him who, in former times, said, 'stand by, for I am holier than thou;' or of the persons who said, 'we are the men, and wisdom will die with us;' although we cannot suppose that any such feelings of undue self-estimation enter the bosoms of ministers of the established church. When we find that they met and agreed 'to set an hour apart *individually* for prayer,'—which, if the pious feeling had existed, they could, each and all, have done without meeting and agreeing to do so,—some may be tempted to think that they have deprived themselves of that reward which is promised to those who enter into their closets, and shut their doors, and pray to their Heavenly Father, who is and who seeth in secret. But we feel assured that this was very far from their intention. On the contrary, it is evident that, by performing the stipulated act of devotion in private, they hope to entitle themselves to that reward which the Author of Christianity has promised to those who pray in secret; while, at the same time, by making it a matter of formal resolution and of mutual obligation at a meeting convened for the purpose, the proceedings of which are printed and published to the world,

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they enjoy all the advantages of those praiseworthy persons, who loved to pray standing in the synagogues and at the corners of the streets that they might be seen of men. Could any thing be more ingenious as well as pious than an attempt to please both God and man by the same act of devotion being made both a private and a public one? Let it no longer be said that the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. The latter have for once shown their superiority. We might mention other grounds on which the resolutions of the ministers of the established church are deserving of all praise and commendation, or at least grounds on which they are capable of being defended. But we abstain. From what we have already said, we leave our readers to judge whether the resolutions have proceeded, not from spiritual pride and Pharisaic egotism, but from a pure, a humble, and a rational piety. Happy the church that has such worthy sons, such zealous servants, and such able representatives, in these benighted regions!"

COURT OF MUNJEET SING.

Orders were dispatched to Koor Khurg Sing to guard vigilantly the passes of Cashmere, as it was probable that Syed Ahmed would attempt to proceed to that quarter; khelauts were presented to the vakeels of Rujoori and Lodoo. From a communication of the news-writer at Mol-tan, it appeared that an English gentleman, named Parson, was travelling through that country, and has with him some presents for the Maharajah. Officers of that district were written to grant him every assistance and hospitality, and a person with an elephant and 100 horses was dispatched to Mol-tan, to convey him to court with due respect. The vakeel of the Rajah of Bhaolpore was directed to write to his master to afford this gentleman every facility in passing through his territories.—*Jami Jehan Numah, March 9.*

THE MARTINIÈRE.

We have always looked forward with interest to the establishment of the institution to be denominated "La Martinière;" but we have never yet been able to ascertain whether the scheme, on which it is to be formed and conducted, has been definitively fixed. On the judgment and liberality shown in the adoption of regulations for its government will its efficiency and public utility depend. We learn that a plan of the building has been prepared, and has at last, it is said, received the sanction of the judges of the Supreme Court, with whom the matter entirely rests. It may not be improper, perhaps, to remind them that they have called for estimates to be opened on the 31st March;

since, if this is not remembered, a delay of another twelvemonth may be incurred in a business in which delays have been so great and frequent, that the whole has become a subject of public opprobrium.—*India Gaz.*

THE "TAM O'SHANTER."

It is pretty generally rumoured that a disturbance of a serious and highly unpleasant character, the particulars of which have not been so minutely described to us as to justify our entering into details, has occurred on board the ship *Tam O'Shanter*, lately arrived at Madras. Several of the passengers, including a distinguished public functionary on the Ceylon establishment, were confined to their cabins; and it is reported that the gentleman (Mr. Ricketts), who was delegated by the East-India community to submit their grievances to the British Legislature, had been exposed to such gross personal indignities, as to induce him to adopt the prudent course of shifting his quarters to a vessel (the *Linnæus*, we believe) that was fortunately spoken with at sea. In the absence of the parties who stand charged with these "grave proceedings," we abstain from further observations, having no desire to prejudge a matter which is likely, we learn, to become the subject of legal investigation.—*John Bull, Mar. 8.*

Capt. Lindsay, of the *Tam O'Shanter*, has published a letter, in which he requests the public to suspend their judgment in the matter until it is investigated by the Supreme Court.

NATIVE PRESS.

We learn that another paper (the tenth native paper), printed in Bengalee, with a Persian translation, has just appeared in Calcutta. The increase of newspapers for the perusal of the natives is a proof that knowledge is on the increase. Should all the papers recently published find such support as to be able to stand their ground for a twelvemonth, we shall indeed be led to the conclusion that the sun of knowledge has really risen upon India, not again to set.

The plan of publishing a paper in the Bengalee and Persian languages has been fulfilled, and the paper appeared on Monday the 25th Phalgun. We have seen the first number, but it contains no notice of the engagements or object of the editor; only a few articles of intelligence, with a literal translation in Persian, fill four pages. We suppose the editor will declare his principles in the next number. Be that as it may, we have now papers of all sorts. Formerly, newspapers appeared only in English. Then men began to desire a paper in the Bengalee language. When this desire had been accomplished,

another desire arose to see a paper both in English and Bengalee; and the paper appeared. We had formerly no work in Persian and Bengalee, but now, through the favour of God, that cause of regret has been dispelled. We hear that another paper is about to be published at Cuttack, in the Bengalee, Persian, and Orissa languages.—*Indiu Gaz.*, March 23.

FARMING THE TANKS.

We understand that the Government have invited tenders for the farming of Lâl Diggee, and other public tanks, to the number of twenty-two. A fisherman has made an offer of 4,000 rupees for permission to drag them for the term of one year; but that offer, it is said, will not be accepted, unless the man be prepared to extend the engagement for a further period of four years on the same terms. This proceeding, we are informed, has excited no little surprise amongst the native population and our eastern Isaac Waltons, adopted, as it is, at a moment when it is notorious that the Treasury is overflowing with wealth, and the public expenditure kept a good deal within the limit of the public revenue.—*John Bull*, March 26.

SUTTEES.

A native paper says: "A letter was published in the *Prubhakur*, on the 6th Choitre, signed 'A Devotee to his own Faith,' the object of which was to ascertain who among the editors of the Bengalee and Persian papers published in this country, are in favour of or who are opposed to suttees. We therefore offer a few remarks.

"The editor of the Persian paper *Jam Jahan Nama* is Huree Hur Duttu, an inhabitant of Kolootolah in Calcutta. He is, it is true, opposed to suttees, for when the regulation which prohibited them was published, the name of Huree Hur Duttu, as affixed to the address of thanks carried up to the Governor General, was published in the papers, and we have heard that the English address was read to his Lordship by him, and that in the Bengalee language by Roy Kaleenath Chowdree. Of the three new papers which have just appeared, we are only acquainted with the sentiments of the editor of the *Prubhakur*; there is not the smallest doubt of his being on the side of immolation. Though this paper has now been published but a short time, it has been extolled by almost all the respectable men of this city, and many in different parts of the country have subscribed to it, and are become its correspondents. The editor of the *Soodhakur* is of the medical caste, Fremchand Roy, of Kachra para; we are not acquainted with his views of the suttee question, but we suspect he is no enemy to the rite; he that

as it may, he will not withhold his opinion. The editor of the *Subha Rajendru*, the Persian and Bengalee newspaper, is a Mahomedan. If he be an enemy to the practice, it is neither a matter of regret or surprise; but until he declares his opinion, we can say nothing on the subject."

STEAM-NAVIGATION.

We ought not to have allowed the report of the arrival of the H.C.'s steamer *Diana* to have found its way into our columns, without welcoming into the waters of the Hoogly the first steamer that ever turned a paddle on this side of the Cape of Good Hope. Most of our readers will remember that this vessel was built a short period prior to the late war; and up to the time of her being purchased by Government and sent to Rangoon, was managed by the late Mr. Anderson; an individual who, we cannot but think, did not meet his deserts from the Calcutta, or perhaps we should say, the Bengal public.

The first to introduce steam-navigation into India, we fear that he, like most of those who originate improvements, obtained himself little advantage from them. While she holds together, the *Diana*, as the first Indian steamer, cannot but be an object of interest to all. To those who witnessed her doings in the Irrawaddy, and to whose minds her return to this port will recall many a day of enterprise and exertion, she will be peculiarly so. We understand that she has been at length obliged to come to Calcutta, for a thorough repair of the engines; which, it is scarcely necessary to say, they have never yet had. They have run with such occasional repairs as the engineers themselves could give, for a period of eight years; a proof at once of their original good quality, and of the care which has been taken of them. The *Diana* was not intended for a sea-going steamer, but her continued passages from port to port on the Tenasserim coast during the S.W. monsoon, have proved her to be sea-worthy.

The prospect of steam-navigation with England appears lately to have been darkened. We have reason, however, to believe that the subject is not altogether neglected at home, independent of the intended attempt of Mr. Waghorn. By a private letter, dated in August last, now before us, we perceive that a sufficient sum of money had been subscribed for the hull, &c. of a steamer, in the hope that the Court of Directors would have granted a loan of the engines. This, however, it appears, has been refused; but the project has not been given up. If attempted, the boiler is to be on a new principle—without chimney, only one-fifth the size of that of the *Enterprise*; and the consumption of coal is calculated not to exceed one-

third, with the additional advantage that refuse coal can be used without loss of power.—*John Bull*, March 28.

HINDU, MAHOMEDAN, AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS.

In the *Reformer*, Hindu paper, of March 1, is an essay, by a native correspondent, entitled "A Comparative View of the Three Indian Governments, viz. the Hindu, the Mahomedan, and the British." The description of the three forms is extremely superficial; the writer sums up their comparative merits as follows:

"Having finished this short sketch of the three forms of government, I will now call your attention to a comparative view of them. And here I would remark, that since they are all, in regard to India, absolutely monarchical in their nature, it necessarily follows, that the security of the lives and properties of the subjects must at all times depend more or less on the discretion of their rulers. I will not, however, dwell on this question, for the point I particularly wish to notice is the system of revenue adopted by these governments.

"Although, under the Hindoo rajahs, the subjects had no proprietary right in the land they cultivated, whereas such a right existed under the Mahomedan, and still does exist under the British rule, yet it may be observed, that the Hindoo rajahs never received, as the laws of Munoo direct, more than either one-sixth, or one-eighth, or one-twelfth of the actual produce of the season, according to the nature of the soil; which, on an average, exceeded by a trifle one-eighth of the produce. Besides, the taxes they levied full considerably short of those imposed by either of the two latter governments. Now, from the consideration of this circumstance, it appears plain, that under the Hindoo government the sovereign and the subject must have felt an equal interest in the improvement of the country, since the amount of revenue depended on the annual produce, and the sovereign could not force them to pay the revenue when the crops failed; therefore, they had no chance of being overpowered to any great extent. On the other hand, Mahomedan and English governments having established a fixed revenue, no reduction was made in favour of the cultivator on account of accidents; they could not, therefore, feel equally interested in the labours of the agriculturist. I will, however, admit that the present system allowing a proprietary right to the subjects, they must naturally feel more interest in the improvement of their lands, had the rate of revenue been the same with that of the Hindoo government; but the revenue having been increased considerably at the time of the Mahomedan pad-

shaws, and still further augmented under the British nation, this consideration entirely loses its importance. If to this increased rate of revenue we add all descriptions of taxes and duties which are eventually paid by the subjects, we may safely conclude, that instead of one-eighth going to the king, and the remaining seven-eighths to the subject, seven-eighths are appropriated by the government, and but one-eighth left to the subject."

The editor of the *Reformer* (a Hindu) makes the following judicious remarks upon the essay of his correspondent:

"That erroneous notions on political questions do exist among the natives, and that very extensively, can be easily believed from the numerous instances which we have been accustomed to see. It cannot, therefore, be denied, that it is necessary they should be publicly declared and corrected. The letter of 'An Impartial Investigator' may be looked upon as such, and we think a very few words are sufficient to shew the weakness of the foundation on which he has raised his elaborate structure. His drift, as it appears to us, is to give a preference to the Hindoo dynasty above the Mahomedan and the British. We have nothing to do with the difference which may obtain between the Hindoo and the Mahomedan dynasties, for they are both past, and a discussion regarding their comparative merits is not likely to be of any service to us. In regard to the comparative merits of the Hindoo and the British Indian governments, we must premise that there is no human institution in which defects may not be discovered, and it is not a fair way of arguing to draw general conclusions from particular premises. Our correspondent has attempted to point out one or two defects in the British system of government, and has thence drawn a conclusion that the Hindoo dynasty, which he says was free from these defects, was preferable. We would recommend him to extend his views a little further, and taking a general survey of both, consider maturely on which side the balance of defects preponderates. If he draws his conclusion from such a comparison, we have no doubt he will himself discover his mistake, and find that, taking all in all, the present Government is far more preferable to any which have preceded it."

CULINA BRAHMINS.

To the Editor of the *Cowmoodee*.

I hear that some residents in Calcutta have recently expressed a wish that, while the honour of the Kooleenus is preserved, they may be forbidden to marry many wives: this has filled me with the liveliest pleasure. How we (ladies,) suffer from the privilege they enjoy, I will inform you.

My father was a man whose family honour had been tarnished. He must have married in his time at least forty wives, yet he never was at home. He was born in the house of his grandfather, and passed his days either in the houses of his fathers-in-law or in wandering up and down the country. He sometimes came for four or five days to his fathers-in-law, after the lapse of several years; sometimes he visited them after an absence of ten years; but it was always a source of annoyance to him. My father's residence was four hundred miles from my grandfather's house. How frequently he visited us does not therefore need to be told. My grandfather had brought him from his country, and married him at once to my mother and her four sisters. He once visited the country as I have heard, and my mother and two of my aunts presented him with daughters. To the age of ten or twelve, neither my father nor my brothers ever took the least notice of us; but when they began to apprehend lest our mothers should give us in marriage of their own accord, five or six most stupid fellows of our brethren by other mothers, and of our maternal uncles, as well as our father, brought a bridegroom into the village equal in age to our oldest uncle and there remained concealed. Towards the evening, without the knowledge of our mother, and against our consent, they took us away and married us all to him at one stroke. This event occurred fifty years ago, in all which time I have not once seen my husband; whether he be alive or not, I am ignorant. I have passed my time in the house of my uncle, sometimes as a cook, sometimes as a servant. The proposed arrangement cannot benefit us. We have suffered that which was appointed for our destiny; but we rejoice, that others will not have to tread the same path.

SHREEMUTER UMUKER DABEE.

THE GARROWS.

We have heretofore noticed the disturbances among the Garrows. The government troops have lately been sent against them, and there have been some slight engagements, in which a few of the Garrows having suffered, they retreated to the mountains. The governor-general's agent, Mr. Scott, has therefore determined to pursue them into their own hills, for which purpose some troops have been assembled from Jorehat, and Jamalpore, who will soon proceed against them. We hope that their pride will now be lowered.

These fellows, though so contemptible, are exhibiting opposition to the power of the Hon. Company. Contemptible enemies must be repressed by corresponding exertions, as the Shastras testify. "A contemptible enemy is not to be subdued by valour."

Mr. Scott has assembled troops of such a character, that is to say, he has appointed to this service the Burmans who reside in the Company's territories, in company with some regular troops, which create a hope that the enemy will be speedily subdued. Be that as it may, the war with these wild stupid enemies costs the Company a lakh of rupees a year. The distress which many suffer I am unable to describe. The existence of this war fills the natives of Assam with dread; the revenue is diminished by 10 or 12,000 rupees, or even a greater sum. After the attack, I will send you intelligence that may transpire.—*Chundrika*.

INDIGO CULTURE.

The Editor of the *Sumachar Durpan* makes the following remarks upon the letter contained in the *Bungo Doot*, inserted in p. 80.

"As our paper is published both in the English and Bengalee languages, we consider ourselves pledged to bring before the European community the opinions of the natives on those subjects in which they are interested, and to lay before the natives the opinions entertained by the British community respecting their institutions.

"We have, therefore, this week, translated from the *Bungo Doot*, a letter on the subject of Indigo planters, that our European readers may be able to see, in what light some of the natives of the country regard the system by which indigo is at present raised. Let it not be inferred from this circumstance that we agree with the correspondent of the *Doot*. There is doubtless some exaggeration in his statements. He has also ascribed to the great body of indigo planters, those vices which characterize only a few individuals. In many districts the planters retain no club men, have no disputes with each other, and their ryots live in peace and happiness. The violence of which the writer in the *Doot* complains, is confined to but a few provinces; and even in those disturbed districts, there are to be found men of the most upright principles, who would willingly do any thing in their power to make the lives of the ryots comfortable, by the sweat of whose brow they are accumulating wealth. The violent passions and the unjust dealings of a few men ought not, therefore, to be attributed to the whole body. In the districts of Jessore, Dacca, Jalpore, and Kishnagur, there may possibly be men who hold the life of a native as cheap as that of a pariah dog, and who keep a large body of ruffians in constant pay. But why should the innocent suffer for the guilty? We heartily wish the system upon which the cultivation of indigo is in some places conducted could be radically changed. The introduction of this manu-

facture has been of the highest benefit to India. It gives bread to the poor; it affords support to an immense number of the middling classes of society who are interdicted by the *shastras* from manual labour; it enables the *suzemendar* to fulfil his engagements with government, and it gives us our only valuable article of export to Europe. Yet while it confers all these benefits on the country, we are sorry to perceive, in the general body of the people, a strong prejudice against the cultivation. This clearly points out the necessity of reform. Surely the government, which has overturned the empire of the great Mogul, is equal to the suppression of riots committed within fifty miles of the capital. We have heard, although we do not vouch for the fact, that, in some neighbouring districts, there are not fewer than *three hundred complaints weekly* in reference to indigo plantations. If there be no other mode of allaying the animosity which thus subsists between the cultivators and the planters, it would even be advisable, in our humble opinion, to lay a tax of a rupee or two on each maund of indigo in the disturbed districts, and from the proceeds of this impost to support an additional judge, whose sole business should be to settle indigo disputes. Let him be constantly moving about the district; let him endeavour to trace the root of the disorder, and suggest to government the most decisive remedies. Such an officer should above all things possess one qualification. He should be so complete a master of the colloquial Bengalee, so as to be able to converse freely with the ryots. If he were on the spot to inquire into every dispute, and vested with full powers to act, the planters might dismiss their clubmen, and thereby save the full amount of the additional tax.

"Considering, as we do, the cultivation of indigo as of the highest benefit to the country, a source of wealth and prosperity, we shall be forgiven for enquiring, whether a large share of the evils complained of may not be attributed to the very inadequate remuneration given to the ryots? If they were living at ease, we scarcely think there would be such perpetual disturbances. Those who cultivate corn exhibit no such insubordination. We are inclined to think that too many bundles of indigo are exacted for the rupee. We are acquainted with one gentleman, whose predecessor was held in universal horror, who, on being appointed to the factory, called the ryots and asked them how many bundles they could afford for the rupee, to live comfortably by the cultivation? They named one or two bundles for the rupee (we cannot remember which) less than their former master had exacted. The gentleman agreed to the arrangement, and the consequence has been the total absence of all disturbance, so that the Judge of the

district, on quitting his post for another appointment, declared in Court, that from this gentleman's factory there had not during two years been a single complaint.

"If the ryots were better paid for the indigo they raise, we are confident that they would not be so troublesome; and a small advance upon the price would not ruin any planter. We have conversed with many planters, and are inclined to think that the cultivators do not gain as much by a bigha of indigo plant as they do by one of corn or any other produce. If this be the case, we cannot wonder at their indisposition to receive advances."

Madras.

LAW.

The first law-term of the present year will finish this day.

The greater part of the causes have been trials *ex parte*, and there has been only one of any public interest, viz. that of "William Thomas Blenkinsop, v. Octavius Palmer," which was tried *ex parte* on the 17th instant. The plaintiff in this case was a Clergyman stationed at St. Thomas's Mount, and the defendant was a Military Surgeon, at the same station. The action was in trespass against the defendant for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. To spare the feelings of the parties themselves, and from a regard to public morals, and decorum, we forbear publishing the evidence in this case.—Verdict for the plaintiff, damages 20,000 rupees.—*Mad. Cour. Feb. 22.*

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 19.

John Croft Hawkins, a commander in the Indian navy, was this day arraigned for piracy. The indictment contained four counts. The crime charged in the first count was, for conveying certain persons (naming them) upon the high seas, from off Zanzibar, towards the harbour of Bombay, as slaves. The second count was the same as the first, only stating that the names of the persons conveyed were unknown. The third and fourth counts were the same, respectively, as the first and second, only stating, that the conveying was for the purpose of the persons conveyed being treated as slaves.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The following evidence was then adduced:—

Lieutenant Edward Sharp was called, but before he was sworn he inquired whe-

ther, as an officer on board the ship during the voyage, he was bound to give evidence.

After a little discussion, the judge (Sir J. Awdry) said the witness should be examined, but he need not answer any questions that he conceived might criminate himself; but until such questions were put to him, he saw no reason why the examination should not proceed.

Lieutenant Sharp was then sworn.—Witness is a lieutenant in the Indian navy; was first-lieutenant on board the H.C. sloop *Clive*, of which Capt. Hawkins was commander, on the 4th of January 1830, when he sailed from Bombay. Lieutenant G. Peters was second-lieutenant, Mr. Simon Fraser was assistant-surgeon, Mr. Wood was midshipman. After leaving Bombay we proceeded to Bassadore, then to Muscat; at Muscat we took a native on board. We then proceeded to Sucotra, thence to Zanzibar, and afterwards to Lindy. When we came to anchor in the river Lindy, Captain Hawkins went ashore, and returned the same evening, accompanied only by the boat's crew who took him ashore. The first time I went ashore, I went to a shaik's house, whose name was Nasora bin Esa. I saw some boys there. These boys were brought in to the presence of Captain Hawkins, and he and the shaik were speaking together. I did not understand their language. We remained ashore that day, and when we went aboard, the boys accompanied us, and came with us to Bombay. I did not see any money given to the boys, nor any written transactions. Nobody appeared to take any particular interest in the boys. I saw boys at the shaik's house on more than one occasion. On one occasion Dr. Fraser and the purser were there, but I don't know if the shaik was present. The boys were brought from within the house. I did not enter the house. Through an interpreter the boys were asked if they would go on board ship, who replied they were willing to go. The question was asked by the prisoner in Hindoostanee, and interpreted to the boys. I understand Hindoostanee. It was stated to the boys that they might return after a certain number of years; I think five years were mentioned. I can't recollect the exact words in which prisoner spoke. I recollect on another occasion being at the shaik's house. I saw one boy, the prisoner was present, and a similar conversation took place to that with respect to the other boys. There appeared no person interested for the boy; no money was given, and no writing passed. This boy was brought on board. A boy named Mitchell was also brought on board; I was not present when he came, but I saw him on board. He came to Bombay. I recollect his going on shore at Umboora with a seaman, who returned

without him; he was brought on board a day or two after, and was punished in the usual way for desertion: the Captain was present at the punishment. There were several native buglows near the ship at Lindy. I sent a boat to one of them by prisoner's order; two boys went in the boat but did not return; one boy's name was Thomas Westrey, but the name of the other I do not recollect. On the day the boat left the ship, three other boys came aboard; I think before the two boys left the ship. One of the three boys that came aboard had the name given to him of one of the boys that left the ship—the name was Thomas Westrey. I did not see where the three boys came from. The boys were entered in the roll by the captain's clerk, by order of the captain. It is customary for the captain to examine all entries. There were three boys, named Charles Fox, Walter Scott, and Charles Lucy; they were the three first boys who came on board. I recollect the long boat being sent away from the ship; I prepared it by order of the Captain. Ten or eleven lascars, the serang, and the interpreter, went in the boat. I did not observe any other persons in the boat but the men belonging to the ship, except the man we had taken on board at Muscat. I did not think any of the boys had been at sea before. When we left Lindy I think we had about thirty boys aboard. The age of the oldest was seventeen or eighteen years, that of the youngest about seven years. When we left Lindy we proceeded to Zanzibar. The long boat returned to us at Zanzibar. When the long boat returned, I was not on board; but when I came aboard I saw four new boys. We came from Zanzibar to Bombay with thirty-three boys.

Cross-examined.—The Company's ships always go with their colours flying. All the boys were treated as Europeans; they received pay and provision the same as European seamen; they were treated the same as English boys would be, and were an English boy to desert, he would receive the like punishment to that the African boy received for desertion. When the ship arrived in Bombay harbour on the 25th of June, the boys were allowed to exhibit themselves on board the same as English boys; there was no concealment. The Superintendent of the Indian Navy went on board to see the boys, when he came from Poona; it was nearly a month after the arrival of the vessel. Captain Cogan, the assistant-superintendent, came on board two or three days after the vessel arrived, and inspected the boys. All the boys aboard were allowed free communication with each other; no impediment whatever was thrown in their way. They appeared to be content with their situation.

Re-examined.—The whole crew were

removed on board the *Hastings* previous to the Superintendent inspecting the boys, in consequence of the *Clive* going into dock.

By the *Judge*.—I think five years was stated as the time for the boys to serve? The boy I stated at seven years of age was one of those to whom the term of five years was mentioned. I heard it mentioned to them aboard ship. I never knew a case before where native volunteers were taken on board that their names were changed. The boys never made any objection to be treated as Europeans; they were put into messes with Europeans, and never objected to it; they rather liked it. The majority of their ages were about fourteen or fifteen years; they were all old enough, so that in a few years their services would become valuable. There would be no objection to enlist European volunteers of their ages, and they would not be considered too young to be of service.

J. P. Willoughby, Esq., sworn.—I am acting secretary to Government. (Mr. Willoughby handed in attested copies of two letters, one from the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, and the other a reply from the Secretary to Government.)

To the Hon. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., President and Governor in Council.

Hon. Sir: Notwithstanding the very liberal offers made by Government to the Gogo lascars to enter in the service of the Hon. Company's marine, I am sorry to say it failed at the very moment, as I thought, of completion; between 300 and 400 having entered, when, all at once, without any apparent cause, they, to a man, broke their engagement, and refused leaving Gogo to join their ships. It then became necessary to consider what could be done to man the ships, so as at all times to be available as men of war, with a well-trained crew. To man entirely with Europeans will not only be very expensive but precarious; indeed, in time of war, nearly impossible, without having the seamen sent from England.

2. The class of seamen next to Europeans in this country for courage are the Seedee, or natives of Africa, from which race most of the Arab ships are manned, particularly the *Imaum* of Muscat. Many of them have been in this service, and they are represented as a brave, hard-working, and docile race, making good seamen, and assimilating well with the habits of the Europeans, who like them. As those people mostly come from about the east coast of Africa, I would beg permission to be allowed to send a cruiser there to see if we could get some of the young lads to enter for the service. I am told that we could get, in some parts of the coast, plenty of volunteers; and I have every hope that I shall be enabled, by entering those boys in time, to have a fine body of men to supply the places of the lascars, who, from serving only one cruise, can never be made available for the duties of war like the sepoys.

I have the honour to be, hon. Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) CHARLES MALCOLM.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay,
Nov. 18, 1839.

No. 1,149 of 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

To Captain Sir Charles Malcolm, Superintendent of the Marine.

Sir: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ult., and to convey to you the authority of the Hon. the Governor in Council to send the Hon. Company's ship of war *Clive*, under the command of Captain Hawkins, to the Gulf, and then to run down to the neighbourhood of Zanzibar, to ascertain whether Government can, through that means, obtain some young lads

from the east coast of Africa to man the Hon. Company's vessels of war, the vessel returning back to Bombay by the monsoon.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

Acting Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, Dec. 10, 1839.

Simon Fraser sworn.—I am an assistant-surgeon in the Hon. Company's service. I was appointed to the *Clive* in January 1830, and went in her to the coast of Africa. Went to Bassadore, and afterwards to Muscat. We took on board there a considerable number of Spanish dollars. We then proceeded to Socotra, Zanzibar, and the river Lindy. I went ashore at Lindy. I went to a shaikh's house in company with the first-lieutenant and Captain Hawkins. I went to the shaikh's house on my arrival, and every day during my stay at Lindy. I generally met the prisoner at the shaikh's house in the evening. It was a sort of fort. I heard several conversations pass between the prisoner and the shaikh; there were several allusions made to boys. I never went on duty to the shaikh's house. I saw three or four African boys there. They came from a room, and remained in the court-yard. I believed the boys came out in consequence of a conversation between Captain Hawkins and the shaikh. Nobody came with them; I heard a bolt or lock drawn; but do not know whether the bolt was inside or outside of the door. Captain Hawkins, the first-lieutenant, and another person, who frequently acted as interpreter, were present; he interpreted on this occasion. As far as I could understand, the Captain wished him to explain to the boys that they were going in the *Clive*, to remain for five years, and then, if they liked, to return to their country. I am sure that is what the Captain wished to be said to the boys, but I cannot tell what was said to them, not understanding the language. They were sent on board the *Clive*; they had no other clothing than longooties. No money passed, nor was any writing given. There were no marks on the persons of the boys. I recollect going up the river Lindy. The captain, the first-lieutenant, the purser, myself, the boatswain, two or three midshipmen, the boat's crew, and a guide, were in the boat. We remained there one night. I saw a good many African boys there. I cannot say if any conversation passed between the captain and the shaikh about the boys; the shaikh spoke Arabic. Three boys accompanied us back; they came on board with us. I saw no money, nor any writing given. The *Clive* was at Lindy very near a month; we arrived at the latter end of April, and remained till the 24th of May. I recollect seeing the *Nacodah* of a native vessel on board the *Clive*. When he was on board, he was surrounded by a considerable number of boys. I did not see him come on

board; two or three boys were on board before he came. The captain was sitting in his cabin, and the first-lieutenant and some boys were also in the cabin; scarcely any conversation took place in the cabin. I do not recollect having seen any money going over the ship's side. I heard the captain say that the money that was taken at Muscat was for the purpose of giving bounties to the volunteers; but I do not recollect at what part of the voyage. I recollect one of the boys being dead; he was dead when I saw him. I believe he was sick, and complained of a slight headache on the night before.

Cross-examined.—The boys who came out of the house accompanied us to the vessel; they appeared quite happy going to the ship; they were afterwards clothed like other people on board the ship.

By the Judge.—Going from the shaik's house to the boat, the captain gave one of the boys his musket to carry, and he appeared pleased. The boy that died had no appearance of disease, nor any external injury.

George Peters sworn.—I am a lieutenant in the Indian navy; was on board the *Clive* on her voyage to Lindy. We received money on board at Muscat, but I do not know how much; it was placed in the steerage in a chest, and was under the captain's charge. About ten days after we arrived at Lindy, ten boys were brought on board; about twenty more came on board whilst we remained at Lindy. The launch was sent from the ship; it had no boys on board when it went away; when it came back four boys were on board. The interpreter went in the launch, and took some money with him; I do not know how much he took, or whether he brought any back or not. Whilst on shore on leave, one boy ran away; other boys who had leave returned.

By the Judge.—They had leave on condition to return in the evening; about twenty obtained leave.

Lieut. Sharp recalled.—Some money was taken on board at Muscat: there were some thousand of dollars, but I do not know the amount. A great sum of money went out at Lindy. Some trifling articles were received on board, but I believe not to the whole amount.

Cross-examined.—It is usual in the service to draw money at Muscat to pay expenses along the coast when going on an expedition. There were four African boys on board before we left Bombay. The European and African part of the ship's crew always went on shore on Sunday; they conversed freely with the natives. The four Africans taken from Bombay had English names; I believe they understood their own language, for I saw them conversing with the other boys soon after they came on board.

Asiat. Jour. N. S. Vol. 6. No. 22.

Shaik Moideen sworn.—I was serang on board the *Clive* in 1830, and went in her to Lindy. I went in the launch from Lindy to Keshoorou. Mahomed Ibrahim, a native pilot, two of the shaik of Lindy's men, and a lascar crew, were in the launch. I was ordered to go with the dubash where he desired me. There were two bags of money put into the boat; one was loose, and the other was tied. The dubash and the two men left us at Keshoorou, and returned in twelve days, bringing three boys with them. When they went, I do not know whether they took any money. Mahomed, the dubash, had charge of the money. No money was paid to the boys in my presence. No one was attending on the boys except Mahomed and the two men I took in the boat. The two men then left us, and I took the boys into the boat. We then went to Kirbinja. The dubash again went away about twelve o'clock, and returned at four, bringing with him a man and a boy. He called to me to bring the boat nearer the shore, which I did; he then asked me to give him twenty-four dollars out of the boat. He gave them into the boy's hand, who immediately transferred them to the man who accompanied them. The man to whom the money was given then went away, and the boy came with Mahomed Ibrahim into the boat, which proceeded to Zanzebar. There were then four boys in the boat, who were taken on board the *Clive*.

Cross-examined.—The launch was away from the ship nineteen or twenty days. During this time we used to go ashore for provisions; rice and vegetables were purchased by Mahomed Ibrahim; I do not know to what amount. The four boys came willingly; they were not brought by force.

Re-examined.—I cannot say how much the provisions cost. Two bags of rice and some vegetables were purchased: in Bombay the rice might cost five or six rupees a bag, and the vegetables about seven rupees.

By the Judge.—After the boys came into the boat, I remained one day, as there was not sufficient water to take the boat out. The boys could have escaped if they wished; they got out of the boat and returned to it themselves. The man to whom one of the boys gave the dollars did not appear to be a relative; he merely said, when he went away, "I'm going."

Captain R. Cogan produced the following copy of the instructions given to Capt. Hawkins on leaving Bombay, in the *Clive*, in January 1830:—

No. 90 of 1830.

To J. C. Hawkins, Esq., Acting Commander of the Hon. Company's Sloop of War *Clive*, by Captain Sir Charles Malcolm, Knt., Superintendent of the Hon. Company's Marine, &c.

Having received on board your provisions and stores for four months, and

for five

(I)

months, with as much good biscuit as you can stow, you are hereby required and directed to proceed to sea in the Hon. Company's sloop of war *Clive*, under your command, and make the best of your way to Bassadore, where you are to land the stores and provisions, and deliver the packets and letters under your charge to the senior officer; should that officer not find it necessary to detain you, or should no senior officer be there, or any order left for your guidance, you will proceed in the object of your voyage as detailed in your orders herewith enclosed.

Your strictest attention is required to the General Order dated 3d October 1839.

Given under my hand at Bombay, this 4th day of January 1840.

(Signed) CHARLES MALCOLM.

P.S.—If the completing the *Clive* to the above order in spirits and biscuits is likely to detain her, she will complete at Bassadore with sufficient to last her until the middle of June.

(Signed) C. M.

To J. C. Hawkins, Esq., Acting Commander, Hon. Company's Sloop of War *Clive*.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Jan. 4, 1840.

Sir: It having been deemed expedient by this government, as per inclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Secretary Willoughby, under date 10th Dec. 1839, to raise seamen for the Hon. Company's marine, from the coast of Africa and the adjacent islands, you are, after having performed the instructions contained in my letter (No. 20 of 1839) of this date, directed to proceed to the coast of Africa and islands in its vicinity, for that purpose, and adopt the best means for entering for the service as many able-bodied lads as you can, in age from twelve to eighteen, free from all disease or bodily infirmity, and of that compact symmetry best calculated for seamen.

You are authorized to employ, on reasonable terms, an agent to assist you in this duty, and to give these lads the bounty agreeable to the regulation, or a reasonable sum more, should that not be thought a sufficient inducement.

You will rate these lads as marine boys on board your ship, and pay the strictest attention to their morals, and the speedy attainment of their profession; and you will perform this duty with the strictest delicacy and consideration, and avoid, as much as possible, giving umbrage to the Mahomedan governments; as upon the success of this measure the efficiency of the Hon. Company's marine service will very materially depend.

You will keep a private journal of every transaction that occurs during your cruise, which will be forwarded to me on your return; with a report on what you consider the best means of engaging the lads for the service.

You will visit the island of Socotra going and coming, and report on the anchorage at both sides of the island, with such facilities or advantages it may possess for forming a coal depot on it, for the steam navigation between this island and the Red Sea.

You are to engage no more than sixty of the Seedy boys, as that number will be sufficient for the present.

You are to instruct Lieutenant Peters, in conjunction with the master, to make a useful survey of such ports and harbours at Socotra and other places, that may be useful to navigation in general, but to detain the vessel as little as possible from the more important duties on which you are engaged.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) CHARLES MALCOLM,
Superintendent.

Captain Cogan also produced a copy of the list of the ship's crew, signed by Captain Hawkins, showing the dates of entry and names given to thirty-four African boys.

An African interpreter was called in, but previous to his being sworn as interpreter, Mr. Morley desired to ask him a question, which was complied with.

Mr. Morley.—Did you not tell one of the African boys that he was to tell the

grand jury that he went unwillingly on board the *Clive*?—I did not.

Two African interpreters were then sworn.

Mitchell, an African boy, after being questioned as to the nature of an oath, was then sworn and examined.—My name is Mitchell; my native name is Nurse. The name of my tribe is Mohiou. I do not recollect my father and mother. I left my country four years ago. I was very young when I left, and do not recollect how old I was. I was about the size of the youngest of our boys. When I left my country I came to Lindy and was purchased. Nasora was my master in Lindy. Nasora's man brought me to Lindy. When I came to Lindy, I was working at my liberty. Nasora gave me work; he was the ruler of the country. I thought I was a slave.

You spoke about having been purchased, what did you mean by that?—They could not make us slaves by acts of purchase; but if we desired to go, they let us go.

Do you recollect going on board ship?

—I was asleep when I was taken on board; I was asleep at night; and the next morning a white man came to me and said, "go aboard ship," and I went. [Witness here pointed out the prisoner as the person who told him to go on board ship.]

Do you understand for what purpose you were going aboard?—I thought in my heart that I was purchased.

Were you willing to go aboard?—When I was told to go, I went.

Would you rather have remained on shore, or go aboard?—I was a slave; and being helpless, I went.

Suppose your master told you, if you liked to go, you could go; or if you wished to remain, you might remain; what would you have done?—The captain told me, and I went along with him.

Did you go on board?—Yes.

Did you ever leave the ship?—No; I was always aboard.

Did you ever receive any punishment aboard?—Yes, I was punished by the captain.

Was that off Lindy?—When the ship came from Lindy into the harbour of Umboura, I was flogged.

Do you know why you were flogged?—I ran away in Umboura; I was afterwards seized and flogged.

What was your reason for running away?—The people of my caste on board ship said to me, why do you stay here? these people are not good.

Did you receive any money at Lindy?—I did not, nor at any other place till I came to Bombay.

Were you told at Lindy, or any other place, that you would be allowed to return to Lindy at any future time?—No.

Have you received any money since you came to Bombay?—Yes, I receive regular pay.

Lieutenant Sharp was recalled, and said witness was one of the boys brought from Africa. He was not present when he was negotiated for.

Mitchell examined by the Judge.—When the captain told you to go aboard, did the captain speak to you or any one else for him?—The captain himself spoke to me.

Did he speak to you in any way that you could understand?—I did not understand.

Did any one else explain it to you?—The captain himself told me.

By the *Advocate General*.—You said something about four men, who are they?—I do not know.

Did they understand your language?—No.

How could you understand Captain Hawkins when you did not know his language?—I did not understand him, but I went.

By the *Judge*.—Did the captain, Nasora, or any one else, speak to you about going aboard ship whilst you were in Lindy?—No.

Did they say any thing to you at all?—When the captain came there they said nothing to me.

Was the country you came from to Lindy far away or near?—Near. I was fifteen days coming; I came by land.

Had you ever been at sea before you went aboard the ship?—I used to go to the shore to look at the sea.

By the *Advocate General*.—Did the white man by any signs indicate to you that you were to go on board?—He did.

Was the ship then in sight?—It was.

William Hays, another African boy, sworn.—I have forgotten my native name, it is so many years ago. I recollect going aboard ship; I was called Beer before that time. My country is near Mohiou; from thence I came to Lindy. I was at Lindy one day, and the next day was put on board. Nasora bin Esa purchased me one day, and the next day he sent me aboard. I came from my country to Lindy in one day. Mahomed bin Esa put me in a boat and went away; he sent a Seedy with me, and when I went aboard I saw white men. There were six boys in the boat. I did not receive any money before I came aboard ship; I have received money since I have been in Bombay. I was a slave in Oongan. I was working in the house of Nasora bin Esa; he gave me fish to eat. I never received any money in my own country. I recollect my father; he taught me to work when I was with him; he was a tiller of the ground; he taught me to sow seeds. My father was his own master, but my mother was a slave; my

father had land of his own. After I left my father I went to service with Moogessa; he fed me and gave me clothes. I occasionally asked leave to go away for two or three days, and obtained it. The captain asked me if I would go with him, and I said I would. A man told me that the captain said if I liked I might go with him, and I said I would. I was tied in Lindy.

One of the African boys, named Thomas Westrey, was next called into court, and when placed in the witness-box his head could scarcely be seen; he appeared not more than six years old. Seven or eight other African boys were called in, and Lieutenant Sharp was recalled, who identified them all as being some of the boys brought in the *Clue* to Bombay.

The case for the prosecution here closed.

On the prisoner being called upon for his defence, he read it from a paper which he held in his hand. The only evidence produced was to the prisoner's character, when Major Dunsterville, Captain Cogan, Dr. Barra, and Captain Clendon, were called, who spoke in the highest terms as to the prisoner's being a humane and honourable man.

The learned Judge charged the jury, minutely commenting upon the different parts of the evidence as he proceeded.

The jury then retired, and upon their return gave a general verdict of *guilty*, but with a strong recommendation to mercy, from the peculiar circumstances under which the prisoner had been placed.

In reply to two questions put to them by the Judge, they stated their belief to be—1st, that the boys came willingly on board; 2d, that they were obtained by purchase.

April 12.

A motion having been made by the defendant's counsel in arrest of judgment, the court this day heard and overruled the objection. The learned judge stated it as his opinion that the judgment should not be arrested, but that in consideration of what had been advanced upon the subject, he was willing to respite the sentence till the next sessions, when the bench would probably be full, in case the prisoner should prefer such a course being taken. However, after some consultation, his counsel stated that the prisoner wished the sentence to be passed without further delay;—in consequence of which his lordship addressed him in the following terms:

“ You stand convicted of the capital crime of piracy, in breaking the laws passed for abolishing the slave trade,—laws the efficiency of which has been for some time past an object of peculiar solicitude with the legislature, and the enforcing of which is entrusted to your profession, as one of its peculiar, and, in time of

peace at least, its most important duties. But whilst your situation, as a gentleman and a naval officer, can only be considered as aggravating your offence, I am happy to say that it is not sullied by any of those additional horrors, which, though not essentially necessary to constitute the crime of the African slave-trade, have given to its picture some of its blackest features, and have perhaps chiefly tended to excite public indignation against it. That the slaves were kindly treated when on board your ship, is undisputed; and I give you full credit for the honesty of your conviction, that you were conferring on them the blessings of christianity and civilization. But the rule is universal, that *no man may do evil that good may come*, and the plea has been in this case expressly disallowed by the legislature, as it was upon that very plea that the slave-trade, now abolished, was originally defended among civilized nations.

"Nor will it avail you, except in mitigation, that you satisfied your own mind that the boys were willing to serve. The jury, on sufficient evidence, have found that to be the fact; but in so finding they have done justice to your humanity at the expense of your discernment; for the slightest reflection must have convinced you, that even if you could have made a slave comprehend that it was your purpose to give him an option, it was such an option as he never could dare to exercise; as a refusal would only leave him to the vengeance of the master whose plans that refusal had defeated. Nor, supposing the slave's willingness to be ascertained, could it be allowed to justify his being purchased without at once rendering the abolition-laws waste paper; except, indeed, as far as they would then tend to aggravate the horrors of the trade. For however difficult it may be to communicate with the individuals themselves, European slave-dealers would have no difficulty in making persons in the *Shuk of Lindy's* condition understand, that such previous ill-treatment, as would make any change acceptable as a relief, was indispensable to the safety of the traffic. On this, amongst other grounds, I am satisfied that such consent as a slave could give will not vary the law of the case. In one or two instances, indeed, those who were taken are such children that the very mention of their consent would be a mockery, and that it is hard to believe it was really intended that they should go home after four or five years. The arbitrary act also of changing their names was eminently calculated to obstruct their availing themselves of the permission, and strongly characterizes the actual slavery of their condition, however beneficially the master's power may have been intended to be exercised.

"I do not, however, impute to you that

these things were done on sordid calculation; they were more probably the casual circumstances of a course of conduct substantially unjustifiable. You were probably induced by zeal for the service, and by anxiety to distinguish yourself as an active officer, to do that by illegal means which you found it impracticable to do legally, and to think yourself at liberty to misapply, in the purchase of slaves for the service, those funds with which you were entrusted expressly as a bounty to volunteers.

"The case being one of novelty and importance, though I confess I do not think it one of much difficulty, I am glad that I feel it my duty, on other grounds, to adjudge a punishment of such a nature, that before the heaviest part will have been suffered, you will be able to learn whether the opinion of those who advise his Majesty at home differs from mine; but after giving much weight to the jury's very proper recommendation to the utmost lenity of the court, I could not feel myself justified in sentencing you for such a violation of a law, which is under the particular charge of the naval profession, to less punishment than what I am going to pronounce. The sentence of the court is, *That you be transported to the east coast of New South Wales for the term of seven years.*"

On the day succeeding that on which the foregoing sentence was pronounced, the negro boys brought by the *Clive* from Zanzibar were taken before Mr. De Vitre, the senior magistrate of Police, and informed, through an interpreter, that they were to consider themselves at perfect liberty to go wherever they pleased. They were given to understand that the usual bounty would be paid them if they would return on board ship, but that in case they wished to go back to their parents, care would be taken to send them to the country from where they came. The elder ones resolutely declined both offers; they appeared in high spirits, and persevered in the determination to remain on shore. They appeared, however, alarmed at the consequences of the younger ones following their example, and, after a little persuasion, proceeded in prevailing upon a large number of them to return on board ship.—*Bomb. Cour.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native Education Society, held on the 19th April, the Right Honourable the Earl of Clare took the chair. The prize boys of the English school read and translated *viva voce* from *Mahratta* into English, and were examined in the higher

branches of mathematics. The boys read English very fluently, and all present seemed highly delighted at the progress they had made. The Mahratta and Goojrathce scholars were examined in their several languages. The prizes were then distributed by the Governor, in awarding which his Lordship expressed himself much pleased with what he had seen. The report was then read by the secretary, which shortly detailed the result of the Society's labours since its establishment. It appeared that about 250 boys had entered the English school, fifty had left it with a competent knowledge of the language, of geography, and mathematics.

The Society has fifty-six Guzerathee and Mahratta schools, containing about 3000 boys under a course of education. The report further mentioned that the schools at Poona, Kaira, Surat, and Dharwar appeared the most flourishing, and Mr. Elphinstone, it was stated, had taken much trouble in assisting the Society's views. Among the books in the press we observed a Mahratta and English Dictionary nearly finished, which has been the fruits of five years of labour and diligence, unremittingly carried on by Capt. Molesworth and the two Mr. Candys. Translations of other useful books were noticed as nearly ready. The report stated that the sum realized for the Elphinstone Professorship amounted to 2,16,314 rs. ; the out-standing balance was 36,950 rs. A professor is, we believe, soon expected out, the gift being in the hands of Mr. Elphinstone. We were glad to hear that the Society had in contemplation the opening one of the west scholarships. The funds of the Society were most flourishing, having a balance in hand amounting to rs. 18,169 : 3 : 7. On moving the several resolutions, some interesting addresses were made. The Noble President remarked that he had a difficult task to perform, following in the footsteps of two such men as had preceded him, but that he would never yield to any in anxiety for the welfare of the institution, and an earnest desire to do it all the good that lay in his power. Mr. Newnham, Sir John Awdrey, Jugonath Sunkersett, Franjee Cawajee, and Cursetjee Monackjee also addressed the meeting.—*Bombay Courier*, April 16.

SIR J. P. GRANT.

The *Bombay Gazette* has the following paragraph relating to this personage (who, though summoned to England, seems in no haste to quit Calcutta), and we are at a loss to guess whether it be grave or jocular. Referring to a paragraph in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, respecting the condition of the steamer *Enterprise* (which paragraph the editor of the *Gazette* contradicts, as

"very incorrect"), it is observed: "It will be seen by the following paragraph from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, that the steam vessel, in which that estimable man Sir John Peter Grant proceeded to Calcutta, has been found to have a hole in her bottom. This vessel it must be borne in mind, was only just out of dock, at the time of her departure from Bombay. We say nothing, but we feel the more. That the life of so eminent a man should have been so risked, we shudder at;—that he has been preserved we rejoice at, how much, few can tell." Laud we the gods!

CONVEYANCES FROM PANWELL TO POONAH.

Vehicles for passengers have begun to run between Panwell and Poonah. They consist at present of a sociable, a shigrampo, buggies, and a carriage (no name) of "a peculiar construction, capable of accommodating three passengers with comfort." On the completion of the new road on the Bhore Ghaut, two mail coaches are to be started to run regularly. A person who travelled the route, states that he left Bombay at seven o'clock p.m., and reaching Panwell at midnight, found a phaeton ready, in which he was conveyed safely and comfortably to the foot of the Ghaut, where he found palankeens prepared to carry the passengers to Khandalla, where a barouche was waiting, in which they reached Poonah at two p.m. on the ensuing day, making the period occupied in the journey ten hours—one passed in the tavern at Panwell, another at breakfast at Wurgoom, and another lost in changing horses five times. The rate of travelling was eight miles an hour over a road in excellent order. The fares, inside forty rupees, outside fifteen.

Persia.

The *Bombay Courier*, of April 16th, has the following extract of a letter from Persia, dated in December last: "In Persia we have our troubles, which at any other time might have been sufficiently interesting. Hassan Allee Meerza, Governor of Kerman, and brother by the same mother to the Prince of Sheeraz, has invested the citadel of Yezd, which is held by Abdul Rozak Khan, hereditary chief of the province. This person two years ago drove from the government of that country one of the Shah's sons, and has since maintained himself in a kind of semi-independent authority, sending presents to the Shah occasionally, and neither paying the regular revenue of the province nor obeying the royal firmans. Hassan Allee Meerza marched from Kerman to reduce the refractory chief, in which he has not

yet succeeded, and the Shah, alarmed by Hassan Allee's proceedings, which indicate an intention of marching to Ispahan, as soon as Yezd shall have fallen, has called on Abbas Meerza to march an army into Arak nominally for the reduction of Yezd, but really (as it is supposed) to keep his brother in check.

"Hassan Allee declares that, if the prince royal should march an army against Yezd, he will oppose him, for that he considers Yezd his own. The chief of Yezd, believing that Abbas Meerza cannot move his army to so great distance, says he will submit to Abbas, but to no one else. Hassan Allee is very popular in Arak, and it is supposed that he has been encouraged by the tribes of that province and of Fars and Kerman to oppose the prince royal, with a promise of support should he march to Ispahan. Abbas is collecting his troops at Jingan, on the road to Tehran, and proposes to march upon Koone, whence his motions will be regulated by circumstances.

"The Shah, it is said, will take no part in the business, leaving Abbas Meerza, as heir to the throne, to defend his own pretensions, and support Abdul Rezak Khan (who offers to submit to him) should he think himself capable of doing so. This appeal the prince royal cannot disregard without a terrible loss of character, and his rival is a man of courage, liberality, and enterprise, and though by his friends to have too much confidence in himself to retire without striking a blow. A civil war is therefore very generally anticipated, but I think it quite as probable that the difference will be compromised. In the mean time all here is bustle and preparation for the campaign; money, however, is wanting, though every man in the province who had any has been squeezed, and all the district governments put up to auction. Five thousand infantry, three thousand cavalry, two troops of horse artillery, and a dozen heavy brass guns will however be collected, and if properly commanded and paid (which in Persia they are not likely to be), ought to suffice to put down any rival this country could at this moment turn out against the prince royal. But, of course, every thing will be mismanaged, and the result left to chance.

"If the parties do come to blows, this contest may have the good effect of deciding the question of the succession before the throne shall have become vacant. It may be infinitely injurious to our interests if Abbas Meerza should be induced to call in the aid of Russia, which, if he gets the worst of it in the first encounter, he most infallibly will do. I wish we had some more officers here to keep things right in the army, and to assist deciding the matter."

China.

CONSEQUENCES OF OPEN TRADE.

A writer in the *India Gazette* of Calcutta (a free-trade paper), who appears well-informed upon Chinese topics, makes the following remarks upon the trade with China, with reference to its being opened to British merchants. They are well worthy of attention, as indicative of the policy which such opening will probably force upon us:—

"I have advanced that the policy of the Chinese government is to avoid forcing foreigners to extremity. I have inferred that their extraordinary expenditure depends greatly upon foreign commerce. There are, however, other causes which would make it extremely difficult for their government to dispense with any part of its foreign trade. All the best exports from that country are produced in the provinces to the northward of Canton. The tea, the richest silk, the best nankeens, the most delicate porcelain and lacquered-ware, even the finest fruits, are all found there. The woollens, which are the principal imports into China by the Company, are articles of luxury, merely, at Canton. In the northern provinces, warm clothing is necessary, and thither the woollens go, as far as their high price will admit of. Both exports and imports pass to their destination through the interior of the country; paying a high duty in every city which they pass through. Independently of the expense of boating on the rivers and canals, those goods employ a vast number of men to carry them across the Meylin mountain, which bounds the Canton province to the northward. Every chest of tea is borne there, for eighteen miles, on men's backs: the green tea has, besides, to make another portage at the northern extremity of the Fokien province. Now, imagine a stoppage of the trade, which should throw the whole of these porters and boatmen, the manufacturers, and the tea-cultivators, out of employment for twelve months, and that in a country disaffected to the reigning dynasty, and filled with secret societies, whose object is to get rid of it. Opium, the largest import into China, equal in value to the price paid to the Chinese for tea, is all smuggled, and nearly all goes to the north by sea. The balance of the duty-paying trade is, therefore, greatly in favour of the Chinese. Since the imports pay a much larger share of the duties and charges of transit through the country than the exports, it appears to the Chinese, who are little versed in political economy, that they are much the gainers by the transaction. It is pretty certain, then, from this and other causes mentioned before, that the Chinese government cannot afford to lose the foreign

trade. I will affirm that they dare not interdict it.

"The only substitute proposed for the authority of the committee in China, when the trade shall be laid open, is a king's consul. It will be easy, no doubt, to give him the same power which the committee now possesses—to prevent British vessels entering the harbour or delivering cargo, in case that he is obliged to contend against the exactions and regulations of the 'thief-takers,' *soucars*, or linguists of Canton. But, in that event, who is to pay the demurrage for detention of the ships? £600 *per diem* is little to a monopolist who clears a million and a half sterling of profit per annum; but if that sum, or half of it, have to be paid by private merchants, whose competition will not allow of great profits, we may be sure that there will be a prodigious clamour against his British Majesty's Government for compensation. Nay more; the free-traders will, I think, in directing the whole force of the manufacturing and mercantile interest, which is now arrayed against the monopoly, towards compelling the ministers of the Crown to deliver them from the vexations and exorbitance of the local government, and its subalterns of Canton. Were I a British merchant I should go further, and take merit to myself, beyond that of Mr. Crawford, for demanding of the British Government thus early, that it procure for its subjects free and unmolested access to the northern ports of China. I would stake my mercantile existence that, after the Chinese were satisfied of their incompetence to eject us, the British trade with that empire would increase in a greater ratio than it has done in India since the relaxation of the Company's monopoly. *It is pure humbug to talk now-a-days of the law of nations.* It has been violated by every state in Europe, and by none more than Great Britain, whenever it was found convenient to do so; and Vattell, now sells at every book-auction for less than an old song, even when put up in the same lot with the Evidence on East-India Affairs, and all manner of 'Considerations' on the Government and Trade of the British Empire in the East.

"Every resident in China, who has given his attention to the subject, believes a rupture with the Chinese to be inevitable, two or three years after the opening of trade. No one doubts the result. The British power must prevail. It may involve the necessity, under the present reign, of building another Fort William, which will cost some crores of rupees beyond the expense of the war. But a five per cent. loan in Calcutta will readily furnish the ways and means, and the other half of the batta, if there be any end to it, may go to keep down the interest. Here, however, considerations of remote danger arise."

THE HONG MERCHANTS.

Howqua, the senior hong merchant, was a linguist, I believe, or something inferior. It matters little; he is undoubtedly a man of talent, and the only hong merchant who has a clear perception of the danger awaiting his country, by contact with the British. His views on this head are acutely sharpened by self-interest; for every rupture, terminate as it may, draws upon his treasures. He is, therefore, a staunch adherent to the policy of restricting foreigners within as narrow limits as possible—the only expedient likely to occur to an intelligent Chinese, in the present state of their knowledge. He is generally supposed to be enormously rich; but I doubt if his coffers be found so well filled after his death as is expected. Puan-kequa's hong is conducted by Tingqua, who was a subaltern in the Chinese army, prior to turning merchant. He is a shrewd sensible man, who has as little as possible to do with the mandarins. Both he and Howqua have long since discovered that they were unequal to cope with free traders. They have confined themselves entirely to the Company's business, and have prospered accordingly. Mowqua, the hong merchant, is a debauchee. His brother, who conducts the business of the hong, is a respectable man; but his credit has not been good for some time past, and he is only kept up by Howqua's assistance. Chunqua, the hong merchant, is an imbecile. His brother, the active partner, was once a deputy collector in the government employ; but he peculated, and was banished to Ele in Tartary: on his return he turned merchant, acting first for his father, and latterly for the brother. Two years ago he retired from Canton to his native province of Nanking, carrying with him, it is said, some six lacs of dollars. The hong broke in consequence. One of the objects of the discussions last year was to bring this man back, which was achieved. He is now at Canton. Kinqua has dipped deep into barter with Americans, parsees, and free-traders generally. He has been on the verge of ruin for years, and is only saved by the good management of an honest, intelligent, shopkeeper, whom he has taken into partnership. There were but three other hong merchants at the commencement of the discussions with the local government, who are men of no capital or consideration, and confine themselves to their shares of the Company's trade.—*India Gaz., Mar. 2.*

STORM ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIERS.—

On the 24th of April, in the Russian possessions on the frontiers of China, a dreadful hurricane, accompanied by a thick snow, commenced at nine in the morning, and continued without intermission until

the 28th at midnight. The snow blocked up all communication with the neighbouring posts. The inhabitants of the forts and neighbouring villages have experienced immense losses in cattle—namely, 3,494 horses, 9,193 horned beasts, 7,134 sheep, and 14 camels. The loss is estimated at 216,000 rubles. Without reckoning the young animals of this season, not one of which remains. Two of the dependent posts of the frontier of Fort Tchindat-Tourrow-Rouieff have also suffered considerably; and what renders the situation of the inhabitants still more deplorable is, that the extraordinary flood has rendered communication very difficult, some of them having been obliged to quit their houses and seek safety in the neighbouring heights.—*Constitutionnel*.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Press.—A new weekly paper, under the title of the *Sydney Herald*, has appeared at Sydney. It is very respectably printed, and, as far as we can judge from the first number (April 18th), likely to be conducted with ability and temper. Another paper, called *Life in Sydney*, we observe, is about to appear.

Sydney College.—A letter has been received from the Under Secretary of State, regarding the proceedings which took place about fifteen months since, at the laying the foundation of the Sydney College. The opinion of his Excellency the Governor had not been received at the date of the letter, though it was anxiously anticipated. The proceedings seem to have excited considerable interest, and accounts may be expected in a few weeks, regarding the probability of government patronage. The institution, we are glad to hear, is not on the decline. We should feel equal interest in both the rival institutions, the Sydney College and the King's School, if they are founded on a basis equally liberal.

The Magistracy.—A new commission under the great seal of the colony, dated 22d April, contains the names of 128 persons as justices of the peace for the colony. The list comprizes 65 naval and military officers; 8 surgeons, now or lately with colonial appointments; 14 civil officers; 28 country gentlemen; and 13 merchants. Some complaints are made that a preference has been given to the court and camp, to the exclusion of the monied and mercantile interests of the colony.

Steam Navigation.—A steam vessel, named the *Surprise*, built in the colony, was about to commence plying, as a passenger-boat, between Sydney and Paramatta.

A much larger steam vessel is on the stocks, which is to be schooner-rigged, and internally fitted up in the most comfortable manner. The engine is of sixteen horse power, and was originally destined for a steam-boat in the Isle of France, where it was fitted up. The vessel is to be constructed upon improved principles, presenting a larger surface to the action of the fluid, giving her a sharp and deep keel, for a flat bottom, and curved sponsons in place of perpendicular sides, raising the centre of her paddle wheels to lessen the force of her dead or back water on the paddle boards. She will go up William's River to Clarence town; Hunter's River to Wallace's Plains; and it is supposed that she will make a passage from Hunter's River to Sydney, from sunrise to sunset.

Melville Island.—It is said that orders are expected from home to re-colonise Melville Island. The settlement was, perhaps, abandoned prematurely; but now that it has been given up, it seems scarcely advisable to resume it without proper consideration and investigation. Men who formed part of the settlement, speak of it with rapture, as a place where every production grows luxuriantly. This inducement is not to be overlooked, in connection with the probability of an intercourse with the Malays; and the right acquired, by settlement, to the northern parts of the Island, which are claimed by the Dutch, from discovery. It is to be regretted that the natives are hostile, to a degree of ferocity seldom exhibited elsewhere. The Malay proas frequently touched at the place, and work was done for them by the blacksmith, who made knives and other articles for their use. They were most punctual in their payments, which were effected with rice and other commodities. When an agreement was once made between the parties, no deviation from it was permitted. Should Melville Island be converted into a penal settlement, and should, in the course of years, a beneficial intercourse be affected between it and the Malay Islands, another settlement might be made in the vicinity of Shark's Bay. The coast of this vast island may then be thoroughly explored, which it never has been, notwithstanding the various voyages undertaken to effect it. Perhaps the intended voyage of Capt. Fitzclarence, on discovery, may be connected with this object; but whether the new ministry will carry on or abandon the project, time alone will determine.—*Sydney Herald*, April 25.

Formation of a New Society.—A society has lately been formed in Sydney similar in nature and objects to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, save, that it proposes to foster domestic manufactures, and the production of all those commodities which the colonists are capable of

raising and manufacturing themselves, so as to save the value (money or produce) which are being annually remitted or exported from New South Wales to pay for like articles from England. The new society is composed of the landholders and shop-keepers of Sydney, and of the settlers and their sons up the country; and accordingly, it comprises within its body some of the most wealthy, influential, and acute men in the Colony. Mr. Samuel Terry is elected President for the ensuing year. We are glad to hear of the formation of this society, as we are fully aware that it is free from all party feeling, and has a single eye to the advancement of the Colony in its manufacturing and commercial prosperity.—*Sydney Monitor*.

SWAN RIVER.

Accounts from this settlement *via* Sydney, state that provisions had been extremely dear, but supplies had reduced them to a more moderate scale. Articles of clothing, however, were still high-priced.

A cargo of ponies had arrived from Timor, and were selling at £12 per head.

It was reported that Capt. Stirling had changed his mind with respect to convict labour, and was desirous of procuring the aid of Government prisoners, to get on with the heavy work of the settlement.

A new river had been discovered beyond the Blue Mountain, and called the Avon.

Contributed by a Passenger.—A short time previous to my leaving Swan River, His Excellency Capt. Stirling crossed the mountains, and upon his return, stated that he found some very good land on the other side, and that there was good pasture for all kinds of cattle. This induced Lieut. Bull, R.N., Mr. Wright, and another gentleman to undertake an expedition in the same direction, where they found good soil; and on their return confirmed the Governor's account. Lieut. Bull was so much pleased with the result of his journey, that he immediately, in conjunction with Mr. Leake, engaged men to form a grazing farm on the east of Darling's Range. They set out a few days previous to my sailing.

I myself have been employed in surveying the site of the township of Kelmscott; twenty miles S. E. of Freemantle on the Canning river, on the banks of which the intended town is to be. The township is to occupy a distance of four miles in length, and about three-quarters of a mile in width, about one half of which is good ground, being a reddish loamy clay; the higher parts being intermixed with iron-stone. There is plenty of good red gum trees, and mahogany trees growing on the site for all purposes of building. In fact, it is the most desirable situation yet
Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 6. No. 22.

found out for a town, the water of the Canning being most limpid and pure, with a sufficient fall for water-mills, and about a mile from the town there is a small stream, falling into the Canning, capable of turning any number of over-shot mills. I found some specimens of slate similar to that of Westmoreland, and on the face of the hill behind the town is the same appearance, which if quarried would certainly pay well, should the town go on. Some settlers went up, and left the place again in disgust, owing to the ill-management of the person appointed to locate them on their grants, he fixing them in one place, and after they had gone to considerable expense, informing them they must remove as the situation they then occupied was a Government reserve; the result was, that they have come on to Hobart-town.

The official offices are about to be removed from Perth to Freemantle, and His Excellency will have two public days a week. This will save the settler a great deal of trouble and unnecessary expense which are now incurred.

I believe it is the intention of the principal settlers to call a meeting in order to petition the home Government to make the colony a penal one, and the same is to be forwarded to England by H. M. ship *Sulphur*. It will be the wisest thing they can do; for without some assistance from home the colony must fall to the ground.

There have been some good vegetables grown even in the sand, with the assistance of manure; especially cabbages, turnips, potatoes and radishes. There is a radish grown at Perth, in a shoe-maker's garden (reserved for seed) as thick as a stout man's thigh, and from ten to eleven feet high, in fact, the radish appears to take a different character in the deep and moist sand of Perth. Settlers are in general leaving their first locations and removing further into the country; in short, there is no soil until you get near Darling's Range, when some good ground will be found on each bank of the Canning, on which Lieut. Bull grew good wheat, as well as Mr. Wright and Mr. Adams. The crops were very light, Lieut. Bull growing about five bushels, Mr. Wright ten, and Mr. Adams seven bushels to the acre. The land was certainly very sour, having never been exposed to the sun, and the next season they expect a fair average crop; the expense of clearing, &c. was about 30*l.* the acre.—*Sing. Chron. April 7.*

New Zealand.

The *Sydney Herald* of May 2, says: "By the last arrivals, we understand, that there are vast quantities of heads preparing in Cook's Straits, for the Sydney market: (K)

—They are those of the poor creatures who were massacred at Banks' Peninsula, Sept. 15. Hands and arms are curing in the same manner—this is a new branch of the art, introduced amongst them by their highly civilized white brethren. The hand of the murdered chief, and part of the intestines, converted into a powder flask, we understand, are now in the possession of a gentleman in Sydney."

From another number of the same paper, we are glad to find that this vile commerce is stopped:—"A vessel from New Zealand having brought up several baked, or preserved human heads, to the number, it is stated, of twelve, and several accounts of very serious disturbances having occurred, to which, it is said, the Europeans were not entire strangers, an order has been issued forbidding the further importation of that disgusting commodity: this order, though excellent in itself, falls short of the expectations of the public, though it must be admitted, that the Government is limited in its power over crimes committed in New Zealand, as it is neither a colony nor a dependency of the Crown, but is considered, with very little propriety, as a sovereign and independent state. We may, therefore, regulate our own imports, but the law of nations, it is supposed, gives us no authority over their exports.

"In publishing the order in question, it would have been satisfactory if the names of all the ships and parties had been specified, that the innocent might not suffer in popular estimation, and perhaps in the eyes of the New Zealanders themselves. It may be pleaded in excuse, that under every discouragement, the practice of steaming human heads by a process peculiar to the natives of New Zealand, is still continued, and is likely to continue, from custom and superstition. But this is not the point at issue; for it is evident, that if the heads of enemies are wanting, the heads of old friends, past defence, are to be met with, and the facility being presented, the view of profit will urge to the commission of crime, of the deepest dye.—We have done sufficient injury by the introduction of fire-arms, spirits, and European maladies. Besides, if heads of natives are not forthcoming, the heads of whites may be procured, with a little dexterity and deception, equally fit for steaming, as those of a darker hue."

The following is a copy of the order alluded to:—

(No. 7). Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, April 16, 1831.

Whereas it has been represented to His Excellency the Governor, that the masters and crews of vessels trading between this Colony and New Zealand, are in the practice of purchasing and bringing from

thence human heads, which are preserved in a manner peculiar to that country: And whereas there is strong reason to believe, that such disgusting traffic tends greatly to increase the sacrifice of human life among savages, whose disregard of it is notorious, His Excellency is desirous of evincing his entire disapprobation of the practice abovementioned, as well as his determination to check it by all the means in his power; and with this view, His Excellency has been pleased to order, that the Officers of the Customs do strictly watch and report every instance which they may discover of an attempt to import into this Colony any dried or preserved human heads in future, with the names of all parties concerned in every such attempt. His Excellency trusts, that to put a total stop to this traffic, it is necessary for him only thus to point out the almost certain and dreadful consequences, which may be expected to ensue from a continuance of it, and the scandal and prejudice which it cannot fail to raise against the name and character of British Traders, in a country with which it has now become highly important for the merchants and traders of this Colony, at least, to cultivate feelings of mutual good will; but if His Excellency should be disappointed in this reasonable expectation, he will feel it an imperative duty to take strong measures for totally suppressing the inhuman and very mischievous traffic in question.

His Excellency further trusts, that all persons who have in their possession human heads, recently brought from New Zealand, and particularly by the schooner *Prince of Denmark*, will immediately deliver them up for the purpose of being restored to the relations of the deceased parties to whom those heads belonged; this being the only possible reparation that can now be rendered, and application having been specially made to His Excellency to this purpose.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY.

Society Islands.

By the arrival of the *Harlequin* from the South-Sea Islands, on Sunday last, we learn that some disturbances have taken place at Tahite, which threatens a revolution in the government. The young queen, Pomare, had been absent from Tahite for several months, among the leeward islands of the group. She had travelled about, attended by a number of disorderly people of the lowest class, of both sexes. The code of printed laws which had been established by her late father, King Pomare, as the laws of the land (and which forbade the practice of the old regal and aristocratic oppressions of the common people, as well as all the old obscene and idolatrous

customs) were totally disregarded by the queen and her new counsellors, and the practice of the Christian religion was discontinued, as to all public or private exercises of devotion. Shortly after this, the queen came over to Tahite with all her party, and some of her attendants commenced their novel practices; but they were immediately taken up, tried, and punished. The queen, finding the majority of the principal chiefs determined to support her father's reformation, called a public meeting, as if to try her strength. All the chiefs and judges, and a great concourse of people, attended at the appointed place in the district of Pore. Most of the missionaries also were present. Several speakers appeared on each side, and it was soon decided by a good majority that the laws should be respected and put in force. The queen was obliged finally to submit, but no great dependence is placed on her professions. We must say we are much pleased with this account of affairs, at Otahite. That a portion of the people should wish to return to the licentious, obscene, and cruel practices of their ancestors, is not surprising. There are thousands in every Christian land, who either scoffing at Christianity, or detesting its purity and rigorous justice, would, if they had the power, do just the same. The young queen is a voluptuous character; she wishes not merely to indulge her licentious passions in private, but to have them publicly recognised, so that the stigma of vice may not attach to her licentious amours. Now when we see the great majority of the nation resisting her wishes, and choosing to dethrone her, rather than relinquish the glorious reformation of her father, who, though immoral himself privately, was a remarkably politic, sagacious, and decisive prince, we feel highly gratified. We need not praise the humble men by whose labours for forty long years this great revolution among the bulk of the people has been accomplished.—*Sydney Monitor*, April 23.

Cape of Good Hope.

From the triumphs of Liberty in Europe, our readers will turn to contemplate with equal pleasure the progress of Civilization beyond the borders of our own colony, towards the interior of Africa. African research has had many martyrs, some of them men of the highest qualifications, to whose genius and energy every obstacle must have yielded, that was not in its nature insurmountable. Yet with the exception of a few spots around its shores, the whole of this vast continent is covered from the eye of the geographer by thick darkness, and shut against the influence of the Christian philanthropist by almost universal barbarism. To conquer the physical and moral difficulties that lie in

the way of African discovery, seems to have been reserved for the Christian missionaries, and the basis line of their most successful operations is the extensive frontier of this colony. A salubrious climate, and a civilized native population, give this end of Africa prodigious advantages over every other point from which the traveller, the merchant, or the missionary can attempt to penetrate into those unknown regions; and the abolition of the slave-trade, the source of perpetual wars, massacres, and famines, by producing a state of comparative tranquillity, gives good ground to hope that the work of discovery and amelioration will henceforth proceed with unprecedented rapidity.

The history of the mission established at Lattakoo unfolds all the principles of the irresistible system now adopted by the modest, benign, and profoundly wise instructors who have undertaken to restore to the family of virtue and true religion the most degenerate tribes of the earth. To the sketch given by Mr. Moffat himself, we have at present nothing to add: we would only recommend it to the serious attention of every reader. Mr. Moffat possesses in the highest degree all the essential qualities of an African missionary and an African traveller. Simple, sincere, intelligent, and devoted in life or in death to the propagation of the gospel, he enjoys a healthy and vigorous constitution, great bodily strength, a prepossessing presence, a thing to which no savage is insensible; an active disposition, the power of undergoing fatigue to an almost incredible extent, great readiness and decision in conversing with strangers, with much blandness of manner; a facility in acquiring languages, and, combined with a conscientious prudence, a perfect, unfeigned contempt of danger. He is every where regarded with the greatest veneration by the native chiefs and their people, and has, by the weight of his character, rendered the name of a missionary a safe passport through the midst of even hostile tribes.

Mr. Moffat, with the assistance of his colleague, Mr. Hamilton, has succeeded in reducing the Bechuana language to writing, a task of no small difficulty, and he has also arranged and put into form the elements of his grammar. He is now engaged in printing in that tongue lessons and books for the schools at Lattakoo!

For the institutions within the colony we refer to the report. It appears that they are generally in a flourishing state, and that at no previous period have education and religious instruction been so widely extended, or productive of so much unmixed good. It is to be hoped that the colonists will not prove ungrateful to those generous societies in England who are thus carrying on, at their own expense, a work of incalculable benefit to us all.—*South African Advertiser*.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL
ORDERS.

BURMAN MEDALS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Karhowdah, Feb. 19, 1831.—The honorary medals authorised to be granted to the native troops who served in Ava, Assam, and Arracan, during the Burman war, being ready for delivery, the Commander-in-chief directs that rolls with figured abstracts, agreeably to the form prescribed in G.O. by the Commander-in-chief, of the 18th of May 1811, of all the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, sepoy, golundauz, and gun-lascars, who are entitled to medals for the services above referred to, be immediately prepared on foolscap paper and transmitted to the Deputy Adjutant General at the presidency, by the officers commanding the several corps and establishments to which the persons so entitled may now belong, in order that medals may be transmitted to them. Similar rolls are to be prepared and forwarded by the several paymasters of native pensions on account of invalid pensioners, who may prefer a claim to the honorary distinction alluded to; but such rolls are, in no instance, to be forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant General until it has been ascertained by a reference to the corps to which the parties belonged previous to their transfer to the invalids that their claims are well founded. Officers to whom such inquiries may be addressed are enjoined to reply to them without delay, and to furnish, as far as may be possible, the information necessary to establish the claims referred to. The replies of the officers are to be sent with the roll. Claims to medals preferred to officers commanding regiments, by the heirs of deceased native officers or soldiers, are to be investigated by a committee, and if found to be just, applications for the medals accompanied by the proceedings of the committee are to be made to the Deputy Adjutant General.

Rolls shewing the rank and names of the men present with regiments to whom medals may be issued are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General's office.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Meerut, Feb. 21, 1831.—The following officers, having passed the prescribed examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, are exempted from future examination, except the prescribed one by the public examiners of the College of Fort William, which they

will be expected to undergo whenever they may visit the presidency:

Lieut. N. D. Barton, 6th regt. L.C.
Lieut. C. H. Burt, 64th regt. N.I.
Ens. R. W. C. Doolan, 12th regt. N.I.
Ens. P. Mainwaring, 33d regt. N.I.
Ens. F. Jeffreys, 70th regt. N.I.
Ens. J. T. Fergusson, 70th regt. N.I.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Kurnaul, March 4, 1831.—With the sanction of the Government, a change of quarters is directed to take place between the following corps:

10th Regt. N.I., from Kurnaul to Cawnpore.

24th Regt. N.I., from Cawnpore to Benares.

43d Regt. N.I., to Kurnaul.

FURRUCKABAD PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, March 4, 1831.—The Hon. the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that the Furruckabad provincial battalion be disbanded on the 1st May next, in conformity with detailed instructions, with which the officer commanding the corps will be furnished.

2. From the date specified, or as soon after as the accounts of the men can be adjusted, the adjutant and European non-commissioned staff of the battalion will be at the disposal of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief. The arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and public stores now in use with the corps, will be minutely surveyed and reported upon to the Military Board, when the whole will be forwarded to the Cawnpore magazine, and the books and other public records deposited in the office of the assistant adjutant general at that station.

ADDITIONAL PAY TO SURGEONS AND
ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Fort William, March 11, 1831.—The Hon. the Vice-President in Council has the satisfaction to direct, that the following extract (paras. 2 to 8) from a military letter, No. 88, of 1830, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 8th Sept., be published in General Orders: the regulation therein sanctioned will have effect from the 1st May next.

Para. 2. "Having carefully considered the several memorials from the surgeons and assistant surgeons of your establishment, which you have transmitted to us with your letter of 23d Oct. 1829, together with the observations of the several members of your government upon them, we have come to the following resolutions:

3. "That every surgeon in charge of a regiment of cavalry or infantry, European or native, or of a battalion of artillery, horse or foot, be allowed, in addition to the pay and regimental allowances of a captain in the corps with which he may serve, a consolidated medical staff salary of three hundred (300) rupees per month, which is to cover the expense he may incur in visiting patients.

4. "That every assistant surgeon having the same charge, be allowed, in addition to the pay and regimental allowances of a lieutenant in the corps in which he may serve, a consolidated staff salary of one hundred and sixty-five (165) rupees a month, which is equally to cover the expense of visiting patients.

5. "That every surgeon or assistant surgeon in charge of a regiment of European cavalry or infantry, or battalion of European artillery, be granted, in addition to his other allowances, twenty-five (25) rupees per mensem for every 100 Europeans under his charge.

6. "That every surgeon or assistant surgeon in charge of European or native soldiers, not attached to his own regiment, be granted an allowance of twenty-five (25) rupees per month for every 100 Europeans, and twelve rupees eight annas (12.8.) per month for every 100 natives.

7. "We also authorize you to grant to surgeons and assistant surgeons of civil stations a proportioned allowance for the number of irregular troops under their charge, in addition to their present civil salaries.

8. "These resolutions are equally applicable to the establishments of Madras and Bombay, and we desire that they be brought into operation at all the presidencies on the same day, within two months of your receipt of this dispatch."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

March 8. Mr. E. H. Morland, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, 10th or Sarun division.

22. Mr. C. Tottenham, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, 19th or Cuttack division.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

March 8. Mr. T. G. Vibart, judge of Dewanny Adawlut at Nuddesh.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, judge of Dewanny Adawlut at Rajshahy.

Mr. A. F. Lind, judge and magistrate of district of Futtehpore.

Mr. J. T. Rivas, collector of land revenue at Futtehpore.

Mr. M. J. Tierney, register of Meerut and joint magistrate stationed at Boolundshahr.

Mr. J. Hawkins, magistrate and collector of district of Furrush.

Mr. J. Dunsmure, judge of Dewanny Adawlut at Allahabad.

Mr. J. Carter, magistrate and collector of district of Allahabad.

Mr. D. F. McLeod, assistant to the agent to governor general in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, assistant to ditto ditto in ditto.

22. Mr. R. Neave, register of Allah court and assistant to magistrate and collector of Ramghur.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 11, 1831.—29th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Arthur Wortham to be capt. of a comp., from 18th Dec. 1830, v. A. F. Dingwall, dec.—Supernum. Lieut. James Drummond brought on effective strength of regt.

Cadets of Engineers G. H. Fagan and Mr. Thos. Renny admitted on establishment.—Cadet of Artillery Frank Turner admitted on ditto.—Cadets of Infantry J. T. Hay and H. D. Van Hornigh admitted on ditto.

Lieut. Allan Ramsay, 8th N.I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Charles Robinson, Esq., 2d-member, to be 1st-member of Medical Board, consequent on departure of Mr. Dickson, late senior member, for Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, on furlough.

James McDowell, Esq., 3d-member, to be 3d-member, and to officiate as 1st-member of Medical Board, ditto, ditto.

Charles Hunter, Esq., officiating 3d-member, to be 3d-member, and to officiate as 3d-member of Medical Board, ditto ditto.

Superintending Surg. J. Browne to officiate as 3d-member of Medical Board, ditto ditto.

Surg. S. Ludlow to be a superintending surgeon on establishment, in suc. to C. Hunter, Esq., permanently appointed to Medical Board.

Asst. Surg. Alex. Davidson, M.D., attached to civil station of northern division of Moradabad, placed, at his own request, at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 18, 1831.—Lieut. O. Lomer, 21st N.I., to officiate as 3d in command to Mahrwarrah local bat., during absence of Capt. Anderson; date of order 7th Feb.

Lieut. G. W. Stokes to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 59th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Acting Interp. and Qu. Mast. Fast; date of order 27th Jan.

8th N.I. Lieut. R. M. Miles to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Cathcart proceeded to Europe.

16th N.I. Lieut. E. R. Mainwaring to be interp. and qu. master.

41st N.I. Lieut. F. W. Birch to be interp. and qu. mast., v. McKenly, who resigns appointment.

Feb. 21.—Lieut. F. R. Bazeley to officiate as adj. to 3d bat. artillery, during absence of Lieut. Sunderland; date of order 26th Dec. 1830.

Lieut. T. Fraser, 7th L.C., to do duty at convalescent depot at Landour during ensuing hot season.

Feb. 23.—Cadet H. Howorth to do duty with 29th N.I. at Meerut.

Feb. 24.—Lieut. F. C. Reeves to act as adj. to 9th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. and Adj. Field; date of order 19th Feb.

Lieut. H. Vetch to act as adj. to Assam light infantry, during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Matthe; date of order 24th Dec. 1830.

Fort William, March 12.—Engineers. Cadet Thos. Renny to be 2d-lieut., to fill an existing vacancy.

2d N.I. Ens. Thos. Young to be lieut., from 19th May 1830, v. J. C. Macleod dec.—Supernum. Ens. Henry Wyndham brought on effective strength of regt.

Regt. of Artillery. Supernum. 1st-Lieut. J. H. Daniell brought on effective strength of regt., from 4th March 1831, v. J. H. Middleton dec.

8th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. T. S. Price, brought on effective strength of regt., from 11th March 1831, v. A. Ramsay resigned.

Capt. Francis S. Hawkins, sub-assist., to be deputy assist. commissary general of 2d class, in suc. to Capt. Macdougall, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Lieut. John Loughton, corps of engineers,

placed at disposal of Military Board for employment in department of public works, under superintending engineer north western provinces.

Cadet of Artillery H. A. Carleton admitted on establishment.

Assist. Surg. Thomas Hodges app. to medical duties of northern division of Moradabad, v. Dr. A. Davidson resigned.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 25.—Lieut. W. S. Menteath, 69th N.I., to proceed to Meerut in charge of convalescents from Agra and Muttra, and to do duty at Landour depôt; date of order 14th Feb.

Lieut. J. C. Plowden, 17th N.I., to do duty at convalescent depôt at Landour, during ensuing season.

Feb. 26.—Capt. H. Garstin, 10th L.C., to take charge of 5th local horse, during absence of Major Warde; date of order 13th Feb.

Surg. G. Govan, M.D., posted to 37th N.I.

Assist. Surg. B. Bell, 10th N.I., to join regiment to which he stands appointed.

Feb. 28.—Capt. P. C. Anderson, 64th N.I., and 2d in command Mahrwarrah local battalion, to do duty at depôt Landour, during approaching hot season.

10th N.I. (There being no properly qualified officer in the regt.) Lieut. C. O'Brien, 1st N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. until further orders.

62d N.I. Ens. C. E. Grant to act as interp. and qu. mast. until further orders.

2d N.I. (There being no properly qualified officer in regt.) Lieut. N. D. Barton, 6th L.C., to act as interp. and qu. master.

March 1.—Lieut. F. St. J. Sturt to act as interp. and quart. mast. to 10th N.I.; date of order 20th Feb.

Colonel E. P. Wilson removed from 42d to 14th N.I.

Lieut. Col. A. Stewart removed from 70th to 59th N.I.

Lieut. Col. J. Aubert (new prom.) posted to 70th N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. Kennedy (new prom.) posted to 11th N.I.

March 2.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Lieut. E. D'A. Todd, removed from 1st tr. 2d brig, to 1st tr. 1st brig, horse artillery.—Lieut. W. C. J. Lewin, removed from the 1st tr. 1st brig, to 1st tr. 2d brig, ditto.—Lieut. S. W. Fenning, removed from 4th comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat.—Lieut. I. Burroughs, removed from 6th comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 6th bat.—2d Lieut. E. W. S. Scott (late brought on effective strength) posted to 4th comp. 5th bat.—Lieut. Col. G. Pollock C. B. to command of 6th bat. during Lieut. Col. Parker's absence, until further orders.

Mr. Superintend. Surg. J. Swiney, M.D., to repair to Kurnaul and take charge of superintendency of Sirhind division, v. J. Browne, proceeding to Calcutta in anticipation of order appointing him an officiating member of Medical Board.

Surg. J. Manly app. to 16th N.I.

Assist. Surgeons appointed.—W. M. Buchanan, M.D., to 22d N.I.—J. McClelland to 30th do.

Veterinary Surg. G. Skevington to join the 1st tr. 2d brig. horse artillery at Kurnaul.

March 3.—Assist. Surgeons appointed. J. Burgoyne to 20th N.I.—M. Richardson, M.D., to 65th do.—H. Guthrie, M.D., to 50th do.

March 4.—Cadet W. Hore to do duty with 64th N.I., at Dacca.

Hurdwar Prov. Bat. Lieut. T. F. Tait, 28th N.I., to be adj., v. Vincent prom.

Regt. of Artillery. 2d Lieut. F. G. Mackenzie, removed from 2d tr. 1st brig. horse artillery to 4th comp. 1st bat.—2d Lieut. G. Larkins, removed from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 2d tr. 1st brig. horse artillery.—2d Lieut. E. Christie, removed from 1st tr. 2d brig. to 2d tr. 3d brig. horse artillery.—2d Lieut. F. W. Connah, removed from 2d tr. 3d brig. to 1st tr. 2d brig. horse artillery.

March 5.—Assist. Surg. R. Washbourn to officiate as garrison assist. surg. at Allahabad, during absence, on duty, of Assist. Surg. Bowron; date of order 19th Jan.

Ens. J. D. Kennedy, 26th N.I., to do duty with 37th regt. at Kurnaul; date of order 1st March.

57th N.I. Lieut. W. A. Smith to be adj., v. Davies prom.

March 7.—Lieut. Col. J. Robertson, removed from 33d to 45th N.I.; and Lieut. Col. T. Worsley, from 45th to 33d do.

Fort William, March 25.—Cadet of Infantry J. C. Phillips admitted on establishment.

Surg. G. G. McPherson, app. to medical duties of civil station of Moorshedabad, v. Surg. Savage, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Assist. Surg. A. A. McNally app. to medical duties of residency at Khatmandhoo, v. Bramley.

Head-Quarters, March 8.—Lieut. A. Horne to act as adj. to left wing of 63d N.I. during its separation from head-quarters; date of order 1st March.

Ens. W. H. E. Colebrooke, 14th, doing duty with 43d N.I., to join corps to which he belongs.

March 10.—Lieut. W. F. Grant to act as adj. and interp. and qu. mast. to 63d N.I.; date of order 18th Feb.

Lieut. J. Sleeman, 73d, permitted to duty with 36th N.I. till 20th October.

Lieut. W. Akton, 69th, acting interp. and qu. mast. to 16th N.I., permitted to resign that app. and to rejoin his corps at Dinapore.

Capt. R. C. Dickson, 4th comp. 1st bat. artillery, to do duty at head-quarters of regt. at Dum Dum until 15th June.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Lieut. Col. W. C. L. Bird, invalid estab.—Capt. Rod. Mackenzie, 15th N.I.—Lieut. D. C. Keiller, 6th N.I.—Mr. G. R. P. Field, late capt. 23d N.I., on pension estab.—Lieut. Arthur Conolly, 6th L.C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 11. Lieut. Geo. Gordon, 50th N.I., for health.—Ens. Wm. Lamb, 51st N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. Edgar Wyatt, 72d N.I., on ditto.—16. Lieut. John Blencowe, 38th N.I., on ditto.—25. Lieut. D. Wiggins, 7th L.C., for health.

To Bombay.—March 11. Lieut. G. Larkins, regt. of artill., on private affairs, for six months.—25. Lieut. A. M. L. Maclean, 67th N.I., ditto ditto.

To Straits of Malacca.—March 10. Lieut. H. Todd, 21st N.I., and examiner College of Fort William, for six months, for health (also to Java).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

March 7. *Sapphire*, Gould, from Boston (America), and *Catherine*, Fenn, from London, Cape, and Madras.—8. *Jeany*, Auld, from Penang; and *Diederick*, Hector, from Batavia.—12. *Yam O'Shanter*, Lindsay, from London, Rio de Janeiro, and Madras.—19. *Sophia*, Gervais, from Nantz and Mauritius; *Drungun*, M'Kenzie, from Port Louis and Madras; *Linnæus*, Winder, from Madras, and *Red Rover*, Clifton, from China.—21. *Earl Kelvin*, Edwards, from Mauritius; *Gleniffir*, Baxter, from Greenock; *Blora*, Hermoine, from Batavia; *Solide*, Gueszenc, from Nantz; and *Jean Henri*, Baudouin, from Bourbon.

Departures from Calcutta.

March 9. *Bolmar*, Gillett, for Mauritius.—10. *David Scott*, Jackson, for London; *William*, Young, for ditto; and *Phanis*, Dew, for Penang, Singapore, and Batavia.—12. *Ferguson*, Young, for London; and *Creole*, Fourcade, for Bourdeaux.—13. *Socrates*, Duncan, for Cape of Good Hope; and *Frederick*, Meucet, for Bourbon.—16. *Couatin*, Poucard, for Bourbon.—21. *Mellish*, Cowley, for London.—25. *Navarin*, Onfray, for Bourbon.—*Frank*, Barrington, for Singapore.

Freight to London (March 24).—Dead weight, £4; light freight, £4 10s. to £5 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Jan. 12. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. F. Angelo, 7th L.C., of a daughter.

Feb. 20. At Colong, on the river, proceeding from Dinapore to Calcutta, the wife of Mr. William, surgeon, of a son.

22. At Allypore, the lady of C. Mackinnon, Esq., civil assistant surgeon, of a daughter.

26. At Jangemow, near Cawnpore, the lady of J. R. A. Amman, Esq., of a daughter.

March 1. At Cuttack, the lady of Henry Brownlow, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Landour, the lady of Lieut. Bracken, of a son.

2. At Ghazepore, the lady of Henry Lushington, Esq., civil service, of a son.

4. At Calcutta, the lady of H. Henderson, Esq., of a son.

5. At Chandernagore, Madame Noël, wife of Monsieur Jean Noël, *huissier du Tribunal de Première Instance*, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Kerr, of a son.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of the late Capt. A. Lomas, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Donald McDonald, of a daughter.

8. At Keltah, the lady of C. Ekins, Esq., 7th light cavalry, of a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Watt, sub-assist. com. gen., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. M. D'Souza, of a son.

— At Muttra, the lady of Lieut. Bradford, 1st cavalry, of a son.

10. At Agra, the wife of Mr. J. W. Caplain, of the Bhurtpoor residency, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Guest, of a son.

11. At sea, on board the *Tam O'Shanter*, the lady of Mrs. Blenkinsop, 34th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Bogwonglah, the wife of Mr. Charles Rose, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Owen Moses, of a daughter.

12. At Lollunge, Singha, the lady of H. Fitzgerald, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of L. G. Malcolm, Esq., of a son still-born.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Davenport, of a daughter.

— At Bhaugulpore, Mrs. E. Cooper, of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. James Steel, of a daughter.

16. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Stuart, of a daughter.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. D'Merces, of a son.

19. At Cassiabagan, near Calcutta, Mrs. C. Brownlow, of a son.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Younghusband, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. H. Derussett, of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. T. B. Timms, of a son.

22. At Howrah, the wife of Mr. Benj. Heritage, H.C. marine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 24. At Aurangabad, Lieut. Fred. Geo. Flower, of H.H. the Nizam's service, to Mrs. Catherine Teresa Kynastan.

March 2. At Meerut (honoured by the presence of the Right Hon. Lady William Bentinck), Richard Locke Sturt, Esq., of the civil service, to Mary Buchanan, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. W. S. Whish, of the Bengal horse artillery.

3. At Bankipore, Edward Currie, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Macrae, of Chittagong.

7. At Calcutta, Capt. Alex. Davidson, 13th regt. N.I., assist. A. G. G., N. E. frontier, to Miss Falcott.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Ford to Mary, relict of the late Mr. Michael Slader, of inland customs.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. C. McMahon to Miss Amelia Myers.

14. At Calcutta, J. E. Elliott, Esq., of the Nizam's service, Moonsheebad, to Miss P. A. Joaquin.

15. At Calcutta, Wm. Graham, Esq., M.D., to Miss Jane Landale.

17. At Calcutta, Capt. C. W. Cowley, of the 35th regt. N.I., to Catherine, sixth daughter of the late Colonel Melselbach.

18. At Jaunpore, Capt. J. F. Douglas, 119th regt. N.I., to Susan, fourth daughter of the late Thos. Tambe, Esq., of Sandwich, in the county of Kent.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Light, merchant, to Miss Charlotte Mackenzie.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. M. Lauchlin to Miss A. Simpson.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Johannes Vancam to Miss Marian Francis.

DEATHS.

Feb. 27. At Sydadabad, the lady of Vahan M. Vardon, Esq., aged 19.

— At Chandernagore, Capt. Louis Boulthar, aged 63.

March 3. At Calcutta, James John Fea, Esq., of Lerwick, in Shetland.

4. At Cawnpore, Capt. John Middleton, of the Bengal artillery.

11. At sea, Horatio William Warren Parker, Esq., aged 26.

12. At Calcutta, of aneurism, Mr. Michael Cornelius, aged 29.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. John Philip D'Cruz.

14. Near Kshenaghur, Edward Trotter, Esq., aged 34.

16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Ferguson, lady of Thomas Ferguson, Esq., aged 36. A gratifying tribute of respect was offered to her memory in all the shipping in the port hoisting their colours half-mast high, the moment her demise was known.

18. At Calcutta, Francis, wife of Mr. Joseph Dias, aged 25.

19. At Calcutta, drowned, whilst bathing in a tank, Mr. Michael Ryan, formerly a first mate in the H.C.'s Bengal marine, aged 24.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Barnham, formerly an assistant to Charles Buckland, Esq., Indigo planter, of Purneah, aged 41.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. George Hudson, assistant at the New Mint, aged 25.

— At Chinsurah, Ann, wife of Mr. T. Watkinson, aged 45.

24. At Calcutta, Captain Daniel Oliver, of the country sea service, aged 34.

— At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Charles Davenport, aged 21.

26. At Calcutta, Miss Sally Harrison, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Harrison, aged 23.

Lately. At Allahabad, after a short but severe illness, Lieut. Col. H. Wrotteley, late in command of the 1st battalion native invalids.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 1. Charles Harris, Esq., president of Board of Revenue and of Marine Board.

William Oliver, Esq., chief judge of Court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut, and president of Board for College and for Public Instruction.

18. J. A. Hudleston, Esq., superintendent of stationery.

H. F. Dumergue, Esq., cashier of Government Bank.

29. Mr. C. Breithaupt, master attendant at Sadras.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 21. *Alexander*, Teyssot, from Bourbon and Pondicherry.—23. *H. M. S. Wolf*, Hamley, from Trincomallee.—24. *H. M. S. Zebra*, Saumarez, from Trincomallee.—25. *Georgian*, Lund, from Philadelphia.—29. *H. M. S. Satellite*, Parker, from Bombay.

Departures.

March 24. *Alexander*, Teyssot, for Pondicherry and Bourbon.—26. *Belle Alliance*, Piers, for Pondicherry and Penang.—27. *H. M. S. Wolf*, Hamley, for Penang.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 8. At Visagapatam, the lady of Capt. F. W. Hands, 38th N.I., of a daughter.
 March 7. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, 4th cavalry, of a son.
 9. At Palamcottah, the lady of Capt. J. D. Awdry, 1st regt. N.I., of a daughter.
 13. At Mominabad, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Onslow, of the artillery, of a son.
 18. At Palamannar, the lady of C. Macdonald, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 23. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Baldwin, artillery, of a son.
 24. At Madras, the lady of Major Peake, of a daughter.
 27. At Madras, the lady of Josiah A. Hudleston, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 — At Madras, the lady of Tudor Lavie, Esq., horse artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES

- March 15. At Secunderabad, James Colquhoun, Esq., M.D., assist. surg. horse artillery, to Sophia Margaret, daughter of Major Francis Croaley, commanding the Hyderabad division, Nizam's army.
 16. At Madras, Daniel Wynter, Esq., 11th regt., to Frances Anne, second daughter of Charles Mellor, Esq.
 23. At Cuddalore, F. A. Wet, Esq., of the civil service, to Anne Augustine, widow of the late Rev. H. Allen.
 24. At Madras, George Sackville Cotter, Esq., Madras horse artillery, to Margaret Victoria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Butler, of Fermoy, Cork, Ireland.

DEATHS.

- March 14. James Richard, son of Mr. J. R. Dally, of the Madras Tannery, aged 7 years.
 17. At Royapooram, Mr. A. Velloms, formerly a tavern-keeper.
 — At St. Thomé, Mr. James Richard Dally, proprietor of the Madras Tannery, aged 40.
 April 4. At Bellary, in his 40th year, Colonel Edward W. Snow, C.B., commanding the station.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE LAST EXPEDITION TO ARABIA.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 11, 1831.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the following corps and detachments of the army of this presidency, that were employed on the last expedition to Arabia under the command of Major Gen. Sir L. Smith, K.C.B., to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Beni Boo Alli," to commemorate the signal defeat of that tribe of Arabs, on the 2d of March 1821, viz.

- 1st Troop horse brigade of artillery.
 8th Company 2d bat. foot artillery Bombay European regiment.
 1st Bat. 7th (now 13th) regt. N.I.
 1st Bat. 2d (now 3d) regt. N.I.
 Flank companies 2d bat. 2d (now 4th) regt. N.I.
 Do. 1st bat. 2d (now 6th) regt. N.I.
 Do. 1st bat. 4th (now 7th) regt. N.I.
 Do. 2d bat. 9th (now 18th) regt. N.I.
 3d Company pioneer battalion.

REDUCTIONS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 28, 1831.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased

to authorize the superintending surgeons of divisions to discharge from time to time such portions of subordinate servants of the 2d class attached to European hospitals, as diminished sickness in European regiments may render available for reduction, instead of retaining them as a fixed establishment.

ALLOWANCES TO ABSENT GENERAL OFFICERS AND AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Bombay Castle, March 4, 1831.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following G.O. published by the Supreme Government, under date the 13th Dec. 1828, be republished at this presidency:—

G.O. Fort William, Dec. 13, 1828.

The following extract (paragraphs 33 to 35) from a military letter to the government of Fort St. George, dated 7th March 1828, having been declared by the Hon. the Court of Directors equally applicable to the presidency of Bengal, the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the same in General Orders.

Par. 33. "In the case of a general officer obtaining leave to proceed to sea, on sick certificate, it becomes necessary to fill his place by a temporary appointment, and we are of opinion, that one thousand and fifty rupees a month (rupees 1,050) the amount of the table allowance attached to the command of the southern division, as stated by your military auditor general, ought to be deducted from the allowances of the absent general officer and given to the officer appointed to act for him during his sick leave. We desire that this may be considered to be the rule that is hereafter to guide cases similar to General Pritzer's."

34. "The same principles ought in our opinion to be applied to the case of an aide-de-camp, who obtains leave to accompany the general officer to whom he is attached."

35. "We therefore direct, that the staff allowance of aide-de-camp be discontinued during such absence."

SERVICES OF COLONEL LEIGHTON.

Bombay Castle, March 5, 1831.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Colonel D. Leighton, C.B., to proceed to England agreeably to the regulations.

In appointing Colonel Leighton to the general staff of the army on the 5th Oct. 1826, the Governor in Council expressed in General Orders his entire satisfaction with the able, upright, and honourable manner in which this distinguished officer had conducted the important duties of adjutant general of the army, and the Governor in Council gladly avails himself

of the present occasion to express the high estimation in which Colonel Leighton's services are held by the government during the period he has been employed at the head of a division of the army of this presidency.

The Hon. the Governor in Council will have much pleasure in bringing to the particular notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors the meritorious and highly valuable services of this distinguished officer in the different situations he has so ably filled, during a period of thirty-four years of service.

MAJOR POWELL.

Bombay Castle, March 21, 1831.—The Hon. the Governor in Council, in expressing his entire satisfaction with Major Powell's performance of the duties of private secretary to the Governor, desires to offer to this meritorious officer his best thanks for the able assistance afforded by him.

It is further particularly gratifying to the Hon. the Governor in Council, as discharging a most solemn obligation, to take this opportunity of recording his high estimation of the talent, zeal, and fidelity, with which Major Powell conducted the confidential and important offices assigned to his charge by his Exc. the late Commander-in-chief.

Associated as a companion in arms during a long period of the most active and brilliant service with Sir Sidney Beckwith, Major Powell's devoted attention to his lamented commander and to the public duties of his employment, always zealously fulfilled, closed only with the honourable and valuable life of that distinguished and gallant officer.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, March 21, 1831.—The following proclamation by government in the general department of this date is published in General Orders for the information of the army:—

Proclamation.

Whereas the Right Hon. John Earl of Clare, appointed governor of Bombay and its dependencies, arrived yesterday at Bombay, it is hereby proclaimed that the Right Hon. John Earl of Clare has on the date hereof assumed charge of the office of governor of Bombay and its dependencies, and taken the oaths and his seat under the usual salute from the garrison, and all persons are required to obey the said Right Hon. John Earl of Clare as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

March 22 and 24.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following appointments to be made.

Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 6. No. 22.

Capt. the Hon. George Frederick Upton, H.M. 63d regt., to be private secretary and aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. Col. P. Lodwick, 3d regt. N.I., to be town-major and president of the committee of survey.

Surg. Robert Wallace to be surgeon to Right Hon. the Governor.

Major Thomas Powell to be military secretary to Right Hon. the Governor.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Political Department.

Feb. 3. Mr. J. P. Willoughby to act as political agent in Kattywar.

Territorial Department.

Feb. 11. Mr. W. Simson to be sub-collector in southern Mahratta country.

Mr. J. W. Langford to officiate, until further orders, as first assistant to principal collector of Ahmednugger, at Nasauk.

March 3. Mr. John Bax to conduct duties of secretary of government in military department, during absence, on sick certificate, of Mr. Norris.

April 12. Mr. James Seton to be first assistant to collector in Candiah.

Mr. Charles Sims to be second assistant to principal collector of Ahmednugger.

13. Mr. Charles Norris (having returned to presidency) to resume charge of his office as chief secretary to government in secret, political, and military departments.

Mr. John Bax to be secretary to government in judicial, general, and marine departments.

Mr. Thomas Williamson to be secretary to government in territorial and commercial departments.

Judicial Department.

March 15. James Sutherland, chief judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Fouldaree Adawlut.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 17, 1831.—Ens. A. de Haselwood, 3d N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. to marine battalion, v. Forster proceeded to Europe. —Lieut. and Adj. C. W. Wenn to act as qu. mast., and Ens. C. S. Mant, 6th N.I., to officiate as interp. to marine bat. until Ens. Haselwood shall join his head-quarters.

Feb. 18.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Col. H. Thomas, C.B., H.M. 20th regt. to assume command of troops at Belgaum as senior officer, from the date of his arrival at station.—Maj. C. Davies, attached to 13th N.I., to assume command of garrison at Surat from 19th Jan.

Feb. 24.—Assist. Surg. Thomas Mackenzie, surgeon to Indian navy, to be port surgeon.

Ens. J. Hall, 3d N.I., allowed to resign his commission in the Hon. Company's service (having been nominated to a commission in the Queen's Royals).

Supernum. Ens. J. S. Cahill, 3d N.I., admitted on effective strength of regt. from 17th Feb., v. Hall resigned.

March 2.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. Col. T. Burford, 8th N.I., to command troops at Ahmednugger, from date of departure of Lieut. Col. I. Kinnerley from station until arrival of Col. T. H. Pierce. —Lieut. J. C. Bowater, 2d or Gr. N.I., to be act. adj. to field detail detached from Satara, consisting of 300 rank and file, from 9th Feb.

March 3.—Cadets of artillery D. Enkine, J. F. Turner, E. J. Baynes, and C. R. Dent admitted on establishment.

March 11.—36th N.I. Lieut. G. Wilson to be qu. mast. and interp. in the Hindoostanee language: date 18th Feb. 1831.

Capt. C. Crawley and Capt. G. Macan confirmed in respective situations of deputy assist. adj. gen. and brigade major to force, in suc. to Lieut. G. J. Mant proceeded to Europe.

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Lieut. J. C. Anderson, 24th N.I., to act as brigade major in Konkan district, during absence of Capt. G. B. Aitchison, on sick cert.

March 16.—Capt. S. Slight to be acting executive engineer at Ahmednuggur; and Capt. T. B. Jarvis, on giving over charge of engineer department at Ahmednuggur, to proceed to Belgium, as acting executive engineer, until further orders.

Lieut. G. W. Dickinson to be assistant to executive engineer at Poona from the 1st April.

March 23.—Ena. T. S. Powell, H.M. 40th to be aide-de-camp to major general the forces, from 1st March.

March 26.—Asst. Surg. J. Murray to assume medical charge of convalescent station on Mahabeshwar Hills; and Surg. James Walker to assume charge of medical store department at presidency.

March 29.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. C. Le Grand Jacob to perform duties of qu. mast. and interp. to 3d Gr. N.I. from 9th Dec. until Ena. Hart joins from Kulladgha;—Lieut. F. Williams, 2d Gr. N.I., to be acting adj. to field detail detached from Satara, v. Lieut. Bowater, absent on sick certificate.

April 5.—The following temporary arrangement confirmed:—Lieut. V. F. Kennett, 21st N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. during absence of Lieut. Parry, on leave.

April 6.—Cadet of infantry Lord George Thynne admitted on establishment.

3d N.I. Ena. A. M. Hazelwood to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. King dec.; date 24th March 1891.

Marine Bat. Ena. T. M. Dickinson, 14th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee and Marhatta languages, v. Hazelwood; dated ditto.

Supernum. Lieut. A. Morison, 3d N.I., admitted on effective strength from 24th March 1891, v. King, dec.

April 7.—Ena. H. S. Gunter, 20th N.I., transferred to invalid establishment.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. Col. F. Farquharson, European regt., to assume command of troops at Deesa, as senior officer at station, from 2d Feb. last, during absence of Lieut. Col. Litchfield.—Lieut. A. B. Le Mesurier, 23d N.I., to be acting adjutant to a field detachment, consisting of upwards of 400 rank and file, from date of its march from Baroda.

April 11.—Lieut. T. B. Hamilton, 1st L.C., to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, from 1st March.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Surg. Robert Wallace.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—March 11. Capt. P. Sanderson, 18th N.I., on private affairs.—15. Major David Wilson, 7th N.I., for health.—21. Surg. A. Young, 2d Gr. N.I., for health.—Capt. J. Hancock, 25th N.I., for health.—April 5. Lieut. C. B. Raitt, 1st Gr. N.I., for health.—6. Col. P. Delamotte, 3d L.C., for health.—Capt. C. Watkins, regt. of Europ. Inf., for health.—Lieut. R. F. Bourchier, 4th N.I., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 16. H.M.S. *Satellite*, Parker, from Trincomallee; Carver, Wilson, from Isle of France.—18. *Sans Pareil*, Marey, from Seychelles.—24. *Hereford*, Caddy, from Liverpool.—26. *Bolton*, Clarkson, from London.—27. *Clyde*, Ireland, from London.—March 19. *Bombay Castle*, Scott, from Calcutta.—20. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Wilson, from Red Sea, 30th Dec.; Jude, and Macula (with Lord Clare on board).—21. *St John Rae Reid*, Haig, from London and Mauritius; and *Charles Forbes*, Willis, from Mauritius and Cochin.—23. *St Charles Melaine*, Tudor, from China and Singapore.—24. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Fisher, from Trincomallee.—25. *Cleveland*, Havelock, from London and Cape of Good Hope.—27. H.C. sloop of war *Coats*, Pepper, from Colombo.—28.

Elisa, Lawrence, from Ceylon.—30. H.M.S. *Success*, Jervoise, from Trincomallee.—31. *Discovery*, Rybot, from Bushire and Muscat.—April 4. H.C. brig of war *Ruphrates*, Denton, from Bassadore, Muscat, &c.—5. *Nesida*, Downie, from Bourbon; and H.M.S. *Cruiser*, Laws, from Trincomallee and Madras.—6. *Robert*, Whitton, from Liverpool.

Departures.

Feb. 25. *Morning Star*, Adler, for London.—March 1. H.M.S. *Satellite*, Parker, for Madras.—11. *Brunswick*, Rosindale, for Liverpool.—13. *Swan River Packet*, M'Dermott, for Swan River.—20. *Sans Pareil*, Marey, for Malay coast and Mauritius.—26. H.C. schooner *Royal Tiger*, Hawes, for Persian Gulf.—28. *Huron*, Hardy, for Liverpool.—31. *Flying Fish*, Gardner, for Mangalore and Manila.—April 3. *Hereford*, Caddy, for Liverpool; and *Golconda*, Stewart, for China.—4. *Hannah*, Jackson, for China.—3. *Clyde*, Ireland, for Liverpool.—10. *Cumbrian*, Blyth, for London.—13. *Nesida*, Downie, for Cochin; and *Carver*, Wilson, for Singapore and China.—14. H.C. brig of war *Tigres*, Lowe, in charge for Persian Gulf.—17. *Bolton*, Clarkson, for London.

Freight to London (April 17)—£7. 10s. to £8. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Jan. 22. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. H. Sandwith, 6th N.I., of a daughter.

Feb. 12. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. R. O. Meriton, paymaster, southern division of the army, of a daughter.

March 5. At Bombay, the lady of the Rev. Henry Jeffreys, of a daughter.

6. At Kaludjee, the lady of Capt. Sopitt, 20th regt., of a son.

11. At Broach, Mrs. Martin, of a son.

13. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Col. Lodwick, of a son.

— At Mominabad, the lady of Capt. G. W. Onslow, of a son.

20. At Bombay, the lady of J. Saunders, Esq., of a son.

24. At Poona, the lady of Major C. B. James, first assist. com. gen., of a son.

— At Bombay, the lady of R. C. Money, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At Poona, the lady of Lieut. J. M. Martin, horse artillery, of a son.

27. At Bombay, the lady of the Rev. John Wilson, Scottish mission, of a son.

April 2. At Bombay, the lady of C. D. Gilder, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 1. At Bombay, A. W. Clarke, Esq., to Elizabeth Josephine, only daughter of the late J. C. Stockqueler, Esq.

20. At Ahmednuggur, Lieut. Alfred Thomas, 8th B. N. regt., to Eliza Emma Amelia Burford.

April 6. At Poona, the Rev. Ambrose Goode, to Mary, second daughter of the late C. Blackland, surgeon, Wandsworth.

DEATHS.

March 2. At Deesa, of fever, caught on the march from Surat, Margaret, wife of Lieut. Col. F. Farquharson, Bombay Europ. regt., second daughter of the late J. Outram, Esq., Buttery Hall, Derbyshire.

12. At Bombay, Mr. Hartwig Carl Frederick Seitz, clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office, aged 56.

18. At Bombay, Mr. C. T. Ellis, aged 25.

25. At Bewary, Lieut. John Harrison Chelapohar, 11th regt. N.I., aged 23, of jungle fever.

April 4. At Rutnagherry, Mr. J. Viera, head clerk of the Adawlut, 8. Conkan.

May 14. At Bagdad, Mrs. A. N. Groves, formerly of Exeter, and eldest daughter of the late James Thompson, Esq., of George Street, Rangoon Square, London.

Latest. At Bombay, Lieut. and Adj. H. T. Hopkins, 16th regt. N.I.

Ceylon.**NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.**

On the 5th Feb., William Granville, Esq., of his Majesty's Ceylon civil service, and vice treasurer to Government, was sworn a member of his Majesty's council in this island, and took his seat accordingly, under the usual salute.

Siam.**DEATH.**

Feb. 17. At Bangkok, in child-birth, of twins, Maria Newell, wife of the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, Protestant missionary at Siam.

Sumatra.**DEATHS.**

Lately. At Padang, Elisabeth, second daughter, and Frances, youngest child of William Purvis, Esq.

St. Helena.**GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.****OFFICERS' SICK CERTIFICATE.**

St. Helena, April 22, 1831.—The Governor and Council are pleased to direct, that whenever an officer or other person in the military pay of the Hon. Company, who, from indisposition, is desirous of proceeding to Europe for the restoration of his health, he shall, in the first instance, transmit, through his immediate commanding officer, to the Commander-in-chief, an application in writing, stating his desire so to do; the Commander-in-chief will afterwards forward the same application to the medical superintendent, who will immediately assemble a medical board for the consideration of the case so referred.

The Governor and Council deem it proper to notify that no application for sick leave in future will be attended to unless the above routine be strictly followed up.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.**ST. HELENA ARTILLERY.**

Head-Quarters, James's Town, Dec. 31, 1830.—Brev. Capt. C. J. Ashton to be commissary of military stores, v. Robert Armstrong, dec.

May 9, 1831.—Cadets Hunt Marriott, F. N. Grosse, and E. R. C. Campbell to be 2d-lieuts; date of rank 6th, 6th, and 18th March 1830 respectively.

June 16.—Lieut. J. I. Pritchard to take charge of military institution, Hon. Company's lands, and

public roads, until pleasure of Hon. Court of Directors is known; and in interim to be allowed forage for a horse.

St. Helena Regiment.

Aug. 16, 1830.—Capt. Patrick Cunningham, permitted, by Hon. Court of Directors, to retire from Company's service, from 17th March 1830.

Sept. 30.—Mr. D. H. H. Lester appointed by Hon. Court of Directors a cadet of infantry on this estab., from 23d June 1830.

April 25, 1831.—Ens. Harry Doveton permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company, from 23d April.

April 28.—Supernumerary Ens. J. B. Alexander brought on effective strength of regt., v. Doveton; date of rank 23d April 1831.

Medical Staff.

June 13, 1831.—Surg. Gordon Lorimer to be health officer, v. James Price proceeding to Europe.

Asst. Surg. George Watson to be medical store-keeper, v. McRitchie proceeding to Europe.

June 16.—As a temporary arrangement, forage allowance to be granted to surgeon in waiting.

St. Helena Volunteers.

Dec. 21, 1830.—Richard H. Knipe to be 2d-lieut., v. Nairne retired; and John Desfontaine to be 2d-lieut., v. Andrew removed; date of rank 21st Dec. 1830.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 4, 1831. Lieut. S. F. Armstrong, for twelve months, for health.—June 13. Surg. James Price, medical staff, on furl.—Surg. W. D. McRitchie, ditto, on ditto.

Australia.**NEW SOUTH WALES.****BIRTHS.**

March 7. At Port Macquarie, the lady of H. Parker, Esq., superintendent of agriculture, of a daughter.

15. At Parramatta, the lady of the Rev. Charles P. N. Wilton, M.A., chaplain of the Field of Mars and Castle Hill, of a daughter.

19. At Port Macquarie, the lady of W. Lamont, Esq., of the commissariat department, of a son.

May 1. At Sydney, Mrs. H. C. Sempill, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 9. At Sydney, Mr. Wm. T. Cape, of Sydney, to Jane, eldest daughter of Wm. Jacques, Esq. of the Surveyor General's department.

29. At Windsor, Alex. McDougall, Esq., of Maitland, to Mary Jane, daughter of Robert Flis, Esq. clerk of the court, and postmaster, Windsor.

DEATHS.

March 18. At Sydney, Jane, wife of Mr. John Malcolm, apothecary and druggist.

28. At Wailgrove, Anne, wife of Lieut. Col. Wall, after a severe and protracted illness.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.**DEATH.**

Lately. At Hobart Town, of fever, Edward Scrivenor, Esq., of Stockwell, Surrey. He was originally in the E. I. Company's service.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from p. 38.)

30th March 1830.

C. P. Thomson, Esq., member of the committee, reported that he had seen Mr. Cuthion, a citizen of the United States, (whose evidence was required by the committee), who declined attending "because he considers it impracticable for him to give evidence without injuring the interests of his friends in America, and without acting against the feelings of friends whom he has." He would be induced rather to leave the country than comply with the summons.

Joshua Bates, Esq. re-examined. Teas are purchased by tale, or money of account; it is a weight containing 579·8 English grains of silver. Bills can be negotiated between China and England according to a course of exchange, and might be to a large amount. The latest quotation was 3s. 11d. per dollar for bills at six months' sight. With the proceeds of such bills teas would be purchased. At 3s. 11d. the dollar, the tale would be 5s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$. The exchange has been lowering for the last year or two: it has not been higher than 4s. 2d. for the last five years; witness thinks not so high as 4s. 3d. At 4s. 2d. the tale would be 5s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$, computed thus; 72 candarins = a dollar; 100 dollars, at 4s. 2d. = £20. 16s. 8d. \div 72 = 3s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$. There are 100 candarins in a tale. The variation in the exchange turns upon the varied price of the dollar; there might be a variation in the price of silver; but witness has observed that, taking the weight of the dollar and the number of grains in a tale, 72-100ths of a tale are just the weight of a Spanish dollar. Witness never heard of 6s. 8d. as the value of a tale till the question came before the committee.

In his former evidence, witness stated that the tea consumed in this country cost the public about £1,500,000 more than if brought on private account: in this he took the teas as they were bought, and the exchange as it exists, or has been for some years, and the actual prices obtained here. He believes the difference is £100,000 or £200,000 more than £1,500,000. Witness stated before that, in estimating the profits of the Company beyond those required by a private trader at £1,500,000, he referred to the tables laid before Parliament of the prime cost; but he was not then aware that 6s. 8d. was the value given to the tale, which would

make a difference; but he went upon another calculation also, that of the usual profit merchants are satisfied with on teas, and taking the cost at Canton, with the expenses, and the prices obtained by the Company, he ascertained the profit he conceived they ought to make. The difference between 5s. 6d. and 6s. 8d. in the tale would make an increase in the cost of nearly 20 per cent.

Witness was not aware of the provision in the Commutation Act, which provides that the upset price of teas shall not exceed the prime cost, freight and charges, interest and insurance. If such a condition existed in the contract with a mercantile house, for supplying any other foreign article, witness sees no other mode of estimating the cost of the article abroad than by taking the course of exchange into the calculation. Of late, the funds for the purchase of the teas brought by American merchants have been created by bills drawn upon this country: the bank of the United States issue bills, and mercantile houses in America give credit on London. The prime cost of such teas is ascertained by the bills so drawn. Supposing such a law, as that stated, to exist, the upset price therein referred to would be increased in proportion as the tale is overrated. Witness has stated 3s. 11d. as the actual value of the dollar at Canton; there would be no difficulty in realizing so favourable an exchange for so large an amount as the whole of the Company's investment; it might make a little difference in the exchange. Drafts to a very large amount are wanted to remit the proceeds of the smuggled opium, and those bills would be very current in Bombay and Bengal for remittances to this country, and are always in demand for such purpose. Four or five millions of dollars in Sycee silver are annually smuggled out from Canton, at a disadvantage, for which the parties would prefer to take bills. The Company now pay for the tea they purchase by the sales of opium, and by bills upon India, and in various ways. The sales of opium are, however, not on their account at Canton. Supposing the same quantity of tea to be required for the consumption of this country, and all the circumstances of the trade between India and China to remain the same, witness thinks, if the trade were then open, the exchange would very soon fall even lower than 3s. 11d., because he believes the exports of the Bri-

tish commodities to China would very much increase. The fall of the exchange at Canton he attributes to the large importations of opium, and perhaps some increase in the importation of British manufactures. The Americans have, till lately, carried dollars to a great extent, calculating a saving of commission thereby; but of late they have taken credits or bills in many instances. The price of the dollar in London is 4s. 1½d. nearly.

The materials of the calculation by which the witness comes to the conclusion that the Company derive a million and a half more profit than would remunerate the private trader, are as follows:—the contract congou of the highest quality of the past year is twenty-nine taels, which would be about 13½d. per lb.; he would add freight 3d. per lb.; loss of interest 2½d. per cent.; charges here 2½ per cent.; 2½ per cent. insurance, making 7½ per cent., which on 13½d., would give 17½d. for cost and expenses; he adds 10 per cent. for profit, making the price 18½d. per lb. The highest sale price of congou was 3s. 1½d.; the second price 2s. 7d. Ten per cent. witness considers a brilliant profit.

On the 29th April, the committee examined Mr. Melvill with reference to the foregoing calculation of Mr. Bates. Mr. Melvill's evidence, which completely overthrows the hypotheses of Mr. Bates, Mr. Thornley,* and Mr. Rickards,† and exposes their extraordinary mistakes, it is proper to insert here; the attempted defence of Mr. Bates shall follow.

"Q. It has been stated in evidence to this Committee, that the public could be supplied with the same quantity of teas as are sold at the Company's sales for the sum of £1,500,000 less than the Company receive; do you agree to that, or can you give any reasons for differing from that calculation?—A. I trust that in answering that question I may be allowed to premise, that as the calculations upon that subject which have been submitted to this Committee have reference to a trade in tea altogether different from that which the law has prescribed for the conduct of the East-India Company, the result of those calculations must be totally fallacious when viewed as a test of the past management of a public trust; and if the result of the calculations in question be intended as a hypothetical view of the future, it strikes me that it can be of little value, unless it be determined by Parliament that the system under which the Company now administer their combined trust may be dispensed with. Independent, however, of these considerations, it appears to me, upon an examination of the calculations, that

* See vol. v. p. 187.

† *Ibid.*

one fallacy attends most of them. Mr. Bates, Mr. Thornley, and Mr. Rickards (in his second statement), take the valuation of the tale according to the rate of exchange at the period of unusual depression; making the tale, according to Mr. Bates, 5s. 5½d.; according to Mr. Thornley, 5s. 6½d.; and according to Mr. Rickards, 5s. 6½d. These rates are all lower than any at which the Company have been drawn upon, and they are also lower than any which I have seen quoted. I hold in my hand the Canton price-current of April 1829 (and which is the latest period to which a rate could be applied to the transactions to which these calculations refer), which quotes the exchange upon London from 4s. to 4s. 2d. the dollar. Whilst these gentlemen compute the tale by a supposed *late* rate of exchange, they compute the Company's charge for tea at the prices realized in periods during most of which the exchange value of the tale was infinitely higher. I think the Committee will see that, in order to make a fair comparison, the valuation of the tale, and the price of the tea, should have reference to the same periods. Besides this general objection to all these computations, I find that with respect to that submitted by Mr. Bates, he is mistaken arithmetically. Mr. Bates selects contract congou tea, estimates its price in China at 29 taels per pecul, and states its cost in sterling at 13½d. a lb. Now, after making the deduction which Mr. Bates allows and states that he has himself made for wastage, and reckoning the tale at the lowest rate of exchange which has been assumed, viz. 5s. 5½d. the cost in sterling, instead of being 13½d. is 14½d., to which adding 3d. per lb. for freight, 7½ per cent. for charges, and 10 per cent. for profit, those being the rates stated by Mr. Bates, the price per pound is 20'03d. instead of 18'86d. The whole quantity of tea sold by the Company in 1829-30 was 27,455,063 lbs. weight. If that quantity of contract congou, the tea selected by Mr. Bates, were sold at the price assumed by Mr. Bates, as now corrected, it would produce£2,291,353

And at the average price realized for such teas at the Company's sales in 1829-

30	3,238,731
The difference being	947,428

Which is, even upon Mr. Bates's data, one-third less than the amount which he has stated is overpaid by the public under the present system. Of this sum of £947,428, £350,280 results from the biddings at the Company's sales beyond the price at which the Company offered to sell the tea; so that the real excess of the Company's charge beyond that assumed by Mr. Bates is reduced to £597,148, whereof one-third is ascriba-

ble to the difference in exchange, and most of the remainder to the items of freight and interest, the Company's charges of which are necessarily in excess of those which a private merchant would incur, owing to the laws which regulate their shipping, and make it obligatory upon them to have a large stock of tea on hand. Perhaps it is unnecessary for me to trouble the Committee with any similar details respecting the calculations upon this subject by Mr. Thornley and Mr. Rickards, many of the objections just stated being equally applicable to them. Mr. Thornley states the excess of charge to the public for tea to be £1,727,934. This is in 1828-29. Applying the same principles to 1829-30, the excess in that year, according to Mr. Thornley's data, is £1,680,478; but Mr. Thornley assumes the average sale price realized by the Company upon all descriptions of tea at 2s. 8 06d. per pound, whereas in 1829-30 it was only 2s. 2 55d. The difference between these two sums on 27,455,063 lbs., the quantity sold is £630,322. So that Mr. Thornley's excess of charge is brought down one-third below his estimate. It will be further observed that Mr. Thornley has made no allowance whatever for interest on the capital employed, or for wastage. Mr. Rickards computes the prime cost for the tea in the coin of China very far below what is taken either by Mr. Bates or Mr. Thornley, and so far below what is actually paid by the Company, that I cannot imagine that the Company could have obtained teas at the prices computed by Mr. Rickards without a deterioration in quality. Mr. Rickards attempts to show the cost to the public under the present system to be much greater than that implied in the computations of either of the other gentlemen; but this arises from Mr. Rickards having included what he conceives to be excess of tea-duty paid to the state. Q. In examining Mr. Rickards's statement, have you found that he has fallen into the same error as Mr. Thornley, and computed the reduction of 6d. in the pound in his estimate? —A. Mr. Rickards has taken the average for a number of years; but he falls into the same error as Mr. Bates and Mr. Thornley, of taking the rate of exchange in one year, and the prices in another. Q. Have you seen a price-current of Canton of June 1829, in which the exchange is stated at 3s. 11d.? —A. I have seen only the price-current of April 1829, in which it is stated at from 4s. to 4s. 2d. Q. You have stated that an error runs through the calculation of those gentlemen, inasmuch as they have taken the lowest rate of exchange applying it to the prices for the whole period. Are you not aware Mr. Bates's calculation is only founded upon one year, during which he

states that the average rate of exchange was that which he took? —A. So far as respects the exchange, but not as respects the prices realized by the Company for the tea. Q. Are you aware that Mr. Bates states in his evidence, when he takes the last sale price at 2s. 7d., "that is, the price obtained at the last sale of the East-India Company?" —A. Yes, but that is not the fact; the average price was 2s. 4d. 312 decimals, instead of 2s. 7d., as taken by Mr. Bates. Q. Will you be good enough to give in a statement of your calculation, by which you make the price of tea in 1829 come out to 14½d. instead of 13½d.? —A. My calculation is simply this: a pecul of tea, 133½ lbs., losing two and a half per cent. by wastage, purchased for 29 taels, each tael being worth 5s. 5½d., costs 14½d. per lb. Q. You have said that the average sale price received last year was 2s. 4d., and in correcting Mr. Thornley's computation you state it at 2s. 2d.? —A. Mr. Bates's evidence applies to *congo* tea, Mr. Thornley's applies to *all* descriptions of tea; that accounts for the difference between those two prices. Q. From Mr. Bates's calculations you have deducted a sum of about £350,000, as excess obtained by the Company in the sale of tea in the price at which they put up their teas; do not you consider that as a profit by the Company? —A. Undoubtedly it is profit; but my distinction is this, it is not what they demanded, it is the result of a fair competition in a market abundantly supplied. Q. Will you explain what you mean by a fair competition? —A. I mean that any one may go and bid for the teas. Q. That is according to the supply which the Company put into the market? —A. I will explain how the Company manage their supply. Previously to making the tea-declaration every quarter, they look at the amount of the deliveries during the previous quarter; they look also at the quantities sold in the previous sales, and they always put up at the sale a larger quantity than the average amount of the deliveries at the previous sales of the year, increasing the quantities of those sorts of tea from which there appears to have been the greatest demand; that is also the principle which governs the Company's orders to China for tea. The Committee are also perhaps aware that, as a proof of the market being abundantly supplied, very large quantities have been rejected. Q. That is to say, left unsold at the upset price? —A. Exactly."

The following is an extract from the evidence of Mr. Bates on the 2d June.

"Q. Have you seen the observations made by Mr. Melvill upon the evidence given by you before this Committee on a former occasion? —A. I have. Q. Will

you state to the Committee how far you consider those observations of Mr. Melvill upon your evidence to be conclusive or not?—A. There are some slight errors in my evidence, which, with the permission of the Committee, I will correct; and in doing that will make those observations that occur to me upon the evidence of Mr. Melvill. On my first examination my answer to interrogatory 3430 should have been, that the freight was included in the 25 per cent. gross profit, which would leave from 5 to 10 per cent. net profit, according to the description of tea composing the cargo. On my second examination, in answering interrogatory 3989, in order to save the time of the Committee I gave from memory the sterling price of a pound of congou tea; on revising my evidence I found I had committed an error, which I corrected, giving the true cost of tea at 29 tale, exchange 3s 11d., 14d. a. 19. From this I deducted, for 14 months' interest from the date to the maturity of the bills, 5 per cent., or 70, leaving the cash-cost at Canton 13d. a. 49. As to wastage, there can be none on tea. I had supposed interrogatories 3987 and 3988 related to the difference in net weight here and in China arising from different allowances, which I was aware varied in different markets. On inquiry, I found that the Company's purchases and sales were by real tare, throwing up to the buyer the half pounds, and sometimes the odd pounds, which allowances I thought more than compensated by the gain in weight which is invariable on tea brought to a moist climate. Mr. Lloyd states the real difference in net weight to be 2 per cent. He is probably right; but I do not think it worth while to disturb my figures, as I have overrated the freight very much. I had supposed that for so large an amount of tonnage many ships must go out in ballast; but Canton forms so natural a link in the chain of commercial operations with India, that a great portion of the tonnage would come from Bengal and Bombay to Canton, and would not cost over 2d. per lb.; and from experience, since my last examination, I am convinced that 2½d. and 2½d. per lb. is high enough to fix the freight for the present time, or any time within three years. Mr. Melvill states that the exchange is taken at too favourable rate, and that the Company have not been drawn on at that rate: he has not stated at what rate the Company were drawn on. By the statement of Mr. Lloyd it appears that more than 4,000,000 of tales of the 8,000,000 required for the year 1828-9 were derived from bills on Bengal, and the sale of British manufactures, near 2,000,000 being for bills on Bengal. The official valuation prevents my getting at the rate

of exchange at which these bills were drawn; but I have here a Canton price-current of the

20th of February, which gives it at
 of March 200
 and of April 202

If 202 Sica rupees, per 100 dls., be taken as the probable rate at which the Company negotiated their bills, the exchange at Calcutta being at 1s. 10½d. the exchange in London would have been established at a fraction under 3s. 10d. Bills in Calcutta are drawn at 30 days' sight from Canton; the interest gained would therefore compensate for the expense of passing the operation through Bengal. Mr. Melvill states that the Company have sold in 1829-30 only 27,455,063 lbs. of tea; but in the general account of imports and exports I find the quantity of tea retained for consumption, deducting exports to colonies, &c. in 1828, was 29,305,757, to this should be added upwards of 200,000 exported to the colonies, making 29½ millions, which corresponds with paper No. 38, signed T. G. Lloyd, by which it appears that the quantity sold in 1826 was

1827 30,327,169

1828 29,982,080

This amount includes the private trade, which, as now carried on in teas, is only a branch of the monopoly. Taking 29½ millions, therefore, as the present consumption of those that are compelled to obtain their supply through the Company, and the difference between the price at which I have stated the tea could be sold and yield a profit, if free, and the Company's sale price, which is 12½d., the total difference for the year 1829-30 would be £1,492,208. Since my last examination I have procured from Holland a sample of the tea which cost 29 tale, and also of that which sold at 3s. 1½d. and 2s. 7d. at the last sale of the Company; in my judgment, the Company's highest priced tea has the preference in quality, but that which sold at 2s 7d. is barely equal to the sample from Holland. Mr. Melvill states that the average cost of the Company's congou tea, 1828-29, was 29 tales and a fraction. The Committee will understand that he probably speaks in the language of the India-House, which means that the cost of the tea in tales, the expenses of the factory, loss on adventures in cotton, &c. &c. all added together, make that cost; for I cannot bring myself to believe that the Company's agents, who are clever men, would have bought congou tea at the prime cost, on the average (in the common acceptance of the term prime cost,) of 29 tales and a fraction, when the highest contract price was 29 to private traders, and teas of nearly equal quality were 60½ at tale 18 in April, and the general prices-cur-

rent quote it from 15 to 20 taels, with a heavy stock from December to that time. I never intended to state that the Company gained the sum of a million and a half, and can readily believe what Mr. Melvill states in regard to that. Q. At what did the tea, which you state cost 29 taels, sell in Holland?—A. In Holland it will not fetch the cost at present. I beg to state that I have with me the prices-current to which I have referred. Q. Do any other observations occur to you upon Mr. Melvill's remarks upon your evidence?—A. I have no other observations to make. Q. Do those prices-current which you have produced now support the accuracy of the statement already given to the Committee as to the prices?—A. They do. January 1829 congo tea is quoted 18 to 20 taels per pecul, and February the 20th from 15 to 18; with this remark, 'There is said to be left over 40,000 chests of congo and souchong, exclusive of the Company's winter teas; the prices are likely to be very low hereafter.' March the 17th 1829 the price had fallen from 15 to 17 taels. April the 6th congo tea is quoted at 15 taels. I have quoted it at 15 to 18, because I know that very good congo tea was bought at those prices. Q. It would appear from your evidence that you rather think the Company buy their tea dearer than the private dealers?—A. The amount of what I have stated is, that I think the statement of Mr. Melvill embraces items which are not usually brought into the prime cost of tea; that therefore, according to my mode of estimating the cost of tea, he is incorrect. Q. You observe that Mr. Melvill states that the Company pay at the rate of 29 taels and a fraction for their tea; and from the price-current to which you have referred, it appears that the highest was to be had in the month of March at 18 taels?—A. I did not state that *contract* tea was to be had at that price. Mr. Melvill states that the *average price* of congo tea was 29 and a fraction; I state that I cannot believe that the Company's agents, who are clever men, have purchased congo tea, of the qualities generally shipped, at the *average* prime cost, in the common acceptance of the term, of 29 taels and a fraction, when the *highest contract price* was 29 taels: and the inferior qualities and the winter teas, not bought on contract, would reduce that average much below the price of 29. Q. Have you not read from the price-current that the price of winter teas was 18 taels, and in April reduced to 15 taels?—A. I have. Q. Are you not aware that in the winter shipping is entirely over at that time?—A. I am not aware that it is, because I have seen invoices of teas at that period. Q. Are you not aware that the Company are very

large and extensive purchasers of teas?—A. I believe the Company make their purchases in a great degree by contract, which contracts must be entered into during the previous or early part of the year, and that the shipments are made in December; but that considerable portions of tea are purchased by the Company's agents in the market, perhaps 50,000 or 60,000 chests, at prices much lower. I have taken the highest price at 29; even the *contract prices* go down, according to the quality, to 23 taels; I think I cannot therefore believe that the average purchase-price of the Company's teas can be 29 and a fraction. Q. Are you not aware, that after the best articles have been taken out of the market the refuse only remain, that may be had at a much inferior price?—A. I am quite aware of that. Q. Does it not appear that if the Americans purchase teas at 14 taels, those who have purchased 29 have purchased dear?—A. I should say that 29 taels may be a very fair contract price, but the contract prices for the different qualities of contract teas go down below 29 taels. I have stated that in the month of April congo tea, of No. 2 contract quality, cost but 18. Q. Is that the Company's contract?—A. It is the same thing; the Company have not the exclusive privilege of contracting. Q. What is No. 2 quality?—A. It is a quality below the first. Q. Is it better or worse than what may be called the average quality?—A. I should think rather better; congo tea should be of very good quality at 29."

On the 17th June, there is a further statement from Mr. Melvill in regard to the foregoing explanation of Mr. Bates.

"Q. In answer to question 1963, you stated that the average cost to the Company, in the year 1828-29, of congo tea, was twenty-nine taels within 140 decimals per pecul; but it appears that in the last evidence given by Mr. Bates, he states, that you had given the average price per pecul at twenty-nine taels and a fraction. In saying within 140 decimals, did you mean below the twenty-nine taels; because if you meant below the twenty-nine taels, it would appear that Mr. Bates had misunderstood you; will you explain that?—A. I am very glad I have an opportunity of noticing Mr. Bates's last evidence. My only statement upon the price in China of the Company's contract congo tea was in answer to question 4963, in which it will be seen that I stated the price to be *within* 140 decimals of twenty-nine taels per pecul. Mr. Bates says, that I stated that the average cost of the Company's Congo tea, in 1828-29, was twenty-nine taels and a fraction. That is totally different from what I said, from what I ever

meant to say, or from what I think my words will admit of being construed to mean. This correction appears to me to be of importance, because Mr. Bates twice repeats his assertion, and reasons upon it as if it were fact. Mr. Bates seems also to think that in the twenty-eight tales and 860 decimals I have included charges not usually comprised in prime cost; in that respect also Mr. Bates is mistaken. I only include the commission in buying the tea, and the charge of shipping it, which I apprehend every merchant would include in his prime cost. Mr. Bates also still calculates 2s. 7d. per pound as the price paid to the Company for the tea. I must take the liberty of referring the Committee to the answer which I gave in reply to question 4363, and repeat that the average price paid to the Company for their contract congo tea, in the sale to which Mr. Bates refers, was not 2s. 7d. as he states it, but 2s. 4d. 312 decimals: and I would refer to the official returns upon the table of this Committee to prove that Mr. Bates has no authority whatever for assuming the price of 2s. 7d. as that paid to the Company. Mr. Bates also speaks, in his estimate of the Company's contract tea, of the Company's congo tea, of the Company's winter tea, and of the Company's tea, as if they were all synonymous, from which a casual and uninformed reader might infer that the average price paid by the Company for the whole of their teas was twenty-nine tales and a fraction; whereas the average price paid by the Company for their congo teas, including the winter teas, was only twenty-five tales and a fraction.

Thomas G. Lloyd, Esq. re-examined. The upset price of teas is ascertained as follows: the sterling amount of the supplies to the Canton treasury are contrasted with the number of tales they produce, which gives the cost of the tale. Commercial freight and demurrage are added, all the ship has earned in her political capacity being deducted. There are added also expenses of landing, housing, preparing for sale, and all charges of merchandize; insurance 3 per cent. on cost; two years' interest on cost and insurance; one year's interest on freight and charges, and supercargoes' commission 2 per cent. on net sale amount, deducting charges. (The witness delivered an account shewing the rate per tale at which the funds for China investment were prepared in season 1828-9, whence it appears that the tale came out at 6s. 4d. 624, or 4s. 7d. 169 per dollar; also an estimate of the cost, freight, and charges of each species of tea per lb., imported in 1829, which is given vol. iii. p. 190.) The cost of the supplies furnished China through India is calculated in the account at the intrinsic

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value of the Indian coins, at the mint-price of standard silver, instead of the rate fixed by the Board of Control; by which operation the teas are put up at a price below their actual cost charges: the cost of the tale at the Boards' rates, would be 6s. 10d. 417. The rating the rupees according to the standard value of silver has reference only to transactions between India and China, but it governs the transactions between China and England, because the Company, in its commercial capacity, is charged with whatever supplies India remits for the China investment. The Court of Directors urged and have supported it in negotiation with the Board of Control, as an equitable rate between the two branches for all those transactions. The commerce was in the continual habit of making advances on account of the territory; and the court contended that the rupee should be charged to them at its intrinsic value. "Q. Supposing this, which the Company determined to be an equitable rate in its trade between India and China, should turn out to be a rate far above the prime cost, as declared by the course of exchange between China and England, would it not be a contravention of the Act of Parliament, which requires that the upset price of the teas should be valued at the prime cost?—A. I apprehend not, for this reason, that the rupee actually costs the commerce more. Q. What is there in the Act of Parliament which has reference to the rupee, in determining the prime cost of teas in China?—A. Inasmuch as the Company draw a part of the supplies for the provision of their China investment by using their credit on India. Q. Suppose that the remittances from India to China should involve a loss of 100 per cent. above the prime cost at which teas might be procured in China by any other persons than the Company, do you think that that loss ought to be fairly charged to the prime cost of the teas in China in settling the upset price in England?—A. I apprehend, that whatever be the loss, it is what the teas have cost the Company. Q. In the money of Bengal?—A. And the return they get for it. Q. Supposing the value of the rupee to be 1s. 10d. at Calcutta, at what price do you estimate it in the adjustment of the account between India and China, and between China and England respectively?—A. The adjustment that we make, as between the territory and commerce, is at the rate fixed by the Board of Commissioners for the rupee, that is 2s. 3½d.; therefore I conceive that in charging 2s. as has been done in the upset price of teas, that upset price has been less than the tea has actually cost the Company; inasmuch as they have charged 2s. for that for which they have paid 2s. 3½d.

(M)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, September 1.

Juries in India.—*Petition from Bombay.*—Sir Charles Forbes rose to present a petition from certain natives of Bombay, praying that natives of India may serve on grand juries, and on petit juries in civil causes, and also as justices of the peace. The hon. baronet bore testimony to the moral worth, high integrity, great wealth and extensive influence of the petitioners, and would say that some of them were better qualified for the office of justice of the peace than many Europeans, especially those jurymen, who were appointed immediately on their arrival from England, without a practical knowledge of the country, or of the customs, manners, or prejudices of the natives. With the view of shewing the superior intelligence of the natives of Bombay, he would read a letter which he received the preceding day from a young Parsee gentleman (Ardaseer Homarjee), describing a trial in the supreme court, which afforded an excellent specimen of what a native of India was capable of. After reading the letter, the hon. baronet asked whether such men ought to be precluded from serving on grand juries, or from officiating as justices of the peace? He was of opinion that natives ought to be allowed to sit on juries when Christians were tried, and for his own part, he would prefer being tried by a jury of natives, who would investigate the case with more temper and patience, and with less prejudice than his own countrymen. He wished, likewise, that greater protection were afforded to the natives against arbitrary imprisonment.

The petition was then read as follows.

Tax humble petition of Hindoos, Parsees, and Mahometans, natives of the East-Indies, and inhabitants of the island of Bombay, Sheweth;

We beg to be permitted to offer to your honourable House our grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonies we have had of your solicitude to promote our welfare and happiness. We are satisfied that our representations for the amelioration of our condition in society, and for the improvement of our political institutions in India, will be listened to by you with patient attention; and that it will ever be your desire that all the subjects of our gracious sovereign, in whatever region they may be, shall be fully protected in their lives, their personal liberty, their character, and their

We beg the House to take into its consideration the expediency of rendering all his Majesty's subjects, being natives of India, eligible to serve on grand juries; and further, to introduce and establish the trial by jury in civil cases, in his Majesty's courts of justice at the three presidencies in India, and to render the natives of India eligible to serve on those juries. Already the natives of India serve on petit juries, in all criminal trials, in his Majesty's Courts in India, and the supreme court of judicature at Bombay has acknowledged their

utility on those trials. Of all trials, that by a petit jury for crimes is the most important; and when the natives of India are declared by Parliament to be qualified to serve as jurymen on those trials, and experience has proved their utility, they venture humbly to submit to your Honourable House, that there is no sufficient reason to exclude them from grand juries, and petit juries in civil cases. Whether before a grand jury, or a petit jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, or a jury in plea causes, the subject under investigation generally embraces transactions of a local nature, and the witnesses are principally natives of India; to ascertain the intentions of the witnesses, and the degree of credit that is due to them, in order to pronounce a true verdict, a knowledge of the languages of the country, of local usages and customs, civil and religious, and of general character, we presume to suggest, is as much required before a grand jury, and before a petit jury in civil causes, as before a jury on trial for crimes.

We beg your Honourable House also to take into your consideration, the expediency of rendering his Majesty's subjects, the natives of India, qualified to be his Majesty's justices of the peace, for the several presidencies of India, and the territories subordinate to them respectively. We admit an objection to arise from a want of knowledge in the natives of the laws administered by justices of the peace; but that objection may be obviated, by declaring that all their acts as justices of the peace, to be valid, shall be in conjunction with a justice of the peace who is a British subject. Since Parliament has declared the natives of India, under the advice of the Court, to be qualified to serve on petit juries, on trials for crimes, it surely may be allowed to the petitioners to argue, that they are qualified to act as justices of the peace, in conjunction with one of his Majesty's British subjects.

We see no reason to dissemble, and we avow to your honourable House, that one of our reasons for soliciting to be eligible to serve on grand juries, and on juries in civil causes, and to be justice of the peace, is to diminish the odious distinction that separates us from his Majesty's British subjects, that pronounces us an inferior and degraded class in society, and unworthy of the confidence of our gracious sovereign and of the government.

We beg your honourable House to take into your consideration the system for the administration of justice in the interior of British India; it is eminently defective; it affords no adequate protection to the rights of property; it affords scarcely any protection from personal wrongs, and in particular from false imprisonment, when committed by persons possessing public authority. Your honourable House are perfectly sensible how much life is embittered by personal wrongs, and especially by false imprisonment. It is true that, by acts of Parliament, and by the charters of the Supreme Courts in India, actions for damages will lie in all those courts for personal wrongs, including false imprisonment committed by his Majesty's British subjects on natives of India in their service; but it is probable that, at a distance of thirty miles from each of the Presidencies, there is scarcely a native of India who has the slightest knowledge of those acts of Parliament and charters; and if they were known, the immense distance from his Majesty's courts in India would, in most instances, prevent application to them for redress. At present we are inhabitants of the island of Bombay, but many of us have families in the interior of the British territories in India; and all of us, for trade, pilgrimage, and other purposes, occasionally leave the island of Bombay, and at once are under the judicial administration that is in force beyond the Presidency. We purposely decline a statement of particular instances of grievances by the judicial system in the interior of India; our objections apply to the system itself.

We beg to be excused entreating the attention of your Honourable House to the very extraordinary situation of his Majesty's subjects, the natives of

India. The dynasties that have been conquered by the British arms in India were of short duration; scarcely one of them had been in existence more than a century; we allude to the Nabob of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, the Nabob of Arcot, Tippoo Sahib, and the Peshwa. There was nothing remarkable in the remote antiquity of those dynasties; the natives of India had no other attachment to them than what arose from their possession of power. The strength of the present generation did not exist when the Nabob of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa, the Nabob of Arcot, and Tippoo Sahib, were conquered. In another quarter of a century, few of the natives who were the subjects of the Peshwa will be alive; the immense population, calculated at upwards of sixty millions, which inhabits those conquered countries, now look for protection and happiness to the British government alone; they have no sentiments of hostility to the British government; they have no hopes but what arise from British institutions. It is their wish to possess and to merit public confidence; and under the auspices of your honourable House, and the enactments of Parliament, to be declared eligible to fulfil and execute all civil offices throughout British India, judicial, financial, and territorial. We presume to suggest to the consideration of your honourable House, that the time is at length arrived when the public institutions throughout the territories in British India, ought to be adapted to the permanent continuance of the British authority over them. Your honourable House will not believe, that a population of upwards of sixty millions does not contain within itself talent, assiduity, and integrity, to justify their being largely admitted into the execution of judicial, financial, and territorial offices. We refrain from enlarging on the numberless advantages, in policy and in morals, both to the united kingdom and to British India, from the natives of India being extensively admitted into these offices. The philanthropy and wisdom of your honourable House, are their guarantees that all will be done that can be done to make the situation of being his Majesty's subjects in India the cause of congratulation to all the natives of British India.

We have great pleasure in acknowledging our obligations to your honourable House, for your unobtrusive attention and anxiety to secure to the natives of British India the full and free enjoyment of their respective religions.

And your petitioners, &c.

Bombay, (Signed by 95 persons.)
31st December 1830.

Sir John Malcolm was happy to add his testimony to that of the hon. baronet, in favour of the respectability of the petitioners. Many of them he had, for thirty years, counted amongst his best friends. No man was more desirous than he that the petitioners might attain, in their proper sphere, any distinction to which an honourable ambition can lead men to aspire. The privilege of sitting on grand juries, he thought, ought to have been extended to them by the jury act; when the exception was made to grand juries, local circumstances were not sufficiently considered; the intelligence and station of the petitioners entitled them to serve on grand juries; the distinction was felt as a degradation. He was of opinion that they ought to be allowed to act as justices of the peace, in the manner they desired (in conjunction with Europeans), till they had made sufficient advances in a knowledge of the laws of England to act separately. Seeing the bad state to which the police of Bombay had been reduced since the disputes between the government and the supreme court regarding the registration of the regulations for its improvement, he (Sir John Malcolm) had been anxious that some of

the natives should take charge of the principal wards of the city. This he could not effect; but till some of the respectable natives be associated with the magistrates in the commission of the peace, the police of Bombay will never be established on a proper footing. A Parsee (Ardaseer) had been for years a magistrate in Surat, than which city, no place affords more facility for the commission of offences; yet so successful were his efforts, with the aid of the European judges, that the police of Surat is equal, if not superior, to that of any country he (Sir John) had ever visited. The Bombay government had rewarded Ardaseer's services with a title and other honours. Having said thus much in favour of the prayer of the petition, he could not avoid expressing his regret that it contained statements directly contrary to truth. The petitioners had this excuse, that they had no means of forming a correct judgment on the point he alluded to. The provincial administration of India had been formed with reference to the state of the varied communities subject to our rule, and there was no country in which justice was administered more to the security and happiness of the people. With respect to the arbitrary imprisonment referred to, he could only say, that if such a practice existed he was unacquainted with it. Nothing of the kind took place during his administration.

Mr. Hume wished to ask the President of the Board of Control, if it was intended to grant the petitioners' prayer? He could state from unquestionable evidence that a great portion of the natives of India consider the regulations as to serving on juries as a stigma, and many of them, therefore, refuse to serve.

Mr. O'Connell thought the grievances of the petitioners, thus confirmed by the gallant member, ought to be removed. It was quite obvious that the system of administration of justice in India afforded no adequate protection to property, and scarcely any from personal wrongs. There could not be a more horrible libel against the English administration than the state in which India was admitted to be with respect to the administration of the law. There was an immense number, from sixty to one hundred millions of the human race, connected with England, whose land was made a matter of traffic for the purpose of raising a land revenue.

Mr. C. Grant did not at present mean to enter into details connected with this subject. There was another petition about to be presented from the same parties, or from parties similarly situated, which embraced not only the same topics, but also others of a very important nature. He was very glad to perceive that these petitions were addressed to the House of Commons, because it proved that his Majesty's subjects in the East looked with confidence

to Parliament for an amelioration of their condition (*Hear, hear !*), and he trusted they would find that their expectations had not ultimately been disappointed. (*Hear, hear !*) The House must be aware, that, at the present moment, an inquiry was in progress up stairs, which entered deeply into all the great and important topics to which this petition referred—that of extending the trial by jury, the general judicial system of India, the establishment of King's Courts throughout that country, and the adoption, as far as possible, in those courts and throughout India, of the English language. These subjects occupied much of the attention of the committee up-stairs; nor was the minor subject, the right of serving on grand juries, though comparatively of less importance, forgotten. Upon this latter subject, if the pressure of business had not prevented it, he had meant to have made a proposition, as well as with reference to another point—namely, the admission of natives to serve on juries for the trial of Christians. Those two points were omitted in the jury act, and he intended to have repealed the third clause. It was his intention to bring in a bill to admit natives to serve on grand juries, and on petit juries for the trial of Christians. As to natives being permitted to act as magistrates, that was a subject on which he could give no pledge; but the matter was under consideration, and there was every disposition to accede to the reasonable wishes of the people of India. The original cause which occasioned the right to sit on juries not to be more extensive was, the actual paucity of persons who were supposed to be fit to serve on juries. He was most anxious to contribute, by every means in his power, to raise the character of his Majesty's subjects in the East, by extending to them, in every proper and practicable case, British privileges; (*Hear, hear !*) and, with this feeling, he concurred in the propriety of the petition.

Mr. R. C. Fergusson expressed his satisfaction at the announcement just made by the right hon. gentleman. Nothing had tended more to excite discontent in India, than the omission he had declared his intention of remedying. The Government of India had drawn much too little on the intelligence of the natives, and he should be glad to see them employed in many situations in which they were not employed. The extent to which that system should be carried was a question of immense importance, requiring the most cautious consideration. He totally denied the statement that the natives had no protection for their property and no security for their persons. The administration of the law in India was necessarily imperfect. Those to whom the judicial administration is entrusted are persons acquainted with European laws and manners only, and necessarily igno-

rant of those of the natives; and it is a problem how far it was requisite to hope that local knowledge would be associated with that general knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, which is necessary to the education of a lawyer. Much improvement might be afforded to India by the improved administration of justice; but great caution is necessary in effecting it. Immense benefit has been derived from the King's Courts. The defects in the administration of justice is not the fault of those who preside in the superior courts. He never knew a case of oppression in which those courts were closed against the natives, and if there was any leaning in the judges, it was in favour of the defenceless native and against the powerful European.

Mr. O'Connell said he had referred not to the administration of justice within the admitted precincts of the superior courts, but solely to its administration in the interior of British India.

Mr. Fergusson.—What I intended to state was, that there is not an absence of protection for the property of natives in the interior of India.

Wrongs of the Natives of India.—Petition from Bombay.—Mr. Hume rose to present a petition, signed by 4,000 persons, consisting of Christians, Hindoos, Parsees, Mahometans, and Jews, comprehending the most respectable inhabitants of the island of Bombay. The petition was as follows:

The humble Petition of Christians, Hindoos, Parsees, Mahometans, and Jews, natives of his Majesty's Territories in India, and Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay; sheweth:

That it is with confidence and satisfaction that we address ourselves to your hon. house; it is to parliament that the natives of his Majesty's territories in India are indebted for the public institutions intended to prevent injury and insult to them, and to raise them in the ranks of society; and we acknowledge with gratitude the efforts of your hon. house to promote these good purposes. It is principally to inquiries pursued by your hon. house that the natives of India owe their earliest protection from injustice and degradation, by the establishment of the supreme court of judicature at Calcutta; from that origin have successively proceeded the recorders' courts and the supreme courts of judicature at Madras and Bombay; those courts have ever fulfilled the duties intrusted to them by our gracious Sovereign Lord the King: they have acquired the confidence and esteem of the natives of India, and attached them to the British government. At Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, are the most numerous assemblages of the natives of India and of foreign countries in Asia; they are of every variety of religion, cast, and sect, diversified in sacred rites and observances, and in social manners and usages. The supreme courts of judicature, where they have jurisdiction over the matter to be tried, whether civil or criminal, have also power to summon witnesses, and to execute all their orders and judgments, whether by arrest of the person, or by seizure and sale of property, throughout the whole of the territories under the presidencies at which those courts are respectively established; those courts, in the execution of their processes and orders, have always been scrupulously observant of the religious doctrines, rites, and observances, and of the manners and usages of the natives; the experience of more than half a century, at Calcutta, and of more than a quarter of a century at Madras and Bombay, has proved that life, pro-

erty, character, and personal liberty, can be protected by his Majesty's courts of justice, without violation of the religious, manners, and usages of the natives. We appeal to that evidence to contradict erroneous reports which have been sedulously propagated, and have too long been acquiesced in, that the introduction of courts of justice into India, strictly administering the law for the protection of life, property, character, and personal liberty, is incompatible with the religious, manners, and usages of the natives, and would be highly offensive to them. Miserable, indeed, would be the condition of mankind, if the duties of judges could not be executed without offending the religious, manners, and usages of those over whom they have jurisdiction. Reports also have long prevailed, and been acquiesced in, that the religious, manners, and usages of the natives of India repelled their employment in judicial functions, and that they had not capacity to perform them. The unprejudiced mind of Sir Alexander Johnston controverted the truth of that report, and the experience of five years at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, has demonstrated the willingness of the natives to aid in the administration of justice, even in the unpleasant office of jurors on trials for crimes, and their utility as jurors has been repeatedly declared by the supreme court at Bombay.

By the charters of justice of all the supreme courts of judicature in India, and of the former recorders' courts at Madras and Bombay, all British subjects and all natives who directly or indirectly are employed in the service of his Majesty, or of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies, or of any of his Majesty's British subjects, are subject to the civil jurisdiction of those courts. In all actions for wrongs or trespasses; and the same persons, by the acts 4 Geo. IV. c. 71, and 9 Geo. IV. c. 74, and the charters of the supreme courts, are subject to the jurisdiction of those courts, and for the crimes specified in 9 Geo. IV. c. 74. In those provisions we recognize the wisdom, justice, and humanity of our gracious Sovereign Lord the King, and of the two houses of parliament. It was apprehended that persons exercising public authority would injure the natives, and for civil torts and for crimes the whole of them are placed under the jurisdictions of the supreme courts; but those laws have been little more than a dead letter; they are unknown, except at the presidencies and in their vicinity. We, therefore, earnestly entreat, that whatever laws may be enacted for the amelioration of the condition of the natives of India, effectual means may be provided to insure the real and practical utility of those laws, and that they may not be, as some acts of parliament have been, mere nominal benefits to the natives. By several acts of parliament, the governments of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, have authority to frame regulations for the provincial courts, and which his Majesty in council may disallow or amend, and if not disallowed within two years, they are to be of force and authority, to direct the provincial courts, according to the tenor of the said amendment; and those regulations are annually to be laid before the two houses of parliament. In those enactments they again perceive the desire of parliament to benefit the natives of India, by administering justice to them according to their own laws, and with a scrupulous attention to their religious, manners, and usages; and the governments in India, from a supposition of their having the most correct knowledge on those matters, were entrusted with the execution of that power, subject to the revision of his Majesty in council. But that power has been the great cause of the degradation of the natives; the uniform construction of those enactments has been, that it authorises the governments in India to make and repeal laws, civil and criminal; to make and amend courts of justice, civil and criminal; and to legislate absolutely over the natives residing beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of the supreme courts, wherever there is no specific enactment of parliament on the subject. It is from the existence of that power, that laws have been enacted for the natives and courts of justice established to administer them, that have stamped upon them, the natives of India, the character of a conquered, distinct, and degraded people. The criminal code in force under that presidency is among the records of your hon. house, and we refer to it in confirmation of our assertions; that it is vague in its language, that it

regulates too much in detail the actions of the natives; that it abounds in severe, discretionary punishments, by way of fine or imprisonment, or both; that it has an endless repetition of commutation of imprisonment for a fine; that the truth of facts is left to the discretion of a British judge, without any effectual controul in persons of the description of the accused, and that the judge has no sympathy with the persons subject to his criminal jurisdiction. Throughout the judicial regulations of the Bombay government, there is not one on the principle of the writ of *Habeas Corpus ad Subjiciendum*; and we believe that the same observation applies to the judicial regulations framed at the governments at Calcutta and Madras. Your hon. house well understand the extensive range of human happiness that is protected by that writ; all there is in strong contrast with the criminal jurisdiction at the presidencies. The gentlemen appointed judges in the courts, civil and criminal, are extremely deficient in the knowledge necessary to perform their duties. Courts of justice are principally constituted for the security of life, of property, of character, and of personal liberty; and your hon. house well know the great and various qualifications that are required in a judge to perform those duties; but the judges of the provincial courts, civil and criminal, have no strong motive to stimulate them to acquire those qualifications.

This is a fundamental and incorrigible vice in the judicial system; the change from one department of the civil service to another, is also too frequent to admit the acquisition of the necessary ability in the judge; at one time he is in the ministerial office at the presidency, at another he is in the judicial department in the provinces, and at another he is in the collectorate in the provinces, and at another he is in the political department. At this time the chief judge of the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, and the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, at Bombay,—that is, of the supreme courts of appeal in civil and criminal cases,—is a gentleman who never was in the judicial department until he was made the chief justice of those courts. The civil courts are always extremely defective, from the almost total absence of the intelligence of the natives in the ascertainment of facts.

The defects in the judicial system, which we have noticed, we presume to hope would attract the attention of your hon. house, even if the judges always meant to do right; but the truth is, that those judges are the principal instruments of wrong, particularly of false imprisonment to the natives; and those acts of injustice are committed with ostentatious indifference to the feelings of those who suffer, and to the opinion of the native community: we chiefly allude to the false imprisonment of Balloobin Hurryram Sinday, Hindoo; of Kunsord Khasjee, Hindoo; of Narroba Govind Oughtia,* Hindoo; and of Dhondoo Bullo, Hindoo, all proved at the same court of judicature at Bombay. The two former committed at Tannah, within fifteen miles of the island of Bombay; and the other two at Poomah, within one hundred miles of Bombay, and between both which places and Bombay there is a constant intercourse. It is, therefore, no exaggeration in us to affirm, that the laws administered to the natives beyond the presidencies, and the courts of justice appointed to administer those laws, stamp upon the natives the character of a conquered, distinct, and degraded people.

It is true that the impartiality in the courts of justice, that we have presumed to solicit and enforce, will be offensive to some of the connexions and adherents of former sovereigns, who had privileges in some respects exempting them from the jurisdiction of courts of justice; as, for instance, the sardars in the Deccan, whose privileges have been conceded to them by a regulation of the Bombay Government (Regulation 29, A. D. 1827); but we are sure that your hon. House will not expose the meanest of his Majesty's subjects in India to injury in life, character, property, or personal liberty, in compliance to the vicious pride of those personages.

* The reader will find this case detailed in vol. II. p. 340, in our report of the proceedings before the privy council, which reversed the judgment of Sir E. West and Sir C. Chambers. By the misrepresentation of the petitioners in this case, the reader may be able to measure their accuracy in the others.

We implore your honourable House, earnestly and without prejudice, to reflect on the condition of the natives inhabiting his Majesty's territories in India. In number they exceed sixty millions; the greater part of them are his Majesty's natural-born subjects, and almost all the rest of them are denizens. This immense population, who have strong natural and legal pretensions to participate in the advantages of society, are almost entirely excluded from offices of trust and emolument. It is impossible for your honourable House to credit misrepresentations, obviously originating in prejudice and self-interest, that confound the whole native population into one mass of ignorance and corruption. The natives of the territories, now British India, highly civilised, and by their various manufactures largely contributed to the splendour of Thebes, of Palmyra, and of ancient Alexandria, when the inhabitants of one of the most powerful and illustrious kingdoms of modern Europe lived in woods, and fought with bows and arrows, and clubs. Whatever injury has been done to their understanding and moral principles, by the long continuance of despotism, will easily and rapidly be rectified by courts of justice intelligently and impartially administering justice amongst them, and by their admissibility into honourable and profitable offices in the judicial, territorial, and financial departments, being made to depend on their intellectual and moral character. The dynasties of the sovereigns of the territories conquered by the British arms were of very short duration. Those sovereigns never had a strong hold on the affections of their subjects, and since those conquests, the natives have always manifested a desire to coalesce with the crown of the united kingdoms; their wishes to do so have been repelled even with contumely. Upwards of sixty millions of his Majesty's subjects are at this time disjointed, loose, and floating upon the surface of India; this is more easy than to consolidate this immense population into one mass of cohesion with his Majesty's territories. Administer justice to them wisely and impartially, and reward intellectual and moral merit with honourable and profitable offices, both at the presidencies and in the provinces, and the principle of cohesion will circulate through the whole body.

With a view to the same principle of cohesion, we venture to suggest, that it is highly politic to introduce the English language into the vernacular languages of India; and with that intention, for Parliament to enact that no native, after the period of twelve years, shall be admissible into any office in the judicial, territorial, or financial departments, unless his competency in reading, writing, and speaking the English language, has been certified by a committee appointed for his examination. The children of the natives in India have great aptitude in learning to read, write, and speak the English language. Since the institution of schools for the instruction of the natives in the English language, under the advice and patronage of the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, many of the children of the natives read, write, and speak the English language with facility and fluency.

Besides the principle of cohesion which we have noticed, a knowledge of the English language, extensively dispersed amongst the natives of India, will afford great facilities for the future improvement of the judicial system in India.

Illustrious Legislators! benefactors of the human race! your persevering and intelligent exertions to abolish the trade in slaves, have spread the fame of your humanity over the whole world. The destiny of upwards of sixty millions of human beings depends upon your councils; they are the natural-born subjects, or the denizen-subjects, of your own sovereign. We are sure that your honourable House will be glad to redress the wrongs they have submitted to them.

Knowing, as we do, the propensity to misrepresentation that will be active against the natives of India, and that it will be suggested that this petition does not contain the real opinions of all who have signed it, we have taken the liberty to subjoin to it a translation into the Goosarattee and Mahratta languages, the languages in most frequent use in Bombay; and if, in having done so, we have transgressed any of the rules of your honourable House, we crave your indulgence and pardon.

Mr. Hume said that this petition had

been in his hands some time, but from the state of the Committee on East-India affairs, it was thought it ought to be no longer delayed. The petition appeared to have been drawn up with great care and consideration; and he might say, the observations of his honourable friend (Mr. Fergusson) were not consistent with the statements contained in the petition, nor with his (Mr. Hume's) knowledge of the facts. It had been said by the gallant member, that the natives were not fitted to take part in judicial inquiries: if so (though he did not admit it), who made them so? The Government. From personal experience, he said that men of higher honour and finer feelings were not to be found than were to be met with among the natives of India. He believed what was stated by the petitioners, the regulations framed by the Local Governments to be the great cause of the degradation of the natives. Those laws were incessantly changing; many most important laws have been repealed and re-enacted; there are hundreds of regulations so mixed up with others that have been annulled, that it is impossible to know how to act. The statement of the petitioners respecting the criminal code of Bombay, proved the necessity of taking those courts into consideration. How his honourable and learned friend (Mr. Fergusson) could say that there was ample justice for the natives by an appeal to the superior courts, he was at a loss to know. The petitioners stated that the gentlemen appointed judges in the courts are extremely deficient in the requisite knowledge, and that the chief justice of one of the superior courts never was in the judicial department before. He put it to his honourable and learned friend, whether such a system could afford sufficient security for either life or property. It was a notorious fact, that the governor had the power to imprison any one he liked, and that no process from the courts was sufficient to bring up a person confined in the provinces by order of the governor. The petitioners asserted that "the judges are the principal instruments of wrong, particularly of false imprisonment, to the natives;" and they mentioned instances by name. He need hardly point out to the house the absolute necessity for the good government of such an empire as India, of removing such an impression from the minds of the people. He was aware that it was difficult for the government to meddle with compacts made with conquered chiefs; but at the same time, it was necessary that all over whom the British empire extended, should feel a conviction that justice was impartially administered to them. The petitioners complained of their exclusion from offices of trust and emolument. Thus, their capabilities were never called forth, and what was left them

but a sense of degradation? If it were wished to make India happy and prosperous, her native inhabitants must be admitted within the pale of our public institutions; and this, while it advanced them in civilization, would enable us to carry on the government at less expense. The natives of India had great reason to complain of the representations made in this country of their moral character. He had spent many years of his life in India, and could say that he had met as much honesty, integrity, and moral virtue among them, as he had ever found in England or any other country of Europe. In the cities and great towns in India, as in all countries, some bad men are met with; and unfortunately, popular opinion in England, of the character of our Indian fellow subjects, was formed entirely from the inhabitants of the cities. The intellectual improvement of the natives of India, by making admissibility to office to depend on intellectual and moral character, had been too long overlooked by the British government. It had been said, "we must proceed with caution." We had done so; we had proceeded with too much caution,—with jealousy; for, since 1765, no alteration had been made calculated in any degree to improve the condition or exalt the character of the natives of India. Why had not the English language been introduced among them, instead of the Persian, which was equally foreign to the Hindu? Nothing would tend more to promote an union of feeling between the natives of India and those by whom they are governed, than to instruct them in the same language. Make the language of England the language of an Indian court; teach it to the natives; and then our institutions would be carried into India. Important as every part of the petition was, none was more worthy the serious consideration of the house, than that in which the petitioners prayed that the English language might be introduced into India. He hoped that the petition would be taken into the serious consideration of the house, and that the beneficial change prayed for might be speedily carried into effect.

Mr. C. Grant. "I cannot help thinking it unfortunate, that a discussion should have been raised upon so important a subject as that to which this petition refers, at a moment when it is impossible to bestow upon it the consideration it deserves. Conceiving the discussion to be premature, I shall still abstain from offering my opinion. At the same time, however, I beg to state, that I am perfectly alive to its importance, and I trust that the petitioners will not estimate the value which I assign to their testimony, nor measure the importance which I attach to the whole of this subject, by the brevity with

which I advert to it on the present occasion. The hon. member has justly said, that there is no part of this petition more important than that which alludes to the introduction of the English language into India. From the manner in which the petitioners express themselves upon that subject, I draw this satisfactory conclusion,—that they are anxious to maintain their connexion with this country. I can assure the hon. member, that the government of this country is most sincerely desirous of improving the condition of the natives of India; and that, when the proper opportunity arrives, every thing will be done to promote their welfare."

Sir John Malcolm had not thought it necessary that such a discussion as this should take place, or that the sentiments of that house, on the great question of Indian government, would have been anticipated upon this occasion. He had been never more surprised than to hear the hon. member (Mr. Hume) say he (Sir John Malcolm) was an enemy to the natives of India holding offices. All he said was, that the natives of Bombay justly estimated themselves in not desiring to become magistrates, unassociated with Europeans; because, as they have hitherto been educated, it is impossible they could have a competent knowledge of British law. The hon. member might have judged, from all he (Sir John Malcolm) had ever said, wrote, or done, that few men, during a long life of public service, had worked more to the attainment of an object, than he had done to elevate the character, and advance the interests of our Indian fellow subjects. If the hon. member inquired, he would find that in the interior provinces of Bombay, there was not one civil case which was not originally tried by native judges, possessing the confidence of government, liberal salaries, and acting under a system which allows of an appeal to the judge of the province, and from him to a court of circuit. Although an act of the British legislature had empowered the government of India to make laws and regulations for the provinces, the hon. member had justified the assertion in the petition, that "the laws administered beyond the presidencies, and the courts of justice appointed to administer those laws, stamp upon the natives the character of a conquered, distinct and degraded people." He (Sir John Malcolm) was happy to think that if these were the sentiments of those who had signed the petition, they were founded in ignorance, and were not participated by the other natives of India. A most important distinction must be borne in mind in these discussions. The inhabitants of the presidencies, within the jurisdictions of the Supreme Court, are as distinct in feelings, ideas,

and every thing but dress and language, from the natives of the provinces, as the inhabitants of England from those of Hungary. They imbibe the English language and notions, and become more an European than an Indian society. To many of this population, the form of the king's courts and the English law may be perfectly intelligible, and consequently applicable; but beyond these districts, the communities are all natives, and English education has not yet extended there: and although it may be deemed expedient to introduce English law into the presidencies, where the population, from local circumstances, required such law, it would be the deepest wound we could give to our empire in Asia to extend them farther. England, in the highest state of civilization, required an endless multiplication of laws to protect men in their varied and extended interests; but who could consider our statutes suited to the simple habits and more limited concerns of the natives of India? The whole code of laws administered at Bombay is comprised in one volume, translated into the vernacular languages of India; and from the frame of the code introduced by Mr. Elphinstone, a plain and simple system of law has been established in the provinces, which must soon be perfectly understood. A petition very similar to this was addressed to a judge at Bombay, which was translated into the vernacular tongue and sent to Poonah, near which city he (Sir John Malcolm) happened to be residing. It created the utmost sensation. A weekly levee which he held, and which took place the day after this occurrence, was attended by a number of men of high rank at Poonah, as well as many of wealth and respectability. The public officer, whose duty it was to communicate with them, was absent; but there was no time for deliberation; they crowded round him, and the address they presented to him was, therefore, the honest effusion of the moment, which was an excuse for some of the expressions which, though quite sincere, are, as far as related to English lawyers, of a character he could not of course approve. The address, of which he should read a literal translation, was given him on the 17th of September 1830, signed by all the principal inhabitants, and two thousand others; and it expressed, he was satisfied, not only their sentiments, but, as far as he had the means of judging, those of all the natives of the Bombay territories not residing on the presidency. [The hon. and gallant member then read the address, which may be seen in vol. iv. p. 79.] He had read this address because it was forced upon him, in self-defence. He could not suppose that the government of this country would do any thing so diametrically opposite to the principles

of sound policy, as to adopt any measure like that the petitioners prayed for, the impolicy of which is evinced in all past acts of the British legislature. The more the matter was investigated, the more would it appear that there is not the slightest foundation for the allegations in the petition against the judicial courts of India, and against the high and competent public officers who preside in them. As to the want of education among the people, did the hon. member mean that the whole population of India, 60,000,000 or 80,000,000 should be sent to school to learn English?

Mr. Hume. "Certainly, I do."

Sir John Malcolm. "Then God forbid that I should be the schoolmaster." With respect to the chief justice of the highest court in Bombay never having been previously in the judicial branch of the service, the house would perceive how a plain statement disproved the assertions of the petitioners. By the existing regulations, it is provided that one of the members of council at Bombay must be, as counsellor, at the head of the court of Appeal. The highly respectable individual alluded to had not been in the judicial line, but this objection was more in form than substance. All the judicial duties and the circuits belong to the four other judges of the court, who are invariably selected from the oldest and most competent public servants in the judicial line. The gallant member could more fully answer the allegations contained in this groundless petition, but he was unwilling to prolong a premature and ill-timed debate.

Mr. R. C. Fergusson repeated that, although there might be some defects in the judicial system of India, still there were courts of the last resort, filled by persons not only willing to listen to complaints, but eminently qualified to decide. Upon this point, however, what had fallen from the gallant member who had just sat down, had set this question entirely at rest. In a great country like India, individual cases of oppression must sometimes take place. The administration of justice, in such a country, cannot be made so perfect as to prevent occasional errors. But he was sorry to hear his hon. friend (Mr. Hume) concur with the petitioners, that the judges of India are the principal instruments of wrong. When the proper opportunity arrived, he should be able to convince him and the hon. and learned member (Mr. O'Connell) that the statement is entirely unfounded.

Mr. O'Connell disavowed any intention of casting a reflection on the judges of India. It seemed, however, that a large body of the natives conceived that they had reasonable grounds of complaint against the mode in which justice was

administered to them. Whether their complaint were well or ill-founded, it demanded the deepest consideration of the house, because it was of importance that the administration of justice should not only be pure but unsuspected.

Sir C. Forbes, in justice to the gallant member, must say that he had understood he had honourably followed up the regulation of the preceding government of Bombay, for the employment of the natives in a judicial character in the interior. He hoped he might be permitted to read the sentiments of an hon. director, who had resided upwards of twenty years on the western side of India, and was for many years political resident at Baroda, and to whom he (Sir C. Forbes) had sent the petition of the natives for perusal. In returning it he wrote as follows:

I have read the petition which you are commissioned to present to the House of Commons, from the natives of Bombay, with great satisfaction. I rejoice to see that they sensibly feel their relative inferior position, and that, in claiming the exercise of their natural rights, they are supported by reasoning conclusive in justice and good policy. It is not, you know, a new sentiment with me, that our native fellow-subjects should be admitted to a liberal participation in the government of their country. I have, from my earliest days in India, seen examples of talent, zeal, and integrity among the natives, not to be surpassed by Europeans; and I have known and experienced that, without their practical information and assistance, the most important results of our proceedings could never have been attained. The admission of the prayer of the petitioners, to be made eligible to serve as grand jurors and justices of the peace, will be a desirable and important measure. I should not be disposed to qualify this concession with the condition of their acting in conjunction with an European justice of the peace, because I question whether some of the gentlemen officiating in those situations, and who are chosen indiscriminately from the service, are better qualified than many of the natives. It would be an incentive to others to qualify themselves for such honourable stations, and thus would commence that incorporation of the natives in the general system of the British government, which would prove the best guarantee for its permanency.

Both petitions were ordered to be printed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KING'S LIEUTENANT.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:

August 31.

Colonel Stannus, C.B., Hon. East-India Company's service.

September 21.

Colonel Armstrong, 26th regt., on his return from India.

Major Geo. Jones, 89th regt., on ditto.

Colonel M. McCreegh, 13th light infantry, on being nominated a Knight Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order.

Capt. A. B. Taylor, 89th regt., on his return from India.

Capt. Towers Smith, 3d regt. (Buffs).

RAMMOHUN ROY.

At the levee held at the Palace, St. James's, on the 7th Sept., the Rajah

Asiat. Jour. N S. Vol. 6. No. 22.

Rammohun Roy was introduced to an audience of the King by the Right Hon. Charles Grant, the President of the Board of Control, and was most graciously received. The rajah wore the costume of a Brahmin, viz. the turban and kabai. The latter was composed of purple velvet, embroidered with gold.—*Court Circular.*

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

13th Light Drago. (at Madras). Capt. A. T. Maclean to be major, v. Bowers dec. (29 Oct. 30); Lieut. Thos. Rosser to be capt., v. Maclean (18th Sept. 31); and Serg. Maj. C. Floyd, to be adj., with rank of Cornet v. Rosser, prom. (8 do.)

2d Foot. (at Bombay). Brev. Lieut. Col. J. S. Lumsden, from 43d F., to be Capt. v. Mundy, who exch. (6 Sept. 31.)

6th Foot. (at Bombay). Ens. F. W. Jekyll, to be Lieut. by purch., v. Stuart who retires; and Hon. Thos. Lombe to be Ens. by purch., v. Jekyll (both 13 Sept. 31.)

16th Foot. (in Bengal). Lieut. Geo. Mylins to be capt. by purch., v. Ramsay, who retires; Ens. Wm. Murray to be Lieut. by purch., v. Mylins; and Thos. Crawford to be Ens. by purch., v. Murray (all 30 Aug. 31.)

20th Foot. (at Bombay). Maj. Thos. Champ, from h. p. unattached, to be major, v. R. E. Burrows, who exch. (6 Sept. 31.)

44th Foot. (in Bengal). Lieut. H. L. Lazard to be capt. by purch., v. Connor, who retires; Ens. W. H. Hadfield to be Lieut., v. Lazard; and F. M. Wade to be Ens. by purch., v. Hadfield (all 20 Sept. 31.)

45th Foot. (at Madras). Ens. Jas. Campbell to be Adj. v. French prom. (13 Oct. 30); Ens. Edw. Bayly to be Lieut., v. Campbell app. adj. (30 Sept. 31); W. R. L. Bennet to be Ens., v. Bayly (30 do.)

49th Foot. (in Bengal). Ens. J. T. Grant to be Lieut., v. R. T. Sparks dec. 12 Nov. 30; John Heatley to be Ens., v. Grant from (20 Sept. 31.)

55th Foot. (at Madras). Lieut. Alex. Huddle, from h. p. Royal Afr. Corps, to be Lieut., v. Fenwick app. to 77th F. (5 Sept. 31); Lieut. W. S. Norton, from h. p. 45th F., to be Lieut., v. Nixon, app. to 96th F. (6 do.); Ens. H. McCaskill, from 89th Regt., to be Ens., v. Poppleton, who exch. (11 Nov. 30); Ens. Wm. Hope, from 89th Regt., to be Ens., v. Campbell, who exch. (22 do.)

62d Foot. (at Madras). Lieut. D. Fairchild, from h. p. 10th F., to be Lieut., v. Honeyman app. to 57th F. (6 Sept. 31.)

80th Foot. (at Cape of Good Hope). Lieut. Alex. Browne, from h. p. 51st F., to be Lieut., v. Wm. Macalister, who exch. (6 Sept. 31.)

Ceylon Regt. Lieut. F. N. Skinner, from h. p. 89th F., to be Lieut., v. Galway app. to 86th F. (6 Sept. 31.)

The next regiments to return from India are the 46th and 48th.

The 5th Regt. has received an order of readiness for Madras to replace the 46th.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

OFFICERS PURCHASING LAND.

Horse Guards, Aug. 1, 1831.—His Majesty's Government having revised the Regulations concerning the system of granting land in the British Colonies of North America and Australia, so as to ensure to the officers of the army wishing to become settlers, the combined advantages arising from rank and length of service, the King is graciously pleased to declare, that officers purchasing land according to the regulations established

(N)

In the respective Colonies shall, in proportion to their rank and services, be entitled to a remission of the purchase money, according to the following graduated scale, on producing testimonials of unexceptionable character from the General Commanding-in-Chief.

Field Officers of 25 years' service and upwards, in the whole £200.

Field Officers of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole £250.

Field Officers of 15 years' service, in the whole £200.

Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole £200.

Captains of 15 years' service, or less, in the whole £150.

Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole £150.

Subalterns of 7 years' service, or less, in the whole £100.

In all other respects the regulations promulgated to the army in the general orders of the 10th June 1826, 16th May 1827, 24th Aug. 1827, 18th July 1829, and 24th Feb. 1831, remain in force.

By command of the Right Hon the General Commanding-in-Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD, Adj. Genl.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH

Dunne Street, Sept. 26, 1831.—His Majesty has been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers in the service of the East-India Company to be Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath:—

Maj. Gen. Alexander Knox, Bengal Infantry.

Maj. Gen. John W. Adams, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

Maj. Gen. Henry Worsley, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

Maj. Gen. Hopetoun S. Scott, C.B., Madras Infantry.

Maj. Gen. Andrew McDowall, C.B., Madras Infantry.

His Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers in the service of the East-India Company to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order.

Colonel John Rose, Bengal Infantry.

Colonel Gervase Pennington, Bengal artillery.

Colonel James D. Greenhill, Madras Infantry.

Colonel John Doveton, Madras Cavalry.

Colonel F. Hagley Pierce, Bombay artillery.

Colonel Robert Pitman, Bengal Infantry.

Colonel Hastings M. Kelly, Madras Infantry.

Colonel John Mayne, Bombay Infantry.

Colonel W. C. Faltful, Bengal Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Francis W. Wilson, Madras Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Alex. Lindsay, Bengal artillery.

Lieut. Col. Henry T. Roberts, Bengal Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. James Caulfield, Bengal Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Richard Tuckell, Bengal engineers.

Lieut. Col. Chas. Fitzgerald, Bengal Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Hughes, Bombay Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Robert Smith, Bengal engineers.

Major Alex. Manson, Bombay artillery.

Major James Nesbitt Jackson, Bengal Infantry.

Major Archibald Irvine, Bengal engineers.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 29. *Brunswick*, Rosendale, from Bombay 10th March, and Cape 13th June; at Liverpool.—29. *Bombay*, Darc, from Van Diemen's Land 17th March; off the Wight.—30. *Clyde*, Ireland, from Bombay 8th April, at Liverpool.—30. *Arab*, Munro, from St. Helena, at Gravesend.—31. *Melish*, Cowley, from Bengal 21st March; at Gravesend.—31. *Dana Scott*, Jackson, from Bengal 10th March; at Gravesend.—31. *Fenguan*, Young, from Bengal 28th March; at Gravesend.—31. *Morning Star*, Adler, from Bombay 22d Feb., Ceylon 22d March, and Cape 31st May; at Gravesend.—31. *Cleopatra*, Street, from Van Diemen's Land 28th April; at Gravesend.—31. *Ellen*, Camper, from Mauritius 30th April; at Gravesend.—31. *A. I.*, Keen, from Cape 21st June; at Gravesend.—Sept. 1. *Cumbrian*, Blyth, from Bombay 11th April; at Gravesend.—1. *Canton*, Garbutt, from Mauritius; at Gravesend.—1. *Fanny*,

Bunny, from Cape 22d May; at Gravesend.—5. *Huron*, Hardy, from Bombay 28th March; at Liverpool.—6. *Fame*, Hayes, from Mauritius 3d May; off Margate.—6. *Kabius*, Russell, from Batavia 10th May; at Cowes.—8. *Resource*, Smith, from Van Diemen's Land 19th May; at Deal.—9. *Holton*, Clarkson, from Bombay 17th April, and Ceylon 2d May; off Portsmouth.—10. *Ceylon*, Davison, from Ceylon 2d May, and Ascension 23d July; at Deal.—19. *Craiglevar*, Reay, from New South Wales 7th May; at Gravesend.—21. *Southworth*, Coombs, from Manila 23d March, and Singapore 8th April; off Margate.—21. *Clyde*, Munro, from Mauritius 11th May, and Cape 3d July; off Margate.—21. *Norval*, Goldsmith, from New South Wales 24th April; at Deal.—23. *Hope*, Sinclair, from South Seas.—25. *Burrell*, Metcalf, from Van Diemen's Land 23d May; off Portsmouth.

Departures.

Sept. 2. *Alfred*, Flint, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—2. *London*, Pickering, for Cape, V. D. Land, and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—2. *Jean*, Finlay, for Bengal; from Greenock.—4. *Royal Saron*, Petrie, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—5. *Theodore*, Todd, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—6. *Rustburgh Castle*, Denny, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—6. *Alexander Robertson*, Grey, for Mauritius; from Deal.—8. *Cape Briton*, Johnson, for Cape, from Liverpool.—9. *Norfolk*, Henricker, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—9. *Mary Ann*, Hornbloss, for Madras; from Deal.—9. *Science*, Sautters, for V. D. Land; from Deal.—11. *Porcupine*, Laing, for New South Wales; from Deal.—13. *Royal George*, Embleton, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—15. *Arabian*, Boulton, for Bengal; from Bristol.—17. *Jorenden*, Jorenden, for Cape of Good Hope; from Deal.—20. *Columbian*, Kirkwood, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—22. *Arab*, Ferrier, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—23. *Triumph*, Green, for Cape and Bombay; from Portsmouth.—25. *Severn*, Brathwaite, for Cape and Bengal; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Ferguson, from Bengal: Mrs. Mac Nabb; Mrs. Norris; Mrs. Malcolm; J. Mac Nabb, Esq., civil service; Capt. Norris; Mr. Malcolm; Col. Wyatt, B. I.; Dr. Glass, Company's service; Lieut. Gordon, B. I.; Ena. Lamb, ditto; Capt. Mackay; Lieut. Blencowe; Miss Taylor; Miss Fraser; Masters Low and Lamb; three servants.

Per David Scott, from Bengal: Mrs. Procter; Mrs. Lewis; Mrs. Dawson; John Savage, Esq., surgeon; Capt. Campbell; Lieut. Bourdillon; Capt. Dawson; Misses E. Hodgson, Eliza Savage, Ann Savage, B. Mosely, and C. Procter; Masters Mosely, Baddam, and two Procter.—From St. Helena: James Price, Esq., surgeon; Mrs. Price; W. D. Mac Ritchie, Esq., surgeon; John Till, Esq., civil service; Mons. Brigant, a French officer; three Misses Price; three Masters Price; seven servants; seven charter-party passengers.

Per Brunswick, from New South Wales: Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. McKinnon; Mrs. Cobb; Miss M. Campbell; Messrs Fairfowl, West, and Bell, surgeons B. I.; W. E. Riley, Esq.; Capt. Blair and son; Masters McArthur and Campbell.

Per Bombay, from Van Diemen's Land: Mr. Reid, from Launceston.

Per Cumbrian, from Bombay: Mrs. Ranny; Col. Greenhill, Madras army; Col. Delamotte, Bombay ditto; Capt. Isaacrook, Bombay ditto; Capt. Sanderson; A. Young, surgeon; Jas. Fawcett, Esq.; W. P. Ranny, Esq.; Capt. Watkins; Lieut. Sherlock; ten children; six servants.

Per Brunswick, from Bombay: General D. Leighton; Capt. T. Billamore; Mrs. Miller; Miss Russell; Miss Porter; Mrs. Connolly; Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys and child.

Per Clyde, from Mauritius: Dr. Morgan Price; ten invalids.

Per Morning Star, from Bombay: Mrs. Mosely; Lieut. Dodd; Lieut. Humphreys; Lieut. Mac Wood; three masters Barbauld.

Per Melish, from Bengal: Mr. Bush; Mr. Liddell; Mrs. Liddell; Mr. Mortimer.

Per Ceylon, from Ceylon: Mr. Cripps; Mr. Howard; Mr. Hodges.

Per Bolton, from Bombay: Mr. Farquharson; Mrs. Farquharson and two children; Mrs. Simson and child; Mrs. Till; Capt. Kitchant; Lieut. Bouchier, Indian Navy; two native servants.—From Mangalore: Lieut. Hillyard.—From Cannanore: Colonel Armstrong; Mrs. Armstrong; C. Oakes, Esq.; Lieut. Lancaster; one servant.—From Ceylon: The Hon. John Rodney, Mrs. Rodney, three Misses Rodney, Master Rodney, Miss Hendon, and two servants; Mrs. Fugion; Capt. and Mrs. Reyne and two children; Col. Dalley; Dr. Whitfield; three servants.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Mary Ann, for Madras: Miss Rundall; Mr. Rundall; Baron and Baroness Kutzleben; two Misses Kutzleben; Miss Lambe; Lieut. Thos. Zouch; Mr. Grantham.

Per Triumph, for Bombay: Rev. M. Wenham and family; Capt. Stokoe, and family; Mr. Waddington; Captain Newport; Lieut. Haines, India Navy, and lady; Lieut. Forbes; Mr. Forbes; Mrs. Pritchard; Mr. Waddell; Mr. Guard; Mr. Logie; Mr. Percival; Mr. Crutenden; Lieut. Thatcher, Capt. Simpson; Mr. Fraser.

Per Cornwall, for Bengal (sailed in July): Capt. and Mrs. Thompson; G. Lycke, Esq., A. J. Colvin, Esq.; Capt. Irvine; Mrs. and the Misses Sunbolffs; Mr. Smith; Mr. Toone.

Per Africa, for Ceylon (sailed in August): Mr. and Mrs. Vander Straeten; Mr. Rudd; Lieut. and Mrs. Clare; Lieut. Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. Watson; two Mr. Grays, Mr. Smith.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Aug. 25. At Cheltenham, the lady of John Lewis, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.

30. At Phantassie, North Britain, the lady of Capt. J. R. Manderson, East-India service, of a son.

— In Park Crescent, the lady of the Hon J. T. Leslie Melville, of a daughter.

31. At Banchoory, Kincardshire, the wife of the Rev. David Young, chaplain on the Bombay establishment, of a son.

Sept. 7. At Cheltenham, the lady of William F. Dick, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.

12. At Kincaid-house, Rosshire, the lady of D. Macintyre, Esq., of Calcutta, of twins, a boy and a girl, the latter still-born.

15. At Camberwell, the lady of D. L. Richardson, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

22. At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Col. Hull, 1st Grenadier Regt. Bombay N. 1., of a son.

23. In Great James Street, Buckingham-place, the lady of Hubert Lucas, Esq., of the H. C. ship *Bombay*, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 19. At Chelsea, Stephen Charles, second son of V. W. Vander Straeten, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court in Ceylon, to Harriet Frances, third daughter of the late Bryan Connor, Esq.

Aug. 29. At St. Pancras Church, T. D. Hawker, Esq., of Stratton, Cornwall, to Rosa Maria, fifth daughter of the late Col. T. Edwards, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

30. At St. John's, Clerkenwell, the Rev. R. R. Faulkner, B. D., vicar of St. Sepulchre's, Cam-

bridge, to Agnes, second daughter of the late James Gilmour, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Sept. 1. At Camberwell Old Church, Robert Hodder, Esq., deputy assistant commissary general, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Josiah Pryce, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

7. At Lambeth, Sir Ralph Abercrombie Anstruther, Bart., of Balcastle, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Major General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B.

8. At Peterhead, James Smith Esq., Madras Establishment, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop Torr, D.D.

— At Reading, J. S. Alderley, Esq., of Bedford-square, to Henrietta Alicia, second daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Hawkins, of the Bengal Establishment.

12. At Broadwater, near Worthing, the Rev. Henry W. Stuart, B. A., chaplain to the Hon. E. I. Company, to Georgina Penelope, of the daughter of Chas. Cumberland, Esq.

15. At St. George's, Hanover Square, C. H. Hyndman, Esq., 11th Light Dragoons, to Fanny, daughter of the late G. Tranter, Esq.

27. At St. Pancras Church, Middlesex, Edward Coxwell, Esq., of King, Hants, solicitor, to Isabella Barbara Duncan, youngest daughter of John Duncan, Esq., late third member of the Medical Board, Madras, East-Indies, deceased.

June 28. At Berbice, Pulteney J. P. Sherburne, Esq., late of the Royals, only son of the late Joseph Sherburne, Esq. of the Bengal civil establishment.

Aug. 8. Aged 82 years, Ann, wife of George Paske, Esq., Needham Market, Suffolk.

26. Capt. Stephen Hawes, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 72.

28. At Brighton, suddenly, Lady Holmes, relict of the late Maj. Gen. Sir George Holmes, K.C.B., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

31. Lieut. Col. G. D. Heathcote, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal military establishment, aged 45.

Sept. 2. In his 70th year, Charles S. Colson, Esq., of the Chantry, in the county of Suffolk, and late of the Bengal civil service.

7. At Walthamstow, in her 51st year, Eliza, wife of John Masterman, Esq.

10. The Countess Dowager of Mornington, mother of the Duke of Wellington.

16. At Twickenham, aged 87, Mrs. Rowland Cotton, widow of Admiral Cotton, and mother of Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, now commanding in Jamaica.

19. Of apoplexy, Colonel Mark Wilks, of Portland Place, and Kirby, in the Isle of Man, colonel in the Madras army, late governor of St. Helena, and many years resident in the Mysore.

— At Ramsgate, in her 30th year, Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Capt. James Halliburton, of the Hon. Company's service.

24. At Bromley, Kent, Capt. Richard Rawes, deputy master attendant at the East-India House, and late commander of the H. C. ship *Warren Hastings*.

Latelly. At Mountmellick, Maj. Gen. Thomas Hayes, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— Suddenly, at Cobrey, near Ross, in his 60th year, Henry Barnett, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Strasburg, while bathing, Mr. John Romaine Addison, the last relative of the celebrated Joseph Addison. He was in the 23d year of his age.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 3 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgé is 30 pieces.

CALCUTTA, March 24, 1831.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 15 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 6 0	@ 6 4
Bottles	100 9 0	11 0	— flat	do. 6 0	— 6 4
Coals	B. md. 0 7	0 8	— English, sq.	do. 2 9	— 2 9
Copper Sheathing, 16-40	F. md. 36 0	—	— flat	do. 2 14	— 2 14
— Thick sheets	do. 36 8	—	— Bolt	do. 3 8	— 3 8
— Old	do. 34 8	—	— Nails	do. 8 0	— 12 0
— Bolt	do. 35 4	—	— Hoops	F. md. 3 8	— 3 10
— Slab	do. —	—	— Kettle edge	cwt. 1 0	— 1 4
— Nails, assort.	do. 31 0	—	— Lead, Pig	F. md. 5 10	— 5 10
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 33 0	—	— Sheet	do. 6 12	— 6 12
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do. —	—	— Millinery	15 D.	— 20 D.
Copperas	do. 2 0	3 0	— Shot, patent	bag 2 8	— 2 8
Cottons, chintz	15 A.	45 A	— Spelter	CL. Rs. F. md. 5 11	— 5 11
— Muslins, assort.	10 D.	30 D.	— Stationery	P. C.	— 5 D.
— Twist, Mule, 20-60	mor. 0 6j	0 6j	— Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 8 8	— 9 0
— 60-120	do. 0 6	0 6j	— Swedish	do. 13 8	— 13 12
Cutlery	P. C.	5 A.	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 18 0	— 18 0
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	40 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	— 5 D.
Hardware	P. C.	15 D.	— coarse	15 A.	— 20 A.
Hosiery	30 D.	35 D.	— Flannel	5 A.	— 10 A.

MADRAS, December 1, 1830.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100 16	@ 18	Iron Hoops	candy 28	@ 30
Copper, Sheathing	candy 325	350	— Nails	do. —	— 35
— Cakes	do. 280	300	— Lead, Pig	do. 30	— 35
— Old	do. —	none	— Sheet	do. 31	— 35
— Nails, assort.	do. 210	220	— Millinery	Unsaleable.	—
Cottons, Chintz	P. C.	10 A.	— Shot, patent	10 A.	— 15 A.
— Muslins and Gingham	P. C.	25 A.	— Spelter	candy 30	— 32
— Longcloth	15 A.	25 A.	— Stationery	P. C.	— 5 D.
Cutlery	P. C.	10 D.	— Steel, English	candy 60	— 70
Glass and Earthenware	20 A.	25 A.	— Swedish	do. 140	— 180
Hardware	10 D.	15 D.	— Tin Plates	box 23	— 25
Hosiery	10 A.	15 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	P. C.	— 10 D.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy 42	45	— coarse	P. C.	— 10 D.
— English sq.	do. 24	26	— Flannel	P. C.	—
— Flat and bolt	do. 24	26			

BOMBAY, April 9, 1831.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 15	@ 20	Iron, Swedish, bar	St. candy 57	@ 0
Bottles, pint	doz. 3	0	— English, do.	do. 33	— 0
Coals	ton 30	—	— Hoops	cwt. 6j	— 0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24	cwt. 64	—	— Nails	do. 15	— 20
— 24-32	do. 65	—	— Plates	do. 7j	— 0
— Thick sheets	do. 93	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 32	— 0
— Slab	do. 64	—	— do. for nails	do. 40	— 0
— Nails	do. 60	—	— Lead, Pig	cwt. 9	— 0
Cottons, Chintz	—	—	— Sheet	do. 8j	— 0
— Longcloth	—	—	— Millinery	no demand	—
— Muslins	—	—	— Shot, patent	cwt. 13	— 0
— Other goods	—	—	— Spelter	do. 7j	— 0
— Yarn, No. 40	lb. 11	—	— Stationery	A.	— 0
Cutlery	P. C.	—	— Steel, Swedish	tub 17	— 0
Glass and Earthenware	P. C.	—	— Tin Plates	box 18	— 0
Hardware	D.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	no demand	—
Hosiery—, hose only	20 A.	—	— coarse	ditto	—
			— Flannel	D.	—

CANTON, February 19, 1831.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 44	@ 6	Smalts	pecul 12	@ 38
— Longcloth, 40 yds.	do. 5	— 5j	— Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt. 6	— 7
— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.	do. 2j	— 3j	— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.00	— 1.7
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do. 1j	— 2j	— Camlets	pee. 20	— 21
— Banianoes	do. 2	— 2j	— Do. Dutch	do. 30	— 32
— " "	pecul 30	— 60	— Long Ells Dutch	do. 7	— 7
Iron, Bar	do. 2j	— 0	— Tin	pecul 15	— 16
— Rod	do. 3j	— 4	— Tin Plates	box 11	— 12
Lead	do. 4j	— 5			

SINGAPORE, April 7, 1831.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors.....	pecul	11 @ 14	Cotton Hkfs. imlt. Battick, dble...	corge	6 @ 8
Bottles.....	100	4 —	— do. do Pullcat.....	do.	3 — 6
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....	pecul	40 — 42	— Twist, 16 to 80.....	pecul	50 — 25
Cottons, Madapollams, 25yd. by 32in. pca.	2½	— 3½	Hardware, assort.....	D.	—
— Imlt. Irish.....	25. 36	do. 2½ — 3	Iron, Swedish.....	pecul	5½ — 6
— Longcloths.....	12 36	do. none	— English.....	do.	3½ — 3½
— 38 to 40.....	34-36	do. 7 — 7½	— Nalls.....	do.	8 — 10
— do. do.....	38-40	do. 7 — 8	Lead, Pig.....	do.	5½ — 6
— do. do.....	44	do. 7 — 9	— Sheet.....	do.	6 — 7
— 50 do. 9.....	55	do. 9 — 12	Shot, patent.....	bag	3 — 3½
— 60 do. 10.....	60	do. 10 — 14	Spelter.....	pecul	5 — 5½
— Prints, 7-8. single colours.....	do.	3 — 3½	— English.....	do.	9 — 9½
— 9-10.....	do.	3½ — 4½	Woollens, Long Ellis.....	pca.	10 — 11
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.....	do.	1½ — 2½	— Camblets.....	do.	32 — 35
— Jaconet, 20.....	44 — 46	do. 2 — 7	— Ladies' cloth.....	yd.	2 — 2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, March 24, 1831.—The enquiries throughout the past week for Cotton Piece Goods have been chiefly confined to *Jacquet*, *Lapet*, and *Mull* *Musline*, and *Cambrics*, of which a few sales have been effected, but without any improvement on previous prices. Sales of *Woollens*, to a limited extent, continue to be made at low prices. *Twist* is dull, but we have no variation to notice in prices. *Hottles*, selling at our quotations. *Oilman's Stores*, well assorted invoices, in request.—*Copper* appears more firm: the sales of the past week amount to 2,600 maunds. The transactions in *Iron* are 3,000 maunds, *Flat*, *Square*, and *Bolt*, assorted, at Rs. 2-4 per maund. *Lead*, stock increasing and prices giving way. *Spelter* continues in partial demand, and price improving, but the transactions in it are limited. *Block Tin*, unsaleable, except at very reduced prices.

Bombay, April 9, 1831.—We have nothing very particular to remark upon in our market for Europe goods, with the exception of *Copper*, which has experienced a slight decline in price. As the best criterion we can offer of the state of the market generally, we beg to refer to the following sales:—*Copper Slabs*, 5,600 cwt. at 63 Rs. per cwt.; *Cot-*

ton Yarn, 20 bales, containing 12,000 lbs. No. 30 to 36 at 3 qrs. per lb.; ditto, 60 bales, containing 15,000 lbs. No. 40 to 50, at 15 annas per lb.; ditto, 40 bales, containing 16,000 lbs. No. 40 to 46, at 14 annas per lb.; ditto, 50 bales, 10,000 lbs. No. 30 to 40, at 11 annas per lb.; *Grey Madapollams*, 3,000 pieces at 4½ to 4½ per piece; *Jamdanies*, 10,000 pieces at 3½ to 4½ Rs. per piece; *Longcloths*, 1,000 pieces at 9 to 12 Rs. per piece; *Madapollams*, 1,000 pieces at 4½ to 5 Rs. per piece.

Singapore, March 10, 1831.—The *Madeline*, *Elward*, and *Hern*, from England, have arrived since our last, but have not brought many Piece Goods. Nearly the whole of what they have brought, however, owing to the demand for the Siam market being brisk, have been disposed of at very fair prices.

April 7.—The demand for Piece Goods continues. *Woollens* and *Cotton Twist* are also in good demand.

Canton, Feb. 10, 1831.—Since our last very few transactions have occurred in any branch of commerce, the annual settlement of accounts being, at present, the principal object of care with the Chinese.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 24, 1831.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.					Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 32 0	Remittable.....	31	0	Prem.	
Prem. 1 0	Old Five per cent. Loan.....	0	8	Prem.	
Prem. 3 8	New ditto ditto.....	3	0	Prem.	

Bank Shares—Prem. 5,600 to 5,800.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills.....	6	0	per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills.....	4	0	do.
Interest on loans on deposit.....	5	0	do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10½d.
—to sell 1s. 10½d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, March 16, 1831.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	31 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	29 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 335 Sa. Rs.	1 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	1 Dis.

Bengal New Five per cent. Loan of the 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½
Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 1 Prem.

Bombay, April 16, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 105 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Old 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
New 5 per cent.—110 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Prem. 5 per cent.—107 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	

Singapore, April 7, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills,—206 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.
On ditto, Private Bills, — none.

Canton, Feb. 2, 1831.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days', Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, ditto ditto.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 11 October—Prompt 13 January 1832.

Company's and Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 24 October—Prompt 10 February.

Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

Private Trade.—China, Bengal, and Persian Raw Silk.

For Sale 8 November.—Prompt 10 February.

Company's.—Saltpetre.

CARGOES of EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.

CARGOES of the *Melish*, *David Scott*, and *Farquharson*, from Bengal.

Company's.—Raw Silk.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captain.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
Madras.	Graves Oct. 1	1	450	George Joad	Joseph Short	W. I. Docks	Thos. Surflen and Bolton and Kelham
	Purmannouth Oct. 5	2	467	Alexander Yates	James Liddell	W. I. Docks	J. L. Heathorn and Edmund Read.
	Gravesend Oct. 15	3	640	John Cumberlege, jun.	John Cumberlege	E. I. Docks	John Lyncey, Birchlin Lane.
	Gravesend Oct. 15	4	300	J. Burnham Hall	W. F. Baker	W. I. Docks	Tominlin and Man, Cornhill.
	Gravesend Oct. 20	5	510	Rowland B. Cotgrave	R. B. Colgrave	W. I. Docks	Tominlin & Man, & Wm. Abercrombie
Madras & Bengal.	Gravesend Nov. 1	6	500	John M. Ardlie	John M. Ardlie	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-st.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	7	557	William Timdel	Wm. Buckham	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	8	500	John Groves	John Campbell	E. I. Docks	John Groves, Abchurch-lane.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	9	300	Joseph Dure	Joseph Dure	Lon. Docks	W. Buchanan, Leadenhall-street.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	10	800	Huddart and Co.	George Wain	E. I. Docks	John Prie and Co.
Bengal.	Gravesend Nov. 1	11	720	Hazett and Co.	Joseph Hylt	St. Kt. Docks	Barettaut Co, Broad-street.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	12	470	Thomas B. Rann	Charles S. Evans	W. I. Docks	John Prie & Co., & W. Abercrombie
	Gravesend Nov. 1	13	430	John Barry	Stephen Ellery	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	14	530	John Brodie	John Brodie	Expected	John Prie and Co.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	15	250	Thomas Elliot	Thomas Elliot	Lon. Docks	Thomas Surflen, George-yard.
Ceylon.	Gravesend Nov. 1	16	300	William Tuntell	George Adler	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey, jun.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	17	330	Arnold and Woollett	John Hayes	W. I. Docks	Thos. Surflen and Arnold & Woollett
	Gravesend Nov. 1	18	350	Robert Dudman	Robert Dudman	Liverpool	Marjrianka & Ferrers, King's Arms-yard
	Gravesend Nov. 1	19	300	John Downes	Thomas Gaskill	St. Kt. Docks	Edward Luckie.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	20	545	Alexander Greig	William Hemmiller	Cork	John Prie and Co.
New South Wales.	Gravesend Nov. 1	21	337	Thomas Kinneir & Co.	John Cragie	Sherrness	Barber, Neate & Co. Clement's-lane.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	22	350	John Prie and Co.	Alexander Wilson	London	John Prie and Co.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	23	431	E. Champion	John F. Stead	Portsmouth	Brown, Parkin & Co. Hatton-court.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	24	350	Robert Kerr	J. S. Stewart	Portsmouth	Brown, Parkin & Co. Hatton-court.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	25	350	Gale and Son	M. C. Friend	St. Kt. Docks	I. Gale and Son.
New South Wales.	Gravesend Nov. 1	26	330	William Drew	Thomas Bateman	W. I. Docks	W. Buchanan.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	27	400	Thomas Hall and Co.	William McKeller	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	28	400	John A. Memburn	I. H. Lister	St. Kt. Docks	William Martin, East-India Chambers.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	29	490	James Henderson	William Simpson	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	30	590	Henry J. in Runney	Henry J. Runney	Lon. Docks	Cooks and Long.
New South Wales.	Gravesend Nov. 1	31	435	Borthwick Wright	Borthwick Wright	St. Kt. Docks	John Prie and Co.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	32	300	Charles Dod and Co.	Walter Pace	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	33	390	I. Gale and Son	Robert Plunkett	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	34	390	I. Gale and Son	Robert Plunkett	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	Gravesend Nov. 1	35	390	I. Gale and Son	Robert Plunkett	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.				Mother-of-Pearl			
	£.	s.	d.	Shells, China } cwt.	£.	s.	d.
Barilla	0	5	0	4	4	0	0
Coffee, Java	2	3	0	@	4	10	0
— Cheribon	2	6	0				
— Sumatra and Ceylon ..	1	19	0				
Bourbon	3	5	0				
Mocha	0	0	4				
Cotton, Surat	0	0	4				
— Madras	0	0	4				
— Bengal	0	0	4				
Bourbon	0	0	7				
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
— Aloes, Epatica	9	10	0				
— Anniseeds, Star	3	5	0				
— Borax, Refined	3	10	0				
— Unrefined, or Tincal ..	3	0	0				
Camphire	9	5	0				
Cardamoms, Malabar ..	0	4	0				
— Ceylon	none						
Cassia Buds	3	5	0				
— Liginea	3	13	0				
Castor Oil	0	0	8				
China Root	1	15	0				
Cubeba	4	5	0				
Dragon's Blood, ori. ..	8	12	0				
Guin Ammoniac, lump ..	2	0	0				
— Arabic	0	15	0				
— Asafoetida	2	0	0				
— Benjamin, 2d Sort ..	20	0	0				
— Aniini	4	0	0				
— Gambogium	6	0	0				
— Myrrh	6	0	0				
— Olibanum	1	12	0				
Kino	12	0	0				
Lac Lake	0	0	6				
— Dye	0	2	10				
— Shell	4	10	0				
— Stick	1	10	0				
Musk, China	1	10	0				
Nux Vomica	0	15	0				
Oil, Cassia	0	0	9				
— Cinnamon	0	17	0				
— Coros-int	1	10	0				
— Cloves	0	1	9				
— Mace	0	0	2				
— Nutmegs	0	1	9				
Oplum	none						
Rhubarb	0	1	6				
Sal Ammoniac	cwt. none						
Senna	lb 0	0	8				
Turneric, Java	cwt. 0	16	0				
— Bengal	0	16	0				
— China	0	16	0				
Galls, In Sorts	3	15	0				
— Blue	3	5	0				
Hides, Buffalo	lb 0	0	3				
— Ox and Cow	0	0	3				
Indigo, Blue and Violet ..	0	6	0				
— Purple and Violet ..	0	5	0				
— Mid. to good Violet ..	0	4	6				
— Violet and Copper ..	0	4	3				
Copper	0	4	0				
Consuming sorts	0	2	9				
Oude, ord. to mid.	0	4	9				
Madras, fine	0	2	9				
Do. mid. to good	0	2	9				
Do. low to ord.	0	1	9				
Do. Kurpah	none						
Trash and bad dust	0	0	6				

PRICES OF SHARES, September 27, 1831.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East India	£. 59½	4 p. cent.	£. 483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London	60	3 p. cent.	238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	73	3 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debitures	—	4½ p. cent.	500,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	119½	4 p. cent.	200,000	—	—	—
West India	120	6 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian	13½ dis.	—	10,000	100	22	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class ..	92½	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	3	p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company ..	6 dis.	—	10,000	100	11	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 25, Change Alley.

Tes.—The Company's sale commenced on the 6th and finished on the 21st Sept. The advance paid in comparison with the prices of the former sale is as follows, viz:—on Boheas 2d; Congou packages 2d. to 2½d., Common Congou 1d., Common Twankays ½d., fine do. 2d., and Common Hysons 1d. to 1½d. per lb. In other sorts not much alteration. Prices may now be quoted at a profit of ½d. to 1½d. The lower sorts of Pekoe also 1d. per lb. dearer.

The delivery of all descriptions since the sale has been immense. Boheas are now at 3s. 9½d. duty paid, being an advance on sale's prices of 3d. per lb. on those which cost 1s. 9½d.

Indigo.—This article continues dull of sale, owing to the near approach of the Company's sale. The declarations for the next sale are now nearly 9,000 chests, and more are expected; the market here is very heavy, on account of the sales at Liverpool being 3d. per lb. lower.

Sugar.—The stock of West India Sugar is now 55,267 hhds and trs. which is 1,048 less than last year. The stock of Mauritius 124,851 bags, being

87,254 more than last year. The delivery of West India Sugar last week 3,530 hhds and trs, being 281 more than last year. The delivery of Mauritius 6,764 bags, being 2,454 more than in the corresponding week of 1830. The destruction of the Island of Barbadoes by a hurricane, 11th ult., had no effect on the Sugar market. The Mauritius Sugars sold last week rather heavily, but without any marked difference in the prices. Bengals sold a shade lower; Manila at former rates. This day 6,515 bags Mauritius sold at full market prices, 32s. 6d. a 50s. 6d. a few of the brown taken in; 4,177 bags Manila sold at a small advance, 19s. 6d. a 22s. 6d. The market generally is considered to have a firm appearance.

Cotton.—The Cotton Market has been heavy.

Casna Ligna.—The stock is reduced very low, and there are few parcels offering; 75s. for mid. quality has been paid.

Saltpetre.—The prices are somewhat higher.

Rice.—No alteration.

Pepper.—Pepper is in demand at prices a shade higher.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 August to 25 September 1831.

Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	N. 4 Pr. Ct. Ann.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	198½	82½	82½	82½	90½	90½	89½ 90	17½	198½	1p 10 12p
27	198½	82½	82½	82½	—	90½	89½ 90	17½ 17½	—	2p 11 12p
29	199	82½	82½	81½ 82½	—	90½	89½ 90	17½ 17½	199½	1 3p 10 12p
30	199	82½	82½	81½ 82	90½ 90½	90½	89½ 89½	17½	199	1 3p 10 13p
31	199½	82	82½	81½ 81½	89½ 89½	89½ 90½	89½ 89½	17½ 17½	—	1 2p 10 13p
Sept										
1	199½	82½	82½	81½ 81½	90½	90½	89½ 89½	17½ 17½	—	par 9 13p
2	—	—	—	81½ 82	90½ 90½	—	89½ 90	17½ 17½	—	1 2p 10 12p
3	—	—	—	81½ 82½	—	—	89½ 89½	17½ 17½	—	1 2p 10 13p
5	—	—	—	82½ 82½	90 90½	—	89½ 90½	—	—	1 2p 10 13p
6	—	—	—	82½ 82½	90½ 90½	—	89½ 90	—	199½	2p 10 13p
7	—	—	—	82½ 82½	90½	—	89½ 90	—	200	— 10 13p
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	82½	90½	—	89½ 90	—	199½	1 2p 10 12p
10	—	—	—	82 82½	—	—	89½ 89½	—	—	1 2p 10 13p
12	—	—	—	82½ 82½	—	—	89½ 90	—	—	2p 10 13p
13	—	—	—	82½ 82½	—	—	89½ 90½	—	200½	1p 10 13p
14	—	—	—	82½ 82½	—	—	90 90½	—	—	1p 9 13p
15	—	—	—	82½ 82½	—	—	90 90½	—	—	par 8 12p
16	—	—	—	82½ 82½	—	—	89½ 90	—	—	1 dia 8 12p
17	—	—	—	82½ 82½	—	—	89½ 90	—	—	1 dia 9 12p
19	—	—	—	81½ 82	—	—	89½ 89½	—	198	— 9 12p
20	—	—	—	81½ 81½	—	—	89½ 89½	—	197½	1 dia 9 12p
21	—	—	—	81½ 81½	—	—	89½ 89½	—	—	1 dia 9 12p
22	—	—	—	81½ 81½	—	—	89½ 89½	—	196½	1 dia 9 13p
23	—	—	—	81½ 82½	—	—	89½ 89½	—	—	1 dia 12 13p
24	—	—	—	81½ 82	—	—	89½ 89½	—	198	2 dia 10 12p

BOUGHTON and GRINSTEAD, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 29.

Davidson v. Anley.—In this case, Captain Davidson, of the Bengal service, had presented a petition to the Court, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Anley, one of the attorneys. The petition containing many grave and serious charges against Mr. Anley, in which Mr. Nicholson, another attorney of the Court, was also implicated, the judges, accordingly, called upon these gentlemen for an explanation of the transactions referred to. The petition and affidavits having been read,

The *Chief Justice* said that all the judges so entirely agreed in thinking that none of the parties could derive any benefit from a discussion of the case, and they were all so fully satisfied as to the extent to which they could go, that he would shortly state the view of the subject entertained by the Court. The learned judge then stated, (not very shortly) the transactions which formed the *substratum* of the complaint, which arose out of the marriage of Captain Davidson, in 1815, to a Miss Turner, who had a sum of 7,250 rupees belonging to her in the hands of Mackintosh and Co., which sum was vested in the hands of John Turner, the lady's brother, and Capt. Collie, a trustee, for the benefit of Mrs. Davidson, for life, and to Capt. Davidson in the event of her prior death. Capt. Collie never executed the deed of settlement, and after her marriage, Mr. Nicholson, then a clerk to Mr. Turner, erased Capt. Collie's name from the deed and inserted his own; Mr. Anley witnessing his signature to the deed. By direction of Mr. Nicholson, Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. gave the money to Mr. John Turner, the other trustee, Mrs. Davidson having executed a paper, whereby she assented to Mr. Nicholson being discharged from the trust, and Mr. Turner having the sole management of the property: the paper was also signed by Capt. D., who had received advances from Mr. Turner. Mrs. Davidson soon after died, and Capt. D., finding Mr. Turner had misapplied the money, instructed Mr. Anley to file a bill against him and Mr. Nicholson; but, as he had been a party to the discharge and authority, he was advised he could not succeed, and the bill was dismissed: Turner quitted Calcutta in embarrassed circumstances. The learned judge was of opinion that Capt. Davidson had acted with his eyes open; the giving Turner the sole management of the money was an improper act, and not authorized by the deed.

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Under those circumstances, if this case had come forward when Mrs. Davidson was living, there was no question that Nicholson as well as Turner would have been liable to make good the money. The only ground upon which he could have avoided paying, would have been upon that which he (the chief justice) had been surprised and shocked to hear stated, viz. that subsequently to the marriage the name of Collie was erased and that of Nicholson put in. The learned judge exonerated Mr. Anley from culpability, though not from carelessness. He was perfectly satisfied that Mr. Anley's name had never been on the deed otherwise than as a subscribing witness, and it was quite clear that Capt. Davidson was mistaken, to say the least of it, in imputing to him that he had been a trustee and that his name was afterwards erased. Mr. Anley, however, witnessed the execution of the marriage-settlement, and also the execution of the paper by which Mrs. Davidson was induced to put her money at the mercy of Mr. Turner. It seemed, however, that after an account had been decreed against Turner, Mr. Anley did not take steps to prevent his quitting the country. It was true that Turner was at that time in a dying state; but sitting there as a judge, he was bound to say, no matter what considerations of humanity might have stood in the way, Mr. Anley ought to have taken steps to prevent Turner leaving the country. Mr. Anley had the opportunity of making such an application, either by applying for a writ of *ne exeat regno*, or if there had been costs due as between party and party, there were means of detaining him until Capt. Davidson had said whether he would consent to his going. The only other circumstance with regard to Mr. Anley was that which had been alleged in the affidavit of Capt. Davidson, viz. that at that time he entered into partnership with Mr. Nicholson. If he (the chief justice) was correct in the view he had taken of the transactions, he was surprised that Mr. Anley should have chosen to have entered into that partnership. He believed that all the judges were of opinion that Mr. Anley had done right in foregoing his costs; and he thought that if he had any papers of Capt. Davidson's they ought to be delivered up. He was not aware that the Court could do any thing with respect to Mr. Nicholson, as whatever he might have done, it was done before he was an attorney of the Court, and that was the only observation he wished to make as to Mr. Nicholson.

The *Advocate General* for Mr. Anley contended that that gentleman was entitled (O)

to his costs from Capt. Davidson, considering the serious charge he had made in his petition and not substantiated.

Mr. *Justice Franks* thought that the only circumstance that prevented his giving costs to Mr. Anley was the fact of his having allowed Mr. Turner to leave the country. Although as a judge he felt bound to say that that was not proper, yet, feeling as a man, he thought it impossible to attach any blame whatever to Mr. Anley for his conduct, and was perfectly satisfied that that gentleman had only acted from motives of humanity. The learned judge then commented severely upon the conduct of Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. *Justice Ryan* said that the present application of Capt. Davidson was altogether a groundless one. With respect to Mr. Nicholson, he thought that matter had been determined by the bill in equity, which bill was dismissed as against him, by the advice of counsel, on its appearing that Capt. Davidson had been a consenting party. He concurred, however, with the other judges in thinking that costs ought to be refused to Mr. Nicholson, as they were in the discretion of the Court, and he could not at all approve of Mr. Nicholson's conduct. He thought Mr. Anley was entitled to his costs; that gentleman had entirely cleared himself from every charge that had been brought against him, and in his opinion no imputation even of negligence could attach to him. He did not think that any good could have resulted from the detention of Mr. Turner; and Capt. Davidson had alleged against Mr. Anley charges of the most gross fraud, not one tittle of which had been in any way supported. Although Mr. Anley had chosen to relinquish his costs, yet he thought in law he was entitled to them. The Court was always open to any party who thought fit to complain of the conduct of its officers, but if a man chose to put forward accusations he was unable to support, he must do it at his own peril.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEETING OF EAST-INDIANS

A meeting of East-Indians took place at the Town Hall, on the 28th March, for the purpose of receiving and taking into consideration the report of Mr. Ricketts on the result of his mission to England: Mr. W. M. Woolston in the chair.

Mr. Ricketts' report was read: it stated that he found a readiness on the part of many public individuals to coincide in the views taken by the East-Indians of their grievances; that the chairman of the East-India Company had admitted the probability of their legal grievances being redressed, though their political claims

constituted a subject of grave consideration.

The report goes on to state, that several of the directors acknowledged their fitness for offices of trust; but that the president of the Board of Control (Lord Ellenborough) "shuffled from the question;" though Lord Ashley, by his kind assurances, raised to the highest pitch Mr. Ricketts's expectations, and even went so far as to say, that he would give a written pledge that matters should be adjusted to the satisfaction of the body by whom Mr. Ricketts had been deputed." The report details the circumstances relating to the petition to Parliament, and to the agents' examination before the Select Parliamentary Committees.

With respect to this examination, it is observed: "Upon now taking a cool and deliberate retrospect of the whole matter, he had only to regret his failure in repulsing, with due regard to justice, and in the strongest terms compatible with a sense of decorum, certain antiquated notions of an illiberal stamp, hatched in a particular quarter connected with the India-House, as embodied in the questions put to him in the course of his examination. For this conscious failure on his part, he hoped not to stand chargeable with a deficiency of right feeling, suited to the case; since in his own defence he could truly plead a weak state of health, very sensibly affecting his spirits, doubtless arising from the influence of a severe and changing climate. What he here alluded to, regarded questions relative to "colour, caste of mothers, and want of mental qualifications," and so forth—the two former being indeed questions of such grave magnitude, as to prop up a system of aristocracy, based on the flimsy texture of the skin, to the utter overthrow of every scheme of sound moral philosophy."

The report mentions the names of individuals who had shown Mr. Ricketts particular attention and civilities in England, and concludes with stating the amount of the agent's expenses incurred from his arrival in London till his return to Calcutta, namely, £571.

After some elaborate speeches, highly complimentary to Mr. Ricketts, were delivered by members of the East-India community, sundry resolutions were agreed to, warmly approving of the conduct of Mr. Ricketts, voting him a silver vase, with a request that he would sit for his portrait; and lastly, "that in consideration of the dissolution of the Parliament to which the East-Indian petition was addressed, and of the necessity of repeating our calls for justice on the Legislature of Great Britain until they are conceded, the East-Indian Petition Committee be requested to frame another petition, which,

when approved of and signed, shall be sent to both Houses of Parliament."

The *India Gazette* recommends the appointment of a permanent agent in London, who should be a member of parliament, and a proprietor of East-India stock.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIAN INTERESTS AT HOME.

The *India Gazette* of April 2, with immediate reference to the want, by the medical service, of a medium of representation at home, but extending the consequences of this defect to all other branches of service, and other interests in India, suggests as follows :—

"The only check to the abuse of this power, and the only protection to the interests which the abuse of it threatens, is by acquiring influence in those bodies to which Directors and Ministers are at least nominally responsible, and to which, in proportion to the strength of public opinion on any given subject, they are really, as well as in the theory of the law and constitution, responsible. On these grounds we would strongly urge that every branch of the service, and every class of society that feels itself aggrieved, should make arrangements for letting its voice be heard in the Court of Proprietors and in the House of Commons; and that, as the first step towards acquiring influence in those assemblies, each Indian interest should have an accredited representative in both. This we consider to be only a first step; but it is essential to the accomplishment of every other object. The mere appointment of an agent is not enough, unless that agent have the power of advocating in his own name and in his own person the interests he represents, and possess a substantive influence in the determination of the questions that affect them. Such a measure would not require to be promoted by secret means, although if it did, that would not be a well-founded objection, for secret means may be legitimately employed against a system the operations of which are all conducted in secrecy. Secrecy, however, is neither necessary nor desirable. It is not necessary, for the object sought, viz. an independent representation of Indian interests in the home government of India, is not only consistent with the theory of the British constitution, but is eminently in the spirit of its practical operation. The landed interest, the manufacturing interest, the shipping interest, the West-India interest, each has its separate representatives in the Legislature, prepared to attack or defend, to demand or to give explanations, as the occasion may require. The British army and navy have their representatives; and Ministers and Directors are always in their places to defend their own policy and

measures. Why should not the interests of India be represented by those in whom India can place confidence, who derive their resources and their instructions from India, and who have that intimate acquaintance with its interests which only constant communication can give? Not only is secrecy not necessary, but it is not desirable, since the entire publicity of the character and proceedings of the supposed representatives would be the chief means of giving their constituents confidence in their integrity, notwithstanding the means that would doubtless be employed to corrupt and silence them."

HYDRABAD.

The city of Hyderabad is situated on high land and commands a wide and extensive prospect, intersected with low hills covered with verdure. It is surrounded by a low stone wall, intended to serve probably as a protection against the sudden incursion of an enemy. The river Moosa runs between the city and the Residency house, grounds, and garden, which are situated on the banks of the stream, which is very shallow.

The city is crowded with buildings of all descriptions, from the stately and stupendous palaces of the nobility and other men of rank and wealth, to the low and dirty hovels of the poor. The construction of the houses of the great is entirely native, displaying little or no taste. They are erected too closely to each other, rendering their situations unpleasantly confined and very disagreeable, if not unhealthy. The streets are narrow, and in some parts paved with stone. At certain distances, bories for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants with water have been constructed, which make the road exceedingly filthy in consequence of the spilling and accumulation of water.

With respect to the population, it is computed at four hundred thousand souls, inclusive of Hindoos; the proportion of whom to the Mahomedans is considerable. The majority of the people are miserably poor, earning a very scanty subsistence by the sweat of their brows; while the number of those who may be said to be raised above indigence and want, is comparatively small. Wealth seems, indeed, to be monopolized by the nobility, whether Hindoos or Moosulmauns. The latter are a proud, haughty race; while the former, unless possessing influence, are, on the other hand, distinguished by a degree of repulsive and disgusting meanness and servility. Fond of ostentation, the nobility retain large and expensive establishments, being equally extravagant in their personal and domestic concerns. Totally depraved in their morals and principles, it is not exaggerat-

ing the truth when it is affirmed, that there is scarcely a crime in the catalogue of human vices by which the minds of almost the whole body are not tainted and polluted.

Most of the noblemen possess large and wealthy jagheers held from the government, which derives a handsome revenue from them. The proprietors do not, however, reside in their jagheers, but content themselves with occasionally visiting them. Nulbs are appointed to manage these zemindaries, regulate their affairs, and collect their revenue. Sometimes the younger sons of the noblemen are made to reside on these estates, which are far from being in that high and palmy state of prosperity which, under better management, they are capable of reaching. Tyranny and oppression are the characteristic features of the Nizam's government in every portion of his dominions; and if the fountain-head be corrupt, it cannot but be expected that the channels of the stream will be equally impure.

Although his highness the Subah of the Dekhan, the Nizam of Hyderabad, is the first personage, his authority has at length dwindled into a mere name— it is become a shadow, without possessing even the smallest relic of the substance. The administration of the government rests solely in Chundoo Laul, the Hindoo minister, who possesses a paramount authority. This man is a creature of the British government, by whose influence alone he is supported in his office, and deprived of which, he would be instantly hurled from his present eminence to his original obscurity and insignificance.

On the demise of the former minister Meer Allum, Chundoo Laul, who held the situation of a paishkar, was selected by the British government to occupy the vacant station, despite the wishes and remonstrances, it is asserted, of the late Nizam. But what could his highness do? It is true that he was the acknowledged sovereign of these dominions; but his independence was destroyed, and he consequently had not the power of defeating the object of the British government, and asserting his own rights and privileges.

Report gives Chundoo Laul credit for great and commanding talents; but after making every allowance for the exaggerations of rumour, they will on examination be discovered to resolve themselves into those of a mediocre kind. As a proof, however, of his superior talents, it is said, that on occasions of emergency he has afforded sufficient evidence of the possession of no ordinary ability; and it must be acknowledged that he has often exhibited considerable ingenuity in extricating the government from the perplexity and confusion into which it had involved itself, owing, it might be made to appear, if the

matter were strictly investigated, to the inefficiency of his own measures, or his own acts of despotism. But this ingenuity is after all nothing more than the legitimate offspring of native cunning and subtlety, not the result of profound reflection, combined with political sagacity and foresight of danger and embarrassment. Destitute of the promptitude, firmness, and resolution, which an able minister ought to possess, Chundoo Laul is one of the weakest of men and the most despotic of ministers. In all native states, where, as it has before been stated, the will of the sovereign is law, where circumstances are made to bend to a tyrannical disposition, and where the interests of the governed are sacrificed to the will and pleasure of the governing party, it is not difficult to guide the reins of government, nor are any very superior talents required to manage the public affairs. Whenever Chundoo Laul is pressed by unforeseen exigencies, he never wants a pretence for overcoming the difficulty by urging the "tyrant's plea of necessity" to put his arbitrary measures into execution. He never consults the interests of the governed, whose welfare and happiness do not constitute a point of faith in his political creed. If the coffers of the state be exhausted, he knows full well how to replenish them, which is done by stripping the wealthy of their superfluities; and thus raising a supply to meet the public demand. The systematic course of despotism, the most heartless and revolting, in which he has persevered for years, has at length tended not only to bring him into hatred and odium with the people, but also to wear their affections in a great degree from the government.

That Chundoo Laul's administration is rapidly driving the country to the last stage of misery and impoverishment is plainly seen, and unless some prompt and active measures shall be speedily adopted to avert the threatened danger, it will soon be plunged into that state of ruin and anarchy, which will inevitably terminate in its dissolution.

The revenues of the Nizam's dominions are considerable, and if they were properly managed, would be ample for all public purposes; but money is heedlessly and culpably squandered in the maintenance of the minister's parasites and dependants. These people have no real claim upon public support, and from their habits and practices, they bring the government which countenances them into disrepute. Another cause of depauperation are the vast sums constantly lavished on Brahmins, bands of whom are retained in the pay of the minister, not for the services they render him, but merely from veneration for their sacerdotal character. If the minister, Chundoo Laul, has acquired no little no-

toriety, it is a notoriety which no honest man would covet.

Such was the state of affairs at Hydrabad when the writer was a resident of that place: but things have since, it is reported, taken a different and auspicious turn, calculated to regenerate the people from the wretched state of degradation and misery into which they were plunged, and to renovate the country from that condition of ruin and depopulation, to which it had been reduced by the imbecility and despotism of the government.—*Calcutta Mag.*

THE KING OF AVA.

The *Indian Gazette* of the 25th May mentions that information had reached Akyah, by merchants who had arrived from Ava, that the king died a short time prior to their departure.

RETRENCHMENTS.

Letters from the Upper Provinces inform us, that "Lord W. Bentinck has found fault with every thing connected with the depot at Landour, and that it is to be very speedily abolished. It is also said that the number of brigadiers (brigadier-generals also ?) is likewise to be reduced." Other letters from the Kurnaul quarter assure us that *up there* there is every expectation of an extension of the "half batta" over the provinces; and, it is added, that the corps of pioneers is to be disbanded. Our correspondents give us, of course, the current rumours, without vouching for their actual truth; but we cannot help fearing that the Company's army will be the reverse of benefited, if the new ministry resolve on refusing the charter, as in that case every nerve will be strained to "put money in the purse" during the years which may be allowed for the closing of the accounts.—*John Bull*, April 18.

PINDARRIES.

From other quarters than the above alluded to, we have information that "hordes of Pindarries are scouring the Western Provinces, and that great inconvenience is experienced from the want of troops." The hordes are in all probability not of the precise cast and nature of the old *Pins*, as we see they used to be called, but perhaps formed of the more effective materials of our recently discharged corps of irregular cavalry and infantry. Such numbers of men suddenly "thrown out of employ," would be not unlikely to take to such a mode of life; nor would the independent native princes be likely to discourage them.—*Ibid.*

We learn from a correspondent at Agra, whose letter is dated the 6th instant, that

the prevailing topic of conversation at that station was the assembling of a large force of Pindarries between Hansi and Bikanere. It is thought that after the approaching rains a force will be sent against them.—*Ibid.*, May 19.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.

We are enabled, upon the most undoubted authority, to lay before our readers the painfully interesting details of a very extraordinary occurrence, which has lately taken place at Dehli. We could not hope to obtain belief for a story, unprecedented in Indian annals, upon testimony of a less conclusive nature than that before us. All persons, who take cognizance of military affairs, will have perused in a late General Order the result of a court-martial, held at the above-named station, in which Lieutenant H. Talbot, of the 8th regiment Native Infantry, was honourably acquitted of charges brought against him by Lieutenant A. Ramsay, of the same corps, for a gross insult, alleged to have been offered to his wife. It may not be generally known that this lady has already made a figure in public, as Mrs. Patterson, and Mrs. O'Neill, and those, who are acquainted with the strange tale, in which the *ci-devant* widow of the late Mr. Birch were the principal actors, will be the less surprised at the unwarrantable lengths so violent a woman permitted herself to go, in her endeavours to ruin the character of a person, who had innocently provoked her enmity.

Shortly after the acquittal of Lieutenant Talbot, while he was sitting as a guest in the mess-room of the 1st Native Infantry, a stranger, habited in a foraging cap and military surtout, entered the apartment, and, standing behind his chair, attempted to discharge two pistols at his head, both of which were afterwards discovered to have been heavily loaded with buck shot. Fortunately, both missed fire. An alarm was given, and the gentleman who sat next Lieut. Talbot, starting up, seized the assassin, and, both falling together over some hookahs, to the surprise and consternation of all present, the voice of Mrs. Ramsay betrayed her disguise, and in the supposed officer they beheld a disappointed and revengeful woman. The unfortunate husband is implicated in the transaction, as an accessory before the fact, and both are now under fixed bayonets, awaiting the decision of the commander-in-chief, to whom the proceedings of a court of inquiry, held immediately after the occurrence, have been forwarded.—*John Bull*, April 25.

The proceedings of the special court of inquiry, held at Delhi on the 10th April,

for the investigation of the circumstances of this outrage (which occurred the previous night), are published in the same paper. They consist of the evidence of a variety of witnesses, which clearly establish the fact of an attempt upon the life of Lieut. Talbot. We subjoin the testimony of Lieut. Corner as the most important.

"After dinner at the mess of the 1st regt. N. I. yesterday evening, I was talking with Lieut. Talbot. He was my guest, and sitting on my right hand. I heard a 'click,' similar to the snapping of a pistol, immediately behind Lieut. Talbot's chair, which attracted my attention. I turned round and saw a person with a pistol in his hand; the person was smiling, and cocked the pistol, presented it with both hands at Lieut. Talbot, and snapped it. I saw the fire from the flint; it did not go off. I just then, when she was in the act of raising another pistol, recognised the person to be Mrs. Ramsay, disguised in man's clothes, face discoloured with cork, &c. My first impulse was to strike down the pistol, and then I sprung and seized her round the body, and we fell together over the hookahs. I called out for some one to take away her pistols, when Capt. Bell and Lieut. Fisher came round and disarmed her. We then placed her on a chair, whilst some other officers went off to inform the Brigadier of what had occurred. I asked her, whilst she was sitting in the chair, how she ascertained precisely Mr. Talbot's exact position at table? She said she saw him through the chink of the outward door; adding, that she had first gone to the mess of the 8th regt., but not finding Lieut. Talbot there, she came over to the mess of the 1st regt. She also said that, on the evening preceding, she had been to the 8th mess, to look for Lieut. Talbot, but there were only two officers there; Lieut. Talbot was not one of them. She told us the subject of conversation that passed betwixt the two officers alluded to. She likewise said that she had determined to take Lieut. Talbot's life from the moment he had attempted to embrace her, and ruin her character."

From the evidence of other witnesses, it appears that, on the matter being repeated to the brigadier commanding, he went to Mr. Ramsay's house, and inquiring whether he knew for what purpose Mrs. Ramsay had gone out, Mr. Ramsay replied: "she went out, saying she would be revenged on Mr. Talbot." He was placed under arrest immediately.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay declined attending the court. The decision of the Court of Inquiry is not published.

From the *John Bull* of May 19, we learn that Mrs. Ramsay was on her way to Calcutta, under a strong military guard, to take her trial in the Supreme Court.

THE HIMALAYA COUNTRY.

Extract of a Letter dated Simla.—"The pines, upon the slopes of the snowy chain, are taller and more symmetrical than elsewhere; whole forests occur where individuals measure 24 to 26 feet round. The maximum girth in one instance was 29 feet. I never beheld so majestic a spectacle as this immense mass of timber, springing to 129 feet determined, and determined too by the barometer; a novel way, I fancy, to your readers; but the only one I presume, in such circumstances, except ascending to the top of the tree, a rather giddy enterprize I should conceive. Close to the same spot were numbers of the same magnificent barrels, like gigantic masts, each rising as if in rivalry, and all at a level verging upon 10,000 feet, a limit beneath which on the equator (according to Baron Humboldt) the larger trees of every kind shrink; a limit which Mr. Colebrooke and clever reviewers placed close to the marginal snow in the region of the torpid lichen; but the Himalaya peer over the Andes, laugh at philosophers and closet speculators, and dwindle Dr. Buckland and his fossil bones into utter insignificance. The phenomena which are presented in obscure caves in Europe, are appealed to in the mountains of Asia, but they answer by exhibiting a superb contrast."

"I feel averse to conclude without saying a word or two about those eternal mountains the Himalaya, that theme of admiration to visitors who settle at Simla. The portion visible here is a depressed continuation of the chain extending from the emergence of the Sutlej through the snow, to an abrupt limit bordering close upon the plain of the Punjab, near the debouche of the Ravee; few, if any of the detached peaks rise beyond 20,000 feet; the crest of Jumnotree may indeed be seen from the highest point of Sinla, which is a conical hill named Jucko, formerly in undisputed possession of the bears and hogs. This insulated point Jucko, besides being crowned by garnets, throws the waters of its corresponding declivities towards the Bay of Bengal on one side, and the Gulph of Cutch on the other; the former by the intersections of the Giree, the Tons, and Jumna, to the Ganges; the latter by the medium of the Sutlej, and that magnificent river the Indus, a narrow septum; even the road itself here marks the divergence of twin streamlets, which are latterly separated 1,500 miles. The Ganges and Brahmapootra may also be considered as adjunct rivers, but they part to meet again, as Rennel observes; the two streams are as different in character as masculine is from feminine; one creeps slowly through fertile plains, under the pressure of superstitious reverence for gods and cows; the other

rolls over rugged and barren wastes, where beef is worshipped by keen appetites.

"There are none of those giant peaks visible from Simla which we hear of, aspiring to 25 and 28,000 feet, threatening heaven with their point and earth with their fall; but the gelid array is sufficiently grand to excite astonishment in the minds of people in their noviciate, who behold the primeval summits sheeted in drapery of perpetual whiteness. The boundary is still very lofty, perhaps not under 13,000 feet upon the plainward slope, while the dark rock stares through the snow in the highest regions. But it is on the cessation of the periodical rains that the scene is most striking; the tops only remaining covered, glare their radiant snow at the powerless sun in calm desolate grandeur. Greater part of the bare rock is then disclosed, and the vast dim mass, just crowned by gelid points, appears like the curling crest of an enormous wave rising out of a sea of mist. The marginal limit has then receded to its maximum elevation, and may be determined as a fixed point; traces of snow extend down the hollows, and accumulations repose far below, while steep cliffs project their bare sides even to 18,000 feet, but the belt is very precisely defined, and if geometrically measured, will be found to have an uniform level beyond 15,000 feet."

"Dr. Buckland, theorising from the system of European physics, drawing inferences from the phenomena of the Andes, and conclusions from the empirical formulæ of schools, actually appealed to the lofty Himalaya for verification of the agent of those fossil remains which he found in the debris of the Kirkdale caves, because some petrified bones were alleged to have come from the back of Kyles (this word means the skies or heaven), at an estimated altitude of 16,000 feet, consequently, says Dr. Buckland, from the regions of eternal congelation, unvisited and inaccessible by man or animals, therefore the deposits of the flood. Had the Professor known nothing, or known more, he would have arrived at a more rational finale; this remark was applied by one of those privileged critics (who know every thing beforehand) to poor Moorcroft, because he hinted at food for sceptics in the slowly accumulating, but vast masses of sulphur near the head of the Sutlej. In the first place, it puzzled the College of Surgeons to determine the genus to which the bones belonged, for instead of their turning out to be those of bears they were with difficulty identified with those of wild horses and deer. This proves rather too much, as the recognition seems at best doubtful; yet, whatever they were, they came not from antediluvian regions; if by this is meant an elevation of 16,000 feet,

mankind and cultivation both thrive at that limit; the shawl-goats pasture far beyond it, while thoroughfares for trade cut the lines of level at 18 and 19,000 feet without crossing any snow. Mr. Buckland is evidently out of his element in the Asiatic mountains, for they give him no answer to his interrogatories, and though analogies of structure and strata have been recognised between European and Himalayan geognosy, they avail nothing towards the question, in as far as the fossil bones of horses and deer occurring at 16,000 feet, repose in regions inhabited by men as well as animals, and though bleak and excoeriated, actually swarm with life in varied and beautiful forms; herds of deer have been seen skipping over rocks which pierce the skies at 20,000 feet. It is even more than doubtful if the shells lately discovered in the inner ranges of the Himalaya, will, in the least degree, tend to the solution of the problem concerning which few people are sceptical, and any labour to prove what nobody disputes is at best injudicious.

"The shells in the lofty zones of the Himalaya are as little veritable of deluvian agency, as the horizontal stratification of sandstone or coal is proof of the formation of matter by a miracle; yet many who have seen these shells come to the conclusion without even asking for the premises; it is enough for their wisdom that the objects they view so obliquely were inhabitants of the waters; they do not even stop to consider whether they are marine or fresh water—whether the deposits of rivers, the reliques of the deluge, or of an antecedent ocean. When we catch muscles and oysters in the deep waters of the Atlantic or Pacific, it will then be time to theorise upon the shells of the Himalaya or the Andes. Nobody, except very clever people, doubts the deluvian event; but if such futile and preposterous means are used to verify the fact, our credence may indeed be staggered. Dr. Buckland should keep to his caves and the mud, for the Himalaya are beyond the pale of his object, in so far as it is evident that both cannot illustrate the same effect. Physical position is adverse to the inference, and the very analogies that may be recognised between the rocks of the loftiest mountains and those of the lowest levels, even of homogeneous structure, instead of constituting a comparison, only disproves the conclusion. One to more purpose may, however, be deduced from the shell strata of the Table Land and the limestone, including organic remains at altitudes beyond 20,000 feet. These give us a clearer insight to the genealogical antiquity of the Chinese than they can possibly represent by their written memorials or pretended annals of time. From the freshness and perfect form of some of the Himalayan fossils, we are led to conclude a more recent and a more

reasonable epoch of their creation than the institutions or records of that nation can furnish; and when we learn more of Thibetan literature, by the medium of which we may be able to trace antiquity to its source as regards the primogeniture of the inhabitants of India, we may establish a sort of graduated scale between the relations of mankind and matter."—*Gov. Gaz.*

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

The attention of the Governor General has for some time past been directed to the practicability of introducing the English language, as the medium of judicial proceedings, throughout the Company's Courts in the Mofussil; and we understand the result of the enquiries instituted has held out a reasonable prospect of attaining this very desirable object, if set about, as all innovation in this country ought to be, with due caution and deliberation. Connected with this object, and probably as so far preliminary to it, we may perhaps regard the utter extinction of the College of Fort William, which we noticed a few days ago, as a report finding general belief, and resting, we believe, on good authority. The Persian, the language at present employed in the courts, is certainly as much a dead language to the natives as the English, and more so; and we entertain little doubt, that a very short time would qualify those employed in our Courts to conduct proceedings with as much facility in the one as in the other, while the advantages resulting from having all proceedings recorded in English are too many and obvious to require illustration. The appointment of natives to inferior judicial situations in these courts, with corresponding salaries, and with powers to decide on litigated questions, is also a measure said to be almost ripe for experiment. We confess we are not so sanguine as to the good effects of this scheme, entertaining, as we do, a very poor opinion of native honesty and integrity. We may believe, however, that no such measure will be carried into execution, until government is sufficiently satisfied, either that there is enough of both honesty and integrity among the natives to qualify them for such offices, or a power in the hands of their European officers, to discover and punish exemplarily any departure from them on the part of native judges. There is no doubt that all the changes we are now hearing of are originating from the necessity of a stricter economy. Retrenchment and change with this view may, however, be carried too far.—*John Bull*, April 5.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

We are happy in having it in our power to announce that the sentence of con-

demnation against the College of Fort William, which we noticed some time ago, as having passed, has been suspended by the Governor General, until the result be known of a reference that has been made on the subject to the Court of Directors.—*John Bull*, May 21.

MOALMYNE.

Extract of a Letter.—The authorities here issued orders, that during the hot season the inhabitants, under pain of fine, must unthatch their houses. This is of course to guard against fire; but with all their precaution, the most populous part of the town was razed to the ground on the morning of the 4th January. It is not very pleasant to be scorched during the months of March and April, and to be sometimes drenched to the skin whenever it rains during the above months. For example, on the morning of the 2d instant we had a heavy shower, accompanied with thunder and lightning; the consequence was that every thing of a perishable nature was destroyed. Mats, with which we are indulged, are, in my opinion, just as inflammable as ataps, and it is therefore unnecessary to enforce a regulation which only tends to injure the properties of individuals.—*Moalmyne*, March 4th, 1831.—*Hurkaru*.

SIR J. P. GRANT.

Sir J. P. Grant was on Friday last sworn in as a Barrister of the Supreme Court.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* May 16.

ESTATE OF PALMER & CO.

In the Insolvent Court, May 2d, the affairs of Messrs. Palmer and Co. principally occupied the attention of the Commissioner, as it was the day appointed for declaring a dividend upon the assets. From the statements of the assignees it would seem, that, independent of the advances made for the carrying on of indigo factories for the present year, there remains an available balance, for the immediate purposes of the dividend, of about twenty-two lacks of rupees, principally in Bank shares and Company's paper, which, being now at a premium, may be fairly estimated at a sum considerably beyond that stated. Of this balance the Court have directed one-third to be retained till after the 17th of August next, and declared a dividend of five per cent. to be paid to all creditors, as well in India as elsewhere, whose debts have been or may be proved to the satisfaction of the assignees by affidavit; but the judges gave no decision as to the trust properties or the estates of deceased persons.

Mr. Turton moved on behalf Mr. E. Macnaughten, the assignee of the separate estate of Mr. William Prinsep, for a rule

calling upon Messrs. Cullen and Brown, attorneys to the representatives of the late Mr. Brodie, to come in and make their election, whether they would, in the first instance, claim against the joint or separate estate of the insolvent, and then after such election to wait, in case any thing remained due after all the funds of the estate selected had been disbursed, till the separate creditors of the other estates were paid, before they could make a demand upon them. In this case it appeared that Messrs. Palmer and Co. were appointed executors to the will of Mr. Brodie, but that Mr. W. Prinsep alone took out probate, in consequence of which he possessed himself of, and paid into the house of which he was a partner, the sum of eighty-eight thousand and odd rupees.

A rule *Nisi* was granted, and the decision in this case will, we believe, go far to settle much doubt which has arisen, as to the estates against which claimants for trust property are to go.—*Ibid.*

GHAT MANJEES.

We are informed that the Governor-general has directed the discharge of the whole of the knavish race of people called Ghat Manjees; and that no such *profession* is hereafter to be authorized. In future, therefore, we trust that boat-hire will be reduced by the amount, which these people made the inferior Manjees give them in the way of *dastoree*, and which, in some instances, amounted to a quarter of the whole.—*John Bull*, Mar. 31.

M. CSOMA DE KOROS.

Extract of a letter, dated Simla:—"I must not omit to notice, that the learned Transylvanian, M. Csoma de Köö, has left the Hills for Calcutta, laden with the fruits of his labours, unweariedly pursued for the past five years. He descends into India in good health, but a stranger in a foreign land, and unacclimated after so long a sojourn in the heart of the Himalaya. His works exhibit a rare specimen of calligraphy; and we are at a loss which to admire most, his own ability or that of the Lama: as to the contents, they will speak for themselves, if they fall into the good soil. Mr. Wilson will, however, tell us all about them; but M. Csoma feels the disadvantages they are subject to, from their being in an unknown language. An intercommunicative medium will, notwithstanding, be amply supplied by the Sanscrit scholar. M. Csoma will, no doubt, startle the credence of many people, by the mention of things unsuspected, which will, perhaps, be unbeliev'd, and (if true) even unrespected. On this account, he has often wished for an associate conversant with the Sanscrit dialect, who would be

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willing to become his pupil in the Tibetan, by which reciprocal light (to use his own words) would be given to each. It is to be hoped, that in Calcutta he will not find cause to lament the insipid monotony, or the barrenness of the British capital. He has gone from the place of his earliest association with India, the first to meet him in adventure, the last to greet him in his solitude. Mr. Moorcroft (a name he cherishes) was his earliest patron and friend; they conversed together in Latin at Ludak, and to M. Csoma's versatility in languages, we are indebted for a most curious diplomatic discovery,—no less than the friendly alliances of the Emperor of Russia towards Malah-Rajah Runjeet Sing, in a despatch signed Nesselrode, dated St. Petersburg, which was conveyed by the envoy Aga Meh'dee, who perished in the mountains of Yarkund, owing to which circumstance was elicited a fact we might have otherwise learnt by a less courteous and less pacific medium.

"The progress of so curious an alliance as the appearance of a Russian embassy upon the banks of the Indus, did not attract much attention at the time, as if our self-sufficiency had led us to deride the idea; yet, though the mission was avowed to be merely congratulatory, and for objects of commerce, it was not the less important, because it had been the third unsuccessful effort from the same source; at least the Messieurs Willock, at Teheran, presaged no good, or they would not have begged of M. Csoma to look out for, and observe the progress of a Russian mission then ahead of him in route to India; and while in Bok'hara, he actually heard of a hostile approach from that quarter; and, however much exaggerated the rumour, the country was in such a perturbed condition, as induced M. Csoma to accelerate his own safety by getting out of the way with the least possible delay. Bok'hara sounds to us from afar; but we shall find it near enough if the Sutej is to continue much longer the demarcated frontier. The Indus is the natural limit of India—so the late Colonel Blacker attempted to prove; but however this is, it requires no historical facts or foresight to convince us that it is the proper boundary. The ex-king of Cabul, now at Loodhianna, could, no doubt, tell us an agreeable story about it, if we would condescend to ask him. M. Csoma cleverly translated Count Nesselrode's document into Latin, and Mr. Moorcroft forwarded it to the most obvious quarter; but, like another curious record (the Chinese picture), it has probably found its way into the void of Political Archives, where it must necessarily be unproductive of those unremunerating advantages which would have flowed from its exhibition."—*Gov. Gaz.*

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CONTUMACY OF A CIVIL SERVANT.

The *Bengal Chronicle* contains a letter, dated "Meerut, 14th April," which professes to give the particulars of the suspension of a civil servant for contumacy, referred to in p. 28.

"The gentleman alluded to was summoned, on the arrival of the Governor General's camp at ———, to take part in a deliberative committee, on certain revenue arrangements that are in contemplation; on receipt of the summons he personally explained his objections, and at the same time expressed his readiness to answer, in cool, collected writing, any questions, and otherwise to furnish any information that might be desired, to the best of his local knowledge and experience. The *jurab* given, *viz.* that 'if he did not choose to attend, he could not be compelled to do so,'—was somewhat piquant, and by the result, apparently jesuitical. The said gentleman, however, on the faith of his expressed opinion, elected the alternative most agreeable to his views, though prudence or courtesy should have pointed to the contrary certainly. To common sense, the words cited appear to bear but one possible unequivocal construction; namely, an unbacked option, unburdened with penalty on either side; but men of supererogatory understandings are never restrained by what is common! Subsequently, the supreme pleasure for his removal from his then station to an unhealthy one was thundered out, unaccompanied however either by loss of allowance or suspension for even a day. Bold vindication, strong remonstrance, and even, I believe, plaintive appeals followed; but failed to obtain revocation of the impulsive mandate."

THE BEEF-STEAK CLUB.

The Beef-steak Club, after a long recess, assembled at the Chowringhee Theatre, on Wednesday evening last, rather numerous, considering the short notice. An excellent dinner, at which our new Massaroni presided, was prepared on the stage which presented the brilliant and festive scene of the Brigand. The worthy father of the club, and all the members present, afterwards formed themselves into a committee. Mr. Hamerton was unanimously elected secretary, and several new members were proposed. The objects of the club were next considered, the original and chief of which was declared to be the promotion of the interests of the Chowringhee Theatre. During the evening there was some delightful singing. The charters, toasts of the club were drank as of old, and a charter glee by Sir J. Stevenson was prepared; but in consequence of the rehearsal at the Town Hall, the amateurs failed; like the Irish member, Sir Boyle

Roache, who "could not be in two places at once, unless he was a bird." At a reasonable hour the party separated, having passed a happy evening, and resolved to meet in all their original gaiety and splendour on the first Monday of each month, or, during the period of performances, on the Monday succeeding each play.—*India Gaz. April 9.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Our latest accounts state, that the Governor-General, after passing two days in the elevated regions of Landour and Massourie, had proceeded through the Doon, by Keree, to Saharunpore, where his lordship arrived on the 21st ultimo. His lordship, we understand, expected to reach Bar, at the foot of the Subathoo Hills, on the 4th or 5th instant, and would ascend the hills to Subathoo the next day.

His Excellency the commander-in-chief reached the foot of the hills on the 17th ultimo, and arrived at Subathoo on the 20th, intending, we believe, to remain there a week, before proceeding to Simla.—*Gaz. April 4.*

REUNIONS.

There was a meeting of subscribers to the Calcutta Reunions held at the Town-Hall, on Friday, when, after a good deal of desultory talk, it was resolved, as there were difficulties in the way of the Reunions being held in the theatre, that it was more expedient to hold them at the Town-hall, where a temporary theatre may be erected for the dramatic portions of the evening's amusements. The rules originally submitted, with the propositions for subscribing, were unanimously adopted, the only alteration being that respecting the locale of the entertainment. It was unanimously agreed that the subscriptions shall be paid in advance, and that Messrs. Gunter and Hooper be instructed to collect them with the least possible delay.—*Gov. Gaz. April 16.*

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A controversy has arisen amongst the Portuguese Catholics, respecting the suspension of the Roman Catholic Vicar by the Episcopal Governor of Meliapore.

SPORT NEAR GORUCKPORE.

To the Editor of the *Oriental Sporting Magazine.*

SIR:—I do myself the pleasure of forwarding you an account of the game killed this season by Capt. Warren, of the Bengal European regt. I am led to believe that this sportsman has already occupied a corner in your work, as to the mode in which he shot tigers and other beasts of prey while attached to the Mhairwoorah Local Bat., at Browe in Rajpootana; for

although his name is not mentioned, yet it is well known that he was the only individual in that district (or I may say India) that ventured on these nocturnal excursions, "a trade more dreadful than that pursued by him who gathers samphire." As a sportsman, I am not backward in stating, that Capt. Warren is considered one of our very first; a keener one I have never seen, and I feel confident that no man would fag and harass himself after it in the way he does. I have, I regret to say, been out only once tiger-shooting with him, but that once was quite enough to satisfy me of the coolness and steadiness which I often heard this sportsman possessed while out against these ferocious animals. A Captain Wroughton, of our establishment, with whom I have the pleasure of being slightly acquainted, I fancy is the only one who can cope with him; put these two individuals together, I am ready to back them (and so will many others) against any other two that can be produced in India, to shoot with ball or shot, for any sum of money. The game killed by Capt. W. is as follows:—

In the months of March, April and May:—19 royal tigers, 1 wild buffalo, 3 bears, 67 deer, 12 wild hogs, 19 hares, 49 hircans, 30 chicones, 126 black partridges, 10 jungle lambs, 208 quail.

A part of the time he had only three elephants, and at the most five; the Goruckpore wilds was the sporting ground, and better cover, for all species of beast and bird, cannot be found. I propose meeting them next season; in the mean time I remain, Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant,

A LOVER OF SPORT.

ABOLITION OF PROTECTION AT SERAMPORE.

We learn that orders were received last week from the Court of Denmark, that no protection should in future be granted to debtors in the town of Serampore. Those who have already obtained protection will continue to enjoy their privileges, and will not be liable to be sued in Serampore for any debts contracted previously to their having received letters of protection; but all those who are residing at Serampore without such letters, may be sued for their debts in the Serampore Court by any individual whatever. We learn that in future a debtor may indeed, with the permission of the authorities, be allowed to reside in Serampore, without any fear of molestation from the officers of any British Court, but his creditor may immediately institute a suit against him in the civil court at Serampore.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

SEMAPHORES.

Many of our readers are aware that it has long been in contemplation to establish a line of semaphoric nautical communi-

cations between the entrance of the river and Calcutta; and we have now the satisfaction of being enabled to state that all the semaphores are nearly completed, and we understand that they will soon commence operations. They are thirteen in number, and are thus stationed. The most southerly is at the Cowally light-house below Kedgeree; and the others are at Coverdale's Bluff; Kedgeree; Mud Point; Middle Point; Lower Middle Point; Diamond Harbour-house; Hooghly Point; Old Fulta Point; Lower Point; Rayapore Reach; Moyapore Magazine; Powder Mills; Budge Budge Road; and the Calcutta Exchange, which is the most northerly. By this means, on the arrival of vessels within signal distance from the most southerly station, communications respecting them will be received in town in the space of a few minutes, and from the intermediate ports, of course, within still less time. This plan which is now about to be put into effect, has long been a desideratum, and it must be obvious that it will, in various ways, be a very great convenience, both to the government, to the mercantile body of Calcutta, and through the press, to the community at large. In the event of war, it will be of still greater use. The whole of the expense incurred in the erection of the semaphores is borne by government, and the amount, we learn, does not exceed 25,000 rupees. The establishment is to be supported by monthly contributions from the mercantile houses, and underwriters and others, who may be willing to contribute their quotas, will be entitled to partake of the benefit of the prompt intelligence which the semaphores are intended to afford.—*India Gaz.*

FEMALE DWARF.

"I saw a dwarf woman yesterday aged twenty-five, whom I measured with a foot-rule, and she was only 2 feet 4½ inches in stature, but with all the appearance of perfect womanhood. Her face was peculiarly revolting to look at, for, from the extraordinary formation of the nose and projection of the upper jaw, it had the strongest resemblance imaginable to a pig's. The eyes were small, round, and deeply set in the head—the head not too large, and she appeared to have her senses about her, speaking and answering common questions. She walked with ease, and tolerable swiftness. Her lower extremities, however, were deformed, and I think her spine was so also, but there was no trace of a hump. Her wrist was 3½ inches in circumference, and her foot at the longest part 4½ inches, and in width 2½ inches. She was born at the usual time, or, as the natives always say, ten months, and has a brother, a tall stout man. I never saw a human being of her age so small, or any thing so much like

a pig's as her face. I thought, of course, of the remarkable lady in England."—*Gov. Gaz.*

POLITICS OF THE PUNJAB.

We have repeatedly adverted to the fact of negotiations with Runjeet Singh being now on the tapis, although their immediate object is not fully known. We stated also the fact that the hostile designs of Russia on British India had attracted the attention of the King's government at home; and the jealousy entertained by the Lahore chief is apparent by his preventing Captain Binns, with his late Majesty's present, from ascending the Indus. Information has reached us which leads us to think it not at all improbable, that Runjeet has opened negotiations with Russia, and that this is known to the Bengal government. If this should prove to be the case, we shall not be surprised to learn that the army will find some active occupation during the next cold season.—*John Bull, May 3.*

A correspondent from the "Hill" quarter writes to us, but without vouching for the accuracy of the report, that Runjeet Singh had directed a large corps to move towards Loodianah in consequence of hearing that a regiment of Europeans had been ordered in this direction (alluding, we suppose, to the king's corps ordered to Kur-naul), and if so, and Lord Bentinck insists on Runjeet conforming to the wishes of the Honourable Court, in regard to the dismissal of his European officers, surely we may look out for squalls in that direction.—*Ibid. May 19.*

We learn from those who are generally considered the "moons of intelligence," the fountains of all true and perfect information, that good grounds exist for believing a war with a certain crafty, powerful, and ambitious old gentleman on t'other side of the Sutlege, to be inevitable. Fifty lakhs of rupees, it is stated, are now ready in the treasury, packed up for transmission to the Upper Provinces, and it is added that a steamer is to convey this precious freight to Furruckabad. The fifty lakhs now coming up from Madras in the *H. C. S. Thames* were originally destined, we understand, for the treasury in Leadenhall-street, and the diversion of so large a sum to this quarter would seem to confirm the prevailing rumour, that an immediate movement is contemplated in the direction of Runjeet's territories.—*Ibid. May 20.*

Maharajah Runjeet Singh.—The Nabob of Bhaulpore had urged as an excuse for the delay which has taken place in remitting the tribute, that considerable loss of property by the conduct of the army under Khosul Singh which was not acceptable and he was written to, to remit the money forthwith, with a threat of an invasion of

his country in the event of further delay. Mr. Hochman shewed some European musical instruments to the Maharajah, who said, that when General Ochertlony was in this country, on the occasion of Koor Khurg Sing's marriage, he brought with him some musical instruments, the like of which, if procurable, he would wish to purchase. The Maharajah then in company of that gentleman reviewed several regiments, and asked him if there was any difference between his soldiers and those of the Honourable Company, to which he replied, that there was not the least difference, save in the dress and in some of the arms, and that the Maharajah's soldiers appeared very active: this remark seemed to have given great pleasure, and a rupee was ordered to be given to each soldier, and twenty rupees to each of their officers. A dispatch from Koor Khurg Sing announced his having encamped at Hussen Ahdal; orders were forwarded to him to send two thousand soldiers to the Fort of Muzufferabad. A communication from Koor Sher Sing represented, that the zemindars of Muzaffirabad quarrelled between themselves, and some of them are disposed to join Syed Ahmed; in answer he was directed to persuade the zemindars to assist him in taking the Syed a prisoner. Futteh Sing reported that the Syed, expecting a march of the victorious army, had fled from Muzufferabad; upon which the Maharajah observed, that until his feet were in fetters, the country will have no peace. Dr. Hollings said, that if a jaghur was allotted to him, he would secure the Syed and bring him alive to the presence of the Maharajah: but to his suggestion the Maharajah seems to have paid little regard. Mr. Hockman expressing a wish to travel as far as Cashmere, orders were issued to give him every facility, and the son of Hakeem Usuldeen was directed to accompany him, to shew the country. Hurry Sing received a khelaut and proceeded towards Loodianah to join the party proceeding to the Right Honourable the Governor-general's camp. Koor Khurg Sing marching from Hussen Ahdal, was encamped near Muzufferabad. Sultan Khan, and some other zemindars, having joined the Syed's standard, had plundered that district, and surrounded the fort, and in consequence of the badness of the bridges over the river, the Koor could not cross and give him battle, but he was in hopes of chastising them as soon as the bridges were repaired. Reinforcements and supplies were ordered to be sent from Attock and other places to the Koor's camp.—*Jawn Jehan Numah, 4th May.*

INDIGO PROSPECTS.

Hooghly. "The plant is beginning to suffer for want of rain."

Jessore. "We have most beautiful wea-

ther and every thing is going on as encouragingly as we could find it in our hearts to desire. The plant is abundant, and if the rains be moderate, we may safely calculate on a good crop."

Commercolly. "We have splendid weather, and every prospect of a fine crop."

Moorshednabad. "Prospects are still exceedingly favourable."

Purneah. "It will be satisfactory to you to learn that the plant in this district is thriving beautifully, and, on the whole, we have the prospect of a most propitious season."—*John Bull*, May 16.

RAJPOOTANA.

A correspondent who writes, we believe, from Nusserrabad, states that "a Maharaja, escorted by fifteen armed men, was attacked on the 12th instant within six miles of this cantonment by a band of robbers, who plundered him of all his property, wounded him, and killed three of his party." This confirms the statements we have before given of the lawless condition in which some of the Rajpoot states are. What protection can there be for unarmed travellers and traders, when an armed band of fifteen men is attacked, overpowered, and plundered within six miles of a British cantonment? Col. Lockett, we understand, is the political agent who has been deputed to make inquiries at Jypur and in the other states of Rajpootana.—*Beng. Chron.*, May 5.

CHOLERA.

We learn from a correspondent that the cholera has been raging during the last month, and making great ravages amongst the native population in the vicinity of Malda, chiefly along the banks of the river; but that the station itself and its immediate neighbourhood have been, comparatively speaking, remarkably free from it, only a very few cases having occurred amongst the prisoners, who have been as healthy as they generally are at this season. At Rajeshahye the cholera has also been making great ravages.—*Beng. Chron.* May 3.

In Bhaugulpore and Tirhoot the cholera is raging, and producing extensive mortality. The town of Bhaugulpore has suffered severely; but at Monghyr there have been only a few cases, and those few are of persons who have come in from other places where it is prevalent.—*India Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from Dinapoor, dated the 11th May:—"The weather at this station and its vicinity has been such of late that the oldest residents cannot call to remembrance a similar season. A few days past we had hot, sultry weather, without a breath of air, thermometer ranging in many quarters as high as 96°, and keeping above 90° throughout the night,

which only brought with it an accession of discomfort. Latterly, however, a strong breeze (almost indeed amounting to a gale at times) from the eastward has lowered the temperature of the atmosphere; but has brought in its train that dreadful scourge, the cholera. At first, its attacks were principally confined to the native population, and hundreds fell victims to it; scarcely a family but has to mourn the loss of one or more members of it, and I have been assured on very respectable authority, that, in one compound alone, fourteen individuals died of cholera in one day. Since this morning, however, it has made its appearance in the European barracks, and fearfully awful indeed has been its progress. The Doolies are in incessant requisition, and while penning this hasty note, four patients have passed my door. Of my own company, five men have gone into hospital of cholera this day, one of whom died within two hours after being attacked; and another seized about the same time, was a corpse in a still shorter period: yet were they men of habits diametrically opposed to each other; the one, a quiet, steady, regular, and highly respectable man (our second sergeant-major); the other a free liver, or, as a soldier would say, a hard goer. The sky is completely overcast and shews every indication of approaching rain, to which our M. D's. look forward for a check to the further extension of this fearful disease."—*Beng. Hurk.*

OCCURRENCES IN RAHAR.

The state of the police in the hills between Monghyr and Sheergotty may be imagined from a tragical event which we learn occurred about eight weeks ago.

It is now some years since one of the hill rajahs, named Jeswunt Sing, died, leaving a certain portion of his estates for the maintenance of his ranee during her life-time. He was succeeded by his nephew Nuwaub Sing, who soon found it desirable to take forcible possession of the villages left to the ranee and to appropriate the revenue to himself, leaving the poor woman and her two daughters to subsist as they could. She was advised to prosecute her claims in the court of Monghyr, and the present joint magistrate ordered the immediate restitution of the villages, leaving it to the ranee to prosecute Nuwaub Sing in the civil court for the amount unjustly appropriated, amounting to nearly 40,000 rupees. The villages were restored, and Nuwaub Sing would soon have had to disgorge the rest; but having squandered his own income in every species of profligacy, he was ill prepared to meet the ranee's just demands, and it became his object to escape from them. Accordingly some months ago he endeavoured to cajole her into a settlement, and to obtain a re-

lease. This she would not agree to, alleging the necessity of providing for her children. A short time after his last visit, the unfortunate woman's house was attacked by a band of armed ruffians with torches. They proceeded to the apartment in which their victim was asleep, dragged her out by the hair, and cut off her head ! Her youngest daughter, having uttered a scream, was severely wounded by one of the gang. The murderers then departed quietly, without searching for or removing a single article, although there were jewels and money in the house, with the exception, it is said, of the seal used in authenticating the deceased's signature, which was taken away. This horrid deed was perpetrated within the jurisdiction of the Ramghur district ; and Nuwaub Sing was, we learn, apprehended and confined in the gaol at Sheergotty, but has since been liberated on security, to the astonishment of all, and to the no small consternation of the people near and about his residence. It is not improbable that the legal evidence against him is defective, and will not justify any more strict and active proceedings ; and on that assumption we do not wish to imply that there has been any neglect of duty, although we cannot but consider the account that has reached us, on the accuracy of which, in its essential features, we have reason to depend, as affording a lamentable example of the insecurity of native life and property in the mofussil. The raneé, we understand, had a high character. Her ryots and all around her invariably spoke much of her benevolence, and according to the accounts received by intelligent inquirers, she was possessed of abilities for the management of her affairs seldom attained, or at least evinced, by native females of the present day in this country. —*Beng. Hurk.*

CULTIVATION OF ENGLISH LITERATURE BY NATIVES.

The progress made by the natives in the acquisition of English, within the last ten years, has been truly astonishing. Before that period, some few were known to have acquired a very respectable knowledge of the language, and one or two ventured to print works which brought them much credit ; but the great body of those who applied to English were content with a mere smattering, and proposed to themselves no higher aim than the acquisition of a superficial knowledge of reading and writing, and a very imperfect colloquial acquaintance with it. But within the last ten years, the language has been cultivated with such wonderful success, that it would be easy at the present moment to point out between one and two hundred young native gentlemen in Calcutta to whom English is quite as familiar as their own tongue : some among these have given so intense an

application to their English studies, as to produce works, which the great body of our countrymen would scarcely venture to attempt.—*Sumachar Durjyun.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

It is scarcely possible not to feel, that the impulse which the native press has received augments the duties of those who possess facilities for communicating ideas to the country. The press should not be suffered, even for a limited period, to become the auxiliary of superstition ; the only means of preventing which is, to provide for the circulation of works of a higher character. Most disastrous would it be, if the greatest engine of improvement yet discovered by man should, through our supineness, serve to augment the evils which we are so anxious to remove ! Most disastrous would it be, if the schemes of education now on foot should serve only to create readers for idolatrous publications, from a lack of more useful works ! Yet this is likely to be the case, if we permit year after year to elapse without multiplying treatises, which may serve to fill the vacant hours of students after the season of elementary instruction is closed. We owe it, therefore, to the consistency of our character, we owe it to our superior civilization, and to the plans of improvement which have been commenced under British influence, not to suffer minds which have been partly enlightened at school, to relapse into the grossness of superstition. If we do not attempt to fill the country with useful publications, far better would it be to shut up our schools, and thereby to avoid, at least, giving a fresh impulse to idolatry and immorality. To perfect the system of civilization which we have begun, and to prevent our efforts from having a baneful influence on the rising generation, it is imperatively necessary that the knowledge and information with which the English language overflows should be transfused into the vernacular tongue. The youth, whose minds have been opened by introductory treatises, have now grown up to maturity, and require works of a superior class. Imbued with the love of reading through our exertions, they will naturally seize on the productions of the press as the means of mental enjoyment ; and their future character cannot but be powerfully influenced by the character of those works, whether pernicious or salutary. Our plans, therefore, now require extension, in order to keep pace with the growing wants of the country.

If any thing could lend emphasis to these expressions, it is the fact, that since May 1825, at least forty or fifty thousand volumes or pamphlets have been thrown into circulation by the native press !—*Serampore Accounts.*

Madras.

I.A.W.

SUPREME COURT, April 21.

Carlina, alias Choury, was convicted of the murder of a young child named Punny.

It appeared by the evidence, that the prisoner seduced the deceased from its mother's house, for the sake of stripping it of some trifling gold and silver ornaments which it had on; and that after having possessed herself of these, she threw the child into a well to prevent detection. The proof against the prisoner was perfectly clear; and in fact she was so far from denying it herself, that she expressed a desire to plead guilty to the indictment; which plea, however, she withdrew at the recommendation of the Court, and pleaded not guilty.

The jury with very little deliberation, gave a verdict of *guilty*; and the chief justice immediately passed sentence of death upon her, and ordered her for execution on the 23d; observing in the course of his address to the prisoner, that the Court had recommended her to withdraw her plea of guilty, solely with the hope that upon the trial some circumstances might appear which would warrant the Court in passing a milder sentence upon her, but that unfortunately nothing had been brought forward in evidence which mitigated the atrocity of the offence.

During the whole trial the prisoner held an infant in her arms; and it was a singular and affecting circumstance in the case that on being called upon to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon her, she was unable to use any other appeal than that of claiming pity for her child; her own offence having consisted in barbarously robbing another parent of her offspring.

April 23.

P. Collundarama Chitty was indicted for perjury, contained in an answer filed by Collundarama in 1829, in a suit in Equity in the Supreme Court brought by one Ragamall the widow of P. Kistnama Chitty, against Collundarama, the brother and executor of the said Kistnama, and consisted in an allegation that Ragamall had possessed herself of jewels belonging to the estate of Kistnama of the value of 30,000 rupees.

The prevarication of the principal witness, Ragamall, induced the jury to acquit the prisoner.

MISCELLANEOUS.**DISTURBANCES IN THE MYSORE COUNTRY.**

Some serious disturbances have taken place in the Mysore country, but owing to the strange manner in which intelligence is permitted to ooze out in the papers of

this presidency, we have but an imperfect account of them. The following communications inserted in the *Government Gazette*, from "Correspondents," contain the only particulars of these transactions which are found in the Madras papers:

"As a well authenticated account of military operations in any part of the East, but more especially such as are carried on at no great distance from the central metropolis of India, must be as gratifying to you to receive, as your readers to be made acquainted with, I feel myself engaged in a pleasurable performance in presenting you with a short detail of the principal events of warfare which have lately happened in the disturbed districts of the Mysore country, and which by their fortunate termination have in all probability secured to his Highness the Rajah a seat on his throne from which, had he not been decisive and alert in his movements, he might ultimately have been shaken. The blow which has been steadily aimed, has fallen where it was intended with due force and effect, by causing the suppression of a rebellion in his dominions which it now appears was far more general and more regularly organized than it was at first imagined to be.

"To give a brief narrative of the siege and capture of a formidable fortress in the very heart of the Mysore country, is my present object in addressing you; and the substance of my information, which I have obtained from indubitable authority, must be compressed into as small a compass as possible. But first we must enquire into the cause of this insurrection, and afterwards speak of the method used to subdue it. It appears that for some time previous to the late disturbances, the amildars of villages and head men of districts had, unknown to his Highness, much oppressed the inhabitants by mulcting from them large sums beyond the due and lawful revenue, and that in consequence secret bodies of conspirators, as well provided with materials for fighting as an armed mob, untutored beyond their own ideas of carrying on a contest, can be supposed to be, had fortified themselves in several of the remarkably strong-holds with which this country abounds, determining to hold out as long as possible against the regular military force.

Towards the latter end of February the Rajah found it necessary to resort to warfare, and sending his troops into the field, afforded them an opportunity of displaying the prowess of his arms. For this service a force consisting of 800 infantry, 600 sildars or horse, 700 matchlock-men or peons, and four guns, with their complement of sixty golundauze, was equipped, and the command of the whole entrusted to Lieutenant Cowper Rochfort, of the Madras

army, and commanding the escort at Mysore. He had received private intelligence, that a strong body of insurgents had taken up a military position in the fort of Cooman Droog, and changing his original route to Streemoga, which was more distant, marched straight immediately to this spot. The approach to this fortress is very steep, and in most parts inaccessible. The army having encamped by twelve o'clock at noon on the 28th February in front of this position, as a primary step the commanding officer called upon the insurgents to surrender in the name and to the arms of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore. The answer returned was hostile, a couple of shots being immediately fired from their guns, with, however, no effect, on those who were destined shortly to be their besiegers. A hill, the apex of which is nearly parallel to that on which the fort is situated, lies to its southern face. This was reconnoitred, and the ascent discovered to be very difficult for the passage of troops of any kind. Notwithstanding, on the morning of the 1st of March, this position being deemed a most valuable one if by any means attainable, Lieut. Rochfort deemed it practicable to make a road to its summit for two six-pounders, and with them to breach the fort. This measure he forthwith ordered to be put in execution, a working party of the camp bazar people, after undergoing tremendous labour and fatigue, assisted by a couple of elephants in removing the immense masses of rock, &c. and pushing up the guns over the steepest places, at length succeeded, and on the night of the 2d a road was finished. The guns were planted, and every thing being established, no time was to be lost.

"Lieut. Rochfort now drew up the following system of attack. On this (the southern) side 500 infantry, 400 matchlock-men, and 100 dismounted soldiers were stationed, the last description of troops to pick up the wounded and carry the ladders. As the guns on the hill completely commanded this face, and afforded a cover for the approach of the advancing party, this was determined on as a principal point of attack. On the eastern side a party of 200 infantry and 100 matchlock-men to attack in front was posted, whilst a similar number of dismounted horse as on the other side were used for a like purpose. Two simultaneous attacks were now ordered to take place on the morning of the 3d. The first party effected an entrance into the fort in the space of half an hour, the latter in double the time. Overwhelmed with astonishment at this crisis, the insurgents gave way in utter confusion. The polygar chief was killed. For the dexterity of attack, and celerity of movement, his people were quite unprepared: for some time they continued hurling down immense masses of rock and stones on their

opponents; but at last finding their case a hopeless one, men from very fear threw themselves, their wives and children, from the battlements and were dashed to pieces on the rocks below. Some were found hanging dismembered on the boughs of trees, on which they fell in their descent. Such as were found wounded were taken care of by the Rajah's people, and sent to camp to have the proper dressings applied. On the Rajah's side, only two men were killed and seventeen wounded. Many killed on the rebels' side and numbers wounded.

"At Streemoga, the insurgents, who had previously occupied the fortress, fled panic-struck; but Lieutenant Rochfort, having received information of their having fortified themselves to the number of several hundreds at Honelly, thither made forced marches immediately. The celerity of movement was very great, the men marching on for many days without a single halt, at the rate of twenty-four miles per day or more. On arriving at this latter place two parties of insurgents, connected with each other, were discovered, one in the fort which appears very strong, and another in the Hala Deo Pagoda, situate two miles beyond Honelly, on the road to Goa. At night time on the 12th instant this pagoda was breached, and fell in a very short space of time. The party in the fort, who saw what was done by the blaze of light at the former hold (the pagoda), having previously been thwarted in an attempt to send a reinforcement to their allies (by a circuitous route) by the bodies of Rajah's horse posted in different parts of the plain, vacated it without a struggle, and the guns were spiked shortly after. The rebels here sustained a great loss; the following morning forty-one dead bodies were found in the pagoda, many dreadfully torn by the grape-shot, whilst numbers of wounded straggled out for miles distant from the spot, and there died from exhaustion. The insurgents had thrown many of their wounded into a well in the pagoda, to keep up the spirits of survivors, that they might not be deterred from continuing the fight. Here the Rajah lost but two men, whilst only thirty-six were wounded: upwards of 140 insurgents were taken here as prisoners, and hung up forthwith under the trees in the vicinity of the place by the Rajah's order.

"The panic spread immediately throughout the Rajah's country and towards Canara as far as Juray, close to the boundaries of his dominions. Scarcely a soul was to be seen in the villages at Juray; one of the rebel chiefs had mutilated the natives horribly, having cut off the ears and noses of 1,000 of them. A principal man in Juray had got off safe from bodily harm by paying them down the sum of 200 pagodas.

"Several swords and curious figures of

Vishnoo were taken at Coman Droog; also a fine dog of peculiar breed (which belonged to the polygar, who was killed), now in the possession of Lieutenant Rochfort."—Hullyhall, in *Soondah*, 31st March.—*Madras Gov Gaz.*, April 21.

Another communication is as follows:—
"Though much has been done towards the introduction of repose once more in the Mysore country, still affairs seem in a very unsettled state: parties from the district of Kolapoor, as well as from other places, having attempted to join the original insurgents; and the general disturbances, if they do not remain as they were, are very inconsiderably decreased. From a letter we have seen from the present scene of insurrection, it appears that Colonel Woulfe and Lieutenant Rochford had left Chundergooty on the 21st April for the vicinity of Sorubah, having heard that a party of men were sending guns and some cavalry to the aid of the rebels; also that a quarter-master-serjeant, with some riflemen of the 24th regiment N. I., who left Hurryhur some days previously, had been made prisoners—a man who escaped into camp, gave such an account of the way they were treating the quarter-master-serjeant, that his life was despaired of.

"We also hear, that an officer has had a most narrow escape, having when in the jungle near Sagur, accompanied by only a naigae and ten sepoys, fell in with a force of 300 armed men, who told him he had better give himself up as they had orders from their chief to prevent all communication between Anantipoor and Sagur; he replied they must look to the consequences, if they persisted in detaining him. The officer was answered that they must obey their orders. He on this took up the best position he could find, and made his small party load and fix bayonets. They said if he would only wait two hours, they would send to their chief for instructions; this he thought reasonable enough, considering the helpless situation he was reduced to, for affairs now became not a little serious. He had already been told that his grave was dug for him, and determined to die the death of a soldier rather than that of a felon. At this crisis he observed a consultation going on, which he took advantage of, by asking what motive they could have in view in detaining him: when he was told it was to avenge themselves for the wretched state they were reduced to, driven from their homes, which were plundered and burnt to the ground, and their domestic happiness destroyed, or words of a similar meaning. The officer thought this no incident to let slip, but seizing the opportunity to gain a hearing, asked if any one of the party could write, when the Brahmin was instantly produced.

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He then selected five or six of the most reputable looking fellows, and told them if they would give him a statement of their grievances, he would take care they should be represented: this appeased the insurgents. The document being drawn up, the officer told them, to ensure its getting to its destination, they had better give him an escort to camp—which proposition they so far acceded to as to give him a guard as far as within fourteen miles of Chundergooty Droog. He then gave *his friends* a small present, and they thought it safest to retrace their steps. Had a shot been fired, our correspondent adds, from either party, this tale would not have been told.

"By the latest accounts we understand people from the neighbourhoods of Dharwar and Meerich respectively, are on their way to join the main body of the insurgents. Numerous bodies of desperadoes seem to be moving through the country."—*Ibid.*, May 9.

REMAINS OF THE LATE SIR THOMAS MUNRO.

On the 21st April, the remains of the late Sir Thomas Munro, which had been brought from the Ceded Districts, were interred in St. Mary's Church, with military honours; the Bishop of Calcutta (who had landed at Madras that day from Ceylon) read the funeral service. The Governor, and all the heads of departments, attended on the occasion. The following G. O. was published the preceding day.

"The Right Honourable the Governor's body guard will proceed on Thursday morning to the river beyond the Female Asylum on the Poonamallee Road, and will regulate its march so as to arrive there at daylight, when it will receive charge of the remains of the late Sir Thomas Munro, from Lieutenant Dunsinure, of the 8th regiment light cavalry, and escort them to St. Mary's Church."

The ball which was to have been given at the public rooms on the evening of the 21st, was postponed to the evening of the 26th instant, out of respect to the memory of Sir T. Munro.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Excellency Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., commander-in-chief, arrived at Madras, and held his first levee at the banqueting room on the 18th May. His Excellency, attended by the general staff of the army and aides-de-camp, entered the room about eleven o'clock, when the heads of departments and commandants of corps were introduced to the general; they in succession presented the officers under their respective commands. Most of the so-

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ciety of Madras took this opportunity of paying their respects to his excellency the commander-in-chief, and were received with much cordiality.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, May 19.

DIAMOND MINE IN CUDDAPAH.

The following advertisement appears in the Madras Government Gazette :

" Notice is hereby given, that a bramha or first class diamond, found in a mine in the talook of Chennore, in the zillah of Cuddapah, weighing nineteen and three quarter canteroy fanams or ten and a quarter annas of a rupee, and of good lustre, will be sold by public auction at the cutcherry of the principal collector of the district in the town of Cuddapah, on Monday the 20th of June next.

" Land for mining for diamonds is rented each fushly ; and the conditions of the rent, with other particulars, may be learnt on application to the principal collector."

RACE BALL.

The race ball given at the College Hall on Thursday evening last went off with great *clat*, although it was not so numerously attended as the preparations evidently indicated. The party assembled between nine and ten o'clock, and the guests were received by the stewards, who deserve the highest encomiums for their urbanity and attention to all, and for their arrangements for the comfort of their friends. Dancing commenced about ten o'clock, and was kept up with much spirit ; quadrilles and waltzes prevailed during the evening. About twelve o'clock the company sat down to an excellent supper, which was served under a magnificent suite of tents, most gracefully decorated. Dancing was resumed, and continued with much animation until near two o'clock, when the company began to separate, highly gratified with the attention they had experienced.—*Madras Gov. Gaz.* March 14.

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

Mr. England (Wesleyan missionary), in June of last year, gives an appalling instance of the sanguinary character of Hindooism :

" A short time ago, the renowned Fort of Seringapatam was delivered over to the possession of the Rajah of Mysore, by the British. Within this fort was a large building, which, since its occupancy by the British, had been used as a gun-carriage manufactory: formerly it had been a Hindoo temple. The Brahmins wrought powerfully upon the mind of the superstitious prince, in whose hands he is a mere passive slave, declaring that, after the above temple had been polluted so

many years by the British, nothing less than human blood could purify it, and which must be that of Seven Virgins offered in sacrifice ! The prince made no objections on humane or moral grounds ; but declared its utter impracticability, from the character of Englishmen, and the universally known benevolence of the British Government.

" Blood, however, human blood, must be poured out, to appease the long-neglected and insulted gods, and to purify the place for the residence of the god to whom the place had originally been devoted. To accomplish this, and yet to avoid the consequences of incurring the Resident's displeasure, the following scheme was determined on :

" Five criminals were under sentence of death or banishment. Two of these were assured, that, if they humbled themselves before the Rajah, when he first entered the temple, such would be his joy on the occasion, that their pardon was certain. They went and placed themselves just in front of the idol. The Rajah entered in full state, though almost without attendants, save Brahmins ; the poor men, in the usual native manner, joined their hands together, raised them so that the two fore fingers touched their foreheads, and bowed themselves in obeisance ; when two peons (military servants), concealed for the purpose behind a pillar on each side of the shrine in the dark temple, with a single blow struck off their heads, which rolled ghastly between the sanguinary god and the superstitious Rajah.

" The comparative concealment in which so dark a deed was perpetrated, on the acknowledged fear of incurring the displeasure of the British, affords a proof of the benevolence with which the Hindoos have learned to invest the British character ; but it affords little indication of the meliorating influence of British rule on the most awful and long-established abominations of idolatry. The other three criminals were openly sent into banishment ; and the murder was concealed from the people, by the carefully-spread intelligence that the five had been so disposed of."—*Miss. Reg. Sept.* 1831.

Bombay.

LAW.

In our report of the case of Capt. Hawkins (see p. 62), his defence was not given, as it was not in the paper we received. In the *Bombay Gazette* of April 13, however, we find the defence given at length, with some introductory remarks, which we subjoin at length.

The Court having been opened (April 10) and the judge and jury seated, the

prisoner stood up in the bar, and in a loud, firm, and almost triumphant tone of voice, read the address which appears below.

We are authorised by the prisoner's counsel to state "that this address was written and delivered by Captain Hawkins, without any communication with them, and that they were quite ignorant of its purport till they heard it delivered in Court."

We beg to remark that the paragraphs in brackets were not read in the court; but we are requested by Captain Hawkins to state that they were intended to have been read, and were omitted in the hurry and agitation of the moment.

"My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury:—Eight months have not elapsed since the case before you was first brought to the notice of this Court, and in proportion to the suspense and anxiety I have suffered, do I hope to benefit by an impartial and cool judgment. The malevolent and prejudiced spirit that was evinced on the first presentation of this case, is now, I trust, at rest. On my returning from a harassing and distressing voyage,* caused by a severe fever, which had seized myself, most of my officers and crew, and while I was absent recruiting my health to enable me again to pursue the active duties of my profession, I was both amazed and disturbed to find myself accused of having broke, in the most serious and hateful manner, the laws of my country. Thus charged with the committal of such an offence, has ushered me this day before this most awful tribunal; of my innocence this court will judge. I thank God I inwardly feel it: of the service on which I was ordered on my late cruise, and of the manner I have effected it, I have every reason to feel proud. Philanthropy itself could not have embraced more benevolent views for its objects. The boys, when they entered with me were wretched half-starved beings, sunk in ignorance and idolatry. Following the orders I received, they were entered on the ship's books the same as marine boys from England, for pay and provisions. I have proved in evidence they were treated as such in every respect. I took care to place them with steady men. They were clothed and watched over with the utmost care; in fact, gentlemen of the jury, they were, except in colour, the same as the children of Englishmen. They were to be educated as British seamen, and as their minds opened it was hoped the principles of Christianity would have been implanted, and that in a few years you would have seen these fine boys grown up into young men, speaking your own language, attending the same place of worship, and

* We have not ventured to alter this or any other passage which appeared to us obscure in this address, but have given it word for word from the manuscript from which it was delivered in court.

able through life, by being brought up to a profession in which there is a constant demand for labour, capable of gaining an honest livelihood by their industry, or returning to their native country, where they would show even their barbarous brethren the advantages of a useful education. It is not these boys, my lord and gentlemen of the jury, that are seeking justice against oppression. It is not the voice of humanity that has brought me before you this day. What it is I must leave to the consciences of those who laboured night and day to throw upon this case the worst features of cruelty, and the transgression of one of the best laws of our country.

"They have done their worst, and you see me this day, after an honourable service of eighteen years, with hitherto an unspotted character, standing in a felon's place. May God forgive them, for end where it will, it has done me a great injury. It is for you, gentlemen of the jury, by your verdict of this day, to restore me to honour and to the service of my country.

"Consider what motive I could have had in being guilty of the crime laid to my charge. What could I gain by it? for, gentlemen, who commits a crime without some benefit, supposed or real? I could have none by deviating from my orders; on the one hand, I laid myself open to a court-martial, and on the other to what they have now brought me to. It has been fully proved, I trust, to the satisfaction of the court, both by Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Fraser, as well as by the boy† John Hayes, that the boys came willingly and cheerfully on board the ship. The only evidence which militates is that of Mitchell; but the jury, I hope, will consider the very inefficient means afforded by the use of interpreters, especially through two languages. I beg the jury to recollect the truly cheerful and ready manner in which the witness Hayes stated his willingness to go with me; in like manner did the whole of the boys enter on board the *Clive*. I must be also permitted to remind you, three of my principal witnesses are no more. It therefore behoves the court, in doing me justice, to consider with due effect the evidence I could have produced; had I for one moment suspected this accusation, how easy, how simple, to have had witnesses to every single transaction! Where guilt is not, suspicion slumbers.

"I must now beg your lordship and the gentlemen of the jury, to reflect on the station I held; what officer holding a responsible command ever condescends, or deems it necessary, to obtain witnesses to his actions or those orders he may think proper to issue? And as my own bare

† So in the manuscript furnished by Captain Hawkins; but William Hay must have been here intended.

report officially communicated to my superiors has been in all cases deemed sufficient, I sought no evidence of what I did, but my own unimpeached conscience.”]

“I think I have shown I was on the most friendly footing with the Shaiks of Lindee; they were entertained several times on board the *Clive*, and although they were Mahomedans, they took a great interest in my success; will it not occur to the jury that, enjoying the good-will of these men, that they were instrumental in explaining, interpreting, and persuading the fathers of these boys to permit their sons to enter with me, at the same time representing I had left a paper with them in which I had stated the period of service, pay, &c. signed and sealed; also the favourable impression they themselves entertained of me? As my principal evidence is at Lindee, as well as the written document which I wrote, signed and sealed in the presence of Mahomed Ibrahim, through whom I interpreted it, and without which the Arab chiefs Mahomed and Nasser-bin-Isa refused their assistance, I say in the absence of such material, personal, and written evidence, the court will give more weight to the circumstantial part of the evidence I have adduced.

[“I fully explained to the boys (through the interpreters), the advantages they would enjoy by entering the service. I explained to them the period they were to serve; that they would rise and have their pay increased, as they grew clever and older, and that at the end of seven years they should return to their own country or not as they pleased. My manner, gesture, action, should appear to the jury, for I am not yet so prejudiced against human nature as to suppose money to have been the sole inducement to gain over the hearts of a number of young savages, although that appears to have been the only test as yet thought of. I endeavoured all in my power to gain their confidence; not only the success of my voyage depended on it, but my own feelings were in union with the attempt. The efforts I made were not useless. They did not merely give a tacit assent, but volunteered, joyfully and willingly, to go on board the ship. And is it so very wonderful, gentlemen of the jury, that a native of Africa should be persuaded to quit a country that scarcely affords means of subsistence, by a stranger pointing to his well-fed crew, and promising them to be as well taken care of, when the natives of the beautiful and fertile island of Otaheite were persuaded by the stranger to quit almost the pleasures of enchantment? But since that glorious law abolishing the slave trade, to see a native of Africa and a slave are synonymous. If it be a crime to enter willingly an African on board ship, I may plead guilty to that offence years ago, for in the

year 1822, two boys, natives of Africa, came and hid themselves in the bottom of one of our boats, while on shore one night. They were brought on board the ship, entered, and protected; it might have been my fate to have been tried for piracy in that instance, but the world was hardly so enlightened as at present, or perhaps our seamen were truer to their captain, and gave no false information.]

“I trust the enlightened and upright court I am addressing, will ponder well before they misconstrue the legislative acts of our country. These acts were to prevent the most cruel traffic human nature ever entered into.

“They were not surely meant to exclude one quarter of the globe from any benefits it may derive from the other three; and what ship can go there if the most serious and unjust accusations are attached without sufficient grounds or reason? Where are the irons, where are the implements with which that horrid trade is carried on? With just as much reason should I have been accused, had I in one of the numerous excursions I made on shore, have allowed to enter my boat a number of half starved wretches soliciting food; false informations would be got up, and I without the power of refuting them. In the performance of an act of great humanity am I now tried before this court. I have said great humanity; I might with propriety have added infinitely greater; for if these boys are not cruelly torn from the service they have embraced with so much pleasure, they would, in the course of a few years, attain such a knowledge of Christianity, as might ensure to them a happy future state, such as our holy religion promises to those who believe in it.

“I must now touch on that part of the evidence relating to what has been termed the exchange. If discharging two boys after a trial of some ten or twelve days of their abilities, on finding them so stupid and lazy as to be perfectly useless, and sending them back to their friends again, and entering two other boys in their stead, paying the two latter their bounty on coming on board in the presence of 1st Lieutenant Sharpe, they cheerfully volunteering, their friends giving their consent; I say, if this is the meaning of the word exchange, why the accusation is pretty near the truth. But if it is meant by that word to insinuate that I made a property of the former boys, and made them over as a merchant would one bale of goods for another, with or without their consent, I deny the charge, and Mr. Sharpe's evidence goes to prove it false. However, at that period, my Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury, I was labouring under a severe attack of fever; so that if my indisposition, the station that I held, the absolute ab-

sence of any intentional infraction of the laws of my country are borne in mind, you will not wonder at the scarcity of evidence I have produced.

[" And now, my Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury, to another topic that appears to have caused a great sensation: the extreme youth of some of the boys. In taking these very young boys I disobeyed my orders; for this offence, therefore, I am not amenable to a civil court, although this arose from humane motives. I over and over again lamented to Mr. Sharpe they were not older, adding it was contrary to my instructions; but that I could not find in my heart to send them back, they appeared so happy and pleased with the ship]

" Rumour have reached me, I do not know whether it would be considered libellous to publish them, however they have come to my hearing, that it was supposed I had secret orders, I will not say for what I did, but for that of which I am accused: the idea is so ridiculous, that it is scarcely worthy of mention, except it be to expose its absurdity: 'secret orders' from a government to break the laws of the country? If such orders had been in being, should I have been justified in obeying them? Was I ignorant of the slave laws? I answer no, certainly not. I acted with a perfect knowledge of them, and thought myself free from all attacks, trusting too much to my own integrity of purpose, to recollect I might afford a handle for the gratification of private or political enmity, or else nothing more easy than to have obtained witnesses to every single transaction.

" My Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury, I will ask this court if they can for one instant contemplate this affair as a 'slave transaction.'

" A ship in a public service is ordered to the coast of Africa, and there to enter volunteers; the order expressly stated, these volunteers were to be placed on the ship's books, exactly on the same footing as boys coming out from England; this was done, and they were treated, as let the Gentlemen of the Jury enquire. Had they been boys from England, expressly confided to my charge by respectable parents, they could not have been more indulged, or their comforts more attended to: may I ask, can this be denominated slavery? Question the boys, if they will return to their country, they will answer, No.

" The advocate general in his charge to the jury yesterday, quoted a case tried by my Lord Stowell, and which he considered to form nearly a parallel one to the present. I trust, in summing up the evidence his Lordship has heard this day, there will be as wide a difference in the finding as there is dissimilarity in the pro-

ceeding. In this case there was no proclaiming a freedom; the boys had already shewn they possessed it. They had their choice; would they enter on board my ship with such promises as I made them, or would they remain in their own country. If this is slavery, I have most unwittingly broken the laws of my country. I mention not the bounty, if I have proved to the satisfaction of this court the boys came willingly and voluntarily on board the ship. I believe I am not accountable for any thing further.

" Supposing it were proved I had purchased these boys for the purpose of manumission, still I trust the court would consider this case as a far different one from the one tried by my Lord Stowell respecting the ship *Woodford*. In evidence it is proved that those men had a scarcity of clothing, were provisioned as Lascars, and that they were kept against their will; their time of entry was antedated, evidently shewing the intention of their employers to wrong them of their wages.

" Where is the parallel in the case now before the court.

" I must again revert to the very great hardship of my case. I am an officer of a public service, have served eighteen years in this climate, have nothing but my profession, and a hitherto unspotted honour and reputation to live by. I am accused of a crime committed in the execution of my duty, [no private interest to influence me, no consciousness of committing a breach of the laws:] on the contrary, enjoying the best feeling of humanity while rescuing a number of savages from a state of barbarity to one of civilization, as well as professional pride, at the task of furthering the public service, by rearing these naked and miserable creatures into the high and manly character of British seamen.

" I have been put to vast expense, have been hunted about the country, abused by the press, two of my counsel taken from me to become my prosecutors; [here the advocate-general and other counsel for the crown rose and denied the fact], and on your conscience, Gentlemen of the Jury, you cannot find me guilty of any crime.

" My Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury, I will tire your patience but a few minutes longer. If I have not sufficiently explained and commented on the evidence before the court, and have not brought enough forward to establish my innocence, I trust the court will bear in mind other evidence is in being, but is without my reach.

" My Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury, I repose in your hands a hitherto unblemished character both in public and in private life. If in the eye of the law I should be found guilty, I trust that the

court will at any rate acquit me of any intentional infraction of the laws of humanity.

"Those laws have taken too deep root in my heart, ever to be effaced."

In the course of Mr. Justice Awdry's charge to the jury, he observed:

"I shall now proceed to make a few observations upon the defence of the prisoner. In the tone and manner of his address there might appear something reprehensible; but allowances must be made for his situation and feelings. An individual, who has long held an honourable place in the public service and in public estimation, must, if innocent, naturally feel indignant at being charged with such an offence as the present; and that a portion of that indignation should communicate itself to his manner and language is very natural, and certainly makes rather in favour of than against the presumption of his innocence. The prisoner alludes to the malevolent motives of those who originated this accusation. As I was not here at the time, and do not know in whom originated the prosecution, I cannot speak to, because I cannot know, their motives: but this I deem it proper to say, that if those persons had reason to suspect that the law on this subject had been violated, it was their bounden duty to bring the matter forward to enquiry.

"The prisoner complains that two of his counsel have been taken away from him, and their aid engaged on the side of the prosecution. This assertion you have heard the counsel for the crown severally deny. He acknowledges that he is well acquainted with the slave laws: and indeed we can scarcely believe that an officer, who has been so many years in a naval service, who has been in command of a vessel of war, and has visited the East coast of Africa more than once, could be ignorant on a point so intimately connected with his profession. It certainly was a part of his duty to know the law on this matter, and it is very questionable how far ignorance would shield an officer in his station; we are saved however any consideration on this point by his avowal; it is evident that whatever he did, he did it with his eyes open to the consequences. He asks what possible motive he could have had for committing such an infraction of the law; private gain or emolument there certainly could be none in the case; but a mistaken zeal for the service, an anxiety for the approbation of his superiors, by realizing their hopes through any means, might perhaps operate as a motive with an over zealous officer. He alludes to the rumours which have reached him of his having received *Secret Orders*. There

is however nothing whatever in evidence about secret orders, and we can therefore have nothing to do with them; the instructions of the superintendent, which have been produced on the trial, are clear and incapable of misconstruction. But even were they otherwise, they could not be adduced in justification: for no orders of a military superior or even of a government can justify an individual for violating the law of the land. The prisoner alleges the pre-existence of a contract, the willingness of the boys to go on board, the kindness of the treatment they experienced, and their contentedness with their condition. That the terms of service were explained to some, or at least, that Captain Hawkins intended they should believe they were, there can be little doubt; but the circumstance of this being done in the presence of a person who exercised over them the authority of a master, the absence of any individual interested in their behalf as a parent, relative or guardian—the non-payment of any money to the boys themselves or to any one for their use, and above all the tender age of some of the boys, such as Charles Westry, which rendered them incapable of judging for themselves, make it doubtful whether this explanation (supposing it even were made to all), can be looked upon as a *bona fide* contract. The evidence of Hayes is very strong in favour of the prisoner as to the willingness of the boys to go on board; Mitchell indeed says that as a slave he had no will of his own,—that he was told to go and he went; he appears to think that he had no power of volition in the matter; and nothing is more natural than such a supposition in lads who had been slaves almost from infancy, and accustomed to be transferred from one master to another without any consultation of their inclinations: on the whole, however, both from the evidence of Mr. Sharpe and Dr. Fraser, as well as from that of the boy Hayes, I think we must conclude that the boys had no unwillingness to go on board—and that generally speaking they were glad of the change.

"Of the kind treatment which they experienced on board, and of their being contented with their situation, I think there can be no doubt. The prisoner alleges that the most humane motives actuated him in this proceeding, and that the results which will naturally follow it are such as the purest philanthropy must rejoice in, namely, the rescue of the boys from slavery and want, to freedom and plenty; from ignorance and barbarity to instruction and civilization; from the darkness of idolatry or Mahomedanism to the light of Christianity. Supposing all this to be true, I must remark that it is no justification, for no

motive however humane, no end however laudable, can sanction the commission of an act which is in itself essentially bad—no prospective good can justify the present infraction of a known law. So far, however, from being attended with such good, a proceeding like the present, if there be a purchase in the case, is directly calculated to produce consequences the most baneful to the happiness of the human race—to perpetuate that very slavery and barbarism which it has been alleged it would gradually remove. For is it not evident that as long as individuals are found to purchase slaves, even for the purpose of manumission, so long will the mart for this infamous traffic be kept up, and so long the freedom and civilization of that unhappy portion of Africa retarded? It was a strong conviction of this necessary consequence that led the British legislature to such strong preventative enactments, and the same conviction induced Lord Stowell to declare that these enactments must be interpreted with a strong construction. On the subject of their conversion to Christianity there is more to be considered. You and I, Gentlemen, in our view of religion, look upon this as a benefit, but we must remember that we sit here not as Christians but as impartial judges; we must look therefore upon this conversion, not in the light in which our own views would present it, but as the parents of those boys themselves would regard it; and there is scarcely a doubt but that *they* would consider it an *injury*.—I am most sincerely and firmly attached to that system of belief which is yours and mine; and I am most anxious that every fair and gentle method of persuasion and argument should be used for its propagation; but I can never think the employment of force or authority for such a purpose justifiable. I see in this court individuals of various religious persuasions, and I cannot but believe that many in every one of those persuasions are as sincere in their belief as you and I are in ours. Holding a jurisdiction over members of so many different creeds, this court is bound to administer equal justice to all and to protect each in the free exercise of his religion, no less than in his life and property. If we allow sincerity of motive and conviction of the superiority of his own faith to justify a Christian for purchasing a Mahomedan slave, can we refuse the same plea of justification to the professor of another creed? Suppose, for example, that a Mahomedan, who sincerely believes his religion to be the best, purchases a Christian slave for the purpose of converting him to that (in his opinion) best belief, shall we allow his sincerity of motive and the benefit which he thinks he is conferring, to be received

in justification? Certainly not—and neither can we allow it to the Christian; for, as I have already stated, a court to whose jurisdiction men of so many various persuasions are subject, can in the administration of its powers recognise no distinction of religious faith, but must deal out justice and protection to all with an even and impartial hand.”

The motion in arrest of judgment, made by the prisoner's counsel, was, on the ground, that the exceptions contained in the act were not negated in the indictment. The Advocate General declared, that in several of the other indictments he had negated the exceptions in the act, and had suffered the prisoner to be acquitted upon those indictments upon the express understanding that no motion in arrest of judgment was to be made. His Lordship said, that this being a question of strict law, he could take no notice of the alleged breach of faith; but would listen to any legal arguments upon the subject. The argument then proceeded. Mr. Morley contended, that it was an acknowledged technical rule of law, that where an act of parliament created an offence, and in the same clause made an exception of certain cases, an indictment upon that clause must aver that the defendant's case has not any of those excepted. The Advocate General admitted the rule; but denied its application to the case in question, in that the exceptions in the Slave Act were not introduced into the clause creating the offence, but in subsequent clauses and by the word “Provided.” He thought it would be best to come at once to the real question, which was, whether an indictment under an act of parliament which in the clause creating the offence said, “Except in such cases as are hereinafter excepted,” and then in subsequent sections, and by the term “provided,” enumerated the excepted cases, must negative the exceptions upon the ground that the words “except in such cases as are hereinafter excepted” virtually incorporated the subsequent sections with the antecedent section, making them only one and the same section; and he contended, upon the authority of a most solemn and deeply considered decision of judges, no less than Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of England in the time of Queen Elizabeth, (and which decision was reported by his Lordship at page 93 of the second edition of his Reports, intitled “Southwell's case,”), the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron Periam, Mr. Justice Walmsley, Mr. Justice Owen, and Mr. Baron Evans, that it was not. That case was the case of an application by the then Attorney General to those learned Judges, for their opinion, as to whether an indictment upon the 27th Elizabeth, c. 2. s. 3. need negative the ex-

ceptions introduced by its 10th section ; and " after deliberation and consideration and conference among themselves had," they all resolved that the better course was to omit this in the indictment, notwithstanding it be comprised in the body of the act, in the same manner as if it had been only in a proviso, in which case it is to the prisoner to help himself by means of such a proviso, if he can do it, for the words " other than," &c. are but as referring to the provision subsequent in the statute, in which case this matter shall be used but as the proviso itself shall be. " And accordingly to this it hath been commonly put in practice by all the justices in all places after the statute until now." They then proceeded to give their opinion as to the construction of the other parts of the indictment. This case was recognized as law by no less an authority than Mr. Serjeant Hawkins, as likewise by two gentlemen now alive, Mr. Starkie, in his Treatise on Criminal Pleading ; and Mr. Chitty, in the Treatise on Criminal Law. [The Judge here observed, that he could not receive the two last as authorities. The Advocate General replied, that he only quoted their opinion as the opinions of learned and able men.] That case and the present were precisely on all fours ; and it would be for Mr. Morley to shew that it had ever been questioned or overruled. Mr. Morley then proceeded to argue that the words " except as herein-after mentioned," virtually made the subsequent sections parts of the section creating the offence. Upon his concluding, the Judge said, that he would take time to consider, and would give his judgment on the 11th. Accordingly, on that day, at ten, the Court sat ; and upon the Judge asking whether any case had been found impugning or supporting Southwell's case, Mr. Advocate General quoted the case of " Warde and Bird," published in p. 582, Chitty's Reports, from the manuscript of Mr. Justice Ashurst. It was decided, in Michaelmas Term 1790, by the Court of King's Bench, consisting of Lord Mansfield, Mr. Justice Ashurst, Mr. Justice Buller, and Mr. Justice Grose, and those eminent persons, after full argument by counsel, ruled precisely as the Judges had ruled in Southwell's case. The Judge said, that this was a case that required an answer, and he would adjourn the Court for that purpose till next day.

On the 12th April, the argument of the counsel on both sides having drawn to a close, Sir John Awdry said, that his own opinion was, that judgment should not be arrested ; but still in consideration of what had been advanced, and as it appeared there was a late decision in England expressly on this subject which might be expected out by the next sessions, he was willing (should the prisoner's counsel

wish it) to respite the sentence till that time, when the bench would probably be full, and the Court would have the advantage of that decision. He was therefore prepared either to respite the judgment till next session, or to pass sentence now, as the prisoner might desire. After some consultation with the prisoner, his counsel said he preferred having sentence passed now ; upon which his Lordship pronounced the judgment reported in p. 67.

It appears that the H. C. sloop of war *Coote*, with Capt. Hawkins aboard, sailed from Bombay on the 3d of May. A petition to the King, praying for his pardon, was in course of signature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAUNCH OF A KING'S SHIP.

On the evening of the 14th March, a fine eighty-four gun ship, built for the King's service, by Nowrajee Jamsetjee, the Company's master-builder, was launched from the dockyard.

About half past ten o'clock the rafters, supporters, and frame work around the vessel, were gradually removed, and, disencumbered of her bandages and chains, she slowly and majestically moved forward, amidst the cheers and shouts of the multitude of spectators assembled in the dockyard, to the number of some thousands. She was well lighted up, and had a brilliant appearance ; the more so, as the night was dark. It was a most imposing sight. Lady Malcolm christened the ship the "*Calcutta*," as it is called, by throwing a bottle at her side, which most propitiously broke ; an omen, they say, of future fame and victory, it ever the *Calcutta* should be engaged in any arduous struggle.

She is a beautiful piece of workmanship, greatly admired by all seafaring as well as scientific men. She is fastened upon Sir R. Sepping's principles, and has a round stern. Though nominally an 84, she can easily, in case of need, carry 96 guns. No ship that was ever constructed can prove a more valuable addition, or be a greater ornament to the British navy. This is the fourth line-of-battle ship of a similar size, which the Bombay dock-yard, to the imperishable and eternal honour of Nowrajee the builder and his worthy predecessors, has sent forth into the mighty world of waters. I heard with regret that it would be the last for a long time,—probably for ever,—which would be built here.

Sir Charles Malcolm, in presenting to Nowrajee and his assistants the handsome shawls destined on so remarkable an occasion for their necks, assured them he felt the highest satisfaction, with some mixture of regret, in addressing them ; satisfaction

at the splendid manner in which the *Calcutta* had been completed; and regret at thinking it was the last, probably, they would be employed to build. He said no ship could surpass this one in question. That the Bombay dockyard had produced some of the finest men of war he had ever, in the course of his naval career, met with. That if ever another war broke out,—and how soon that might be no one could foretell,—the *Calcutta* would, he did not hesitate to predict, grace the annals of naval warfare, and redound to the credit of Nowrajee and Cursetjee, the builders. He had heard, not very long ago, from Sir Pulteney Malcolm, who, in speaking of the *Asia* (which was built here), had said, “Tell my old friend Nowrajee what a glorious part the *Asia* sustained in the battle of Navarino, and how proud I am of his success as a builder.”

Nowrajee and the rest of his companions seemed highly delighted at this eloquent and interesting address, which was worthy of the occasion, and of the quarter from whence it came. There was not a word fell from the distinguished individual at the head of the Indian navy, that did not find a response in the breasts of every person present. The conclusion of his speech was loudly cheered.

According to custom, Bombay sweet cakes were scattered in abundance; and the rose-water was sprinkled indiscriminately in all directions. Every face was washed with the fragrant shower, an honour not to be avoided if wished.

A small and excellent supper was provided under an awning, where the ceremony of presenting shawls, &c. took place. A select few sat down to the supper. Among the number was seen Sir John Awdry, Sir Charles Malcolm, Mr. Newnham, Mr. Williams, &c.

Captain Fisher, flag captain to Sir Edward Owen, (the present naval commander-in-chief,) is appointed captain of the *Calcutta*, which was expected to sail from Bombay immediately.

FATAL RENCONTRE.

Some particulars have reached us of the late unfortunate rencontre at Doosa, between Mr. Turner and Mr. Du Pre, of the cavalry, which has terminated so fatally for the former; but we think it improper to say any thing more upon the subject until the conclusion of the enquiry, which we understand will take place respecting the transaction.—*Bombay Courier*, May 21.

Singapore.

THE MALAYS.

The British government has now been established here for nearly twelve years, yet the Malays, who are nominally professedly Christians, are still in the same

state of barbarism as they were previous to its introduction. This is in some degree owing to the circumstance of the Sultan and Tumungung having, at the founding of the settlement, obtained certain small grants of land for the use of themselves and their followers; but the principal cause is, that those chiefs and their favourites are, through the extreme ignorance of the people, and the absence of any general interference on the part of government, enabled to exert nearly the same despotic influence which made a wilderness of the island whilst it was in their possession, and which will, as long as it is allowed to last, be a considerable source of annoyance to every class of natives; and as far as the Malays are concerned, it will preclude all chance of improvement. If any of those poor people cultivate a lot of ground, as soon as it becomes productive it is sure to be claimed by some retainer of the native chiefs, upon the pretext of his having caused it to be cleared at some former period, or on any other pretence that suits his purpose. Neither party has any document to prove his right: but the oppressor has an ample command of witnesses ready to prove any thing he pleases, whilst the injured party would find it difficult to procure any one who would venture to incur the dangerous enmity of an Inchi, by giving evidence in his favour. The result of this is, that the pretended proprietor may extort what he pleases, and as he is almost always a needy, dissipated idler, whose necessities oblige him to grasp all he can get, there can be little left for the encouragement of industry on the part of the cultivator: consequently, tillage, among these people is altogether neglected, or at least conducted in a slovenly and unprofitable manner.

From the facility with which every kind of labour is performed by the Chinese, no other class of people is much employed by the mercantile community, a preference being naturally given to the ready services of men who have been trained to labour. Thus the Malay inhabitants are excluded from almost the only intercourse through which a knowledge of the benefits attendant on industry and independence could have reached them. The same cause has also the effect of preventing Europeans generally from being able to form a just estimate of their character, and it is too much the fashion (considering the disadvantages under which they labour) to think unfavourably of them. It is evident that they possess physical strength at least equal to that of some of the people in the best cultivated provinces in India; and after a long residence during which I have had some favourable opportunities of observing the habits of the people under a variety of circumstances in both countries, I feel con-

vinced that where the Malays are certain of reaping the fruits of their labour (which until the above-mentioned impediments are removed, can rarely happen, except when in the employ of Europeans), they are equal to the inhabitants of Western India in steadiness and docility; and I have seen them endure long-continued fatigue, with a degree of cheerful perseverance that would be difficult for any people to surpass.

Under these circumstances, surely any feasible means of improving the condition of this unfortunate race, is not unworthy the attention of a humane government.—*Sing. Chron.*, Feb. 17.

RICE CULTIVATION.

We are happy to find, what we were not aware of before, that the aggregate quantity of rice culture on the island occupies between four and five hundred acres; and as there can be little doubt that were new roads cut into the interior, and freer communications opened, the cultivation would be multiplied to a considerable degree, we should rejoice to see them commenced on immediately.

It is to be hoped, however, that Government will not enforce the imposition of the present heavy land tax on districts thus reclaimed, but adopt some such modified system of revenue, as a correspondent recommends. The present regulations have already proved a most serious impediment to the extension of cultivation on the island, and must continue to be so until modified to a more equitable and popular scale, as far as regards lands beyond a certain district.

To them we may in a great measure attribute the increase of the lawless combinations of Chinese, existing in the interior of the island, who discouraged from cultivating the soil by "the reasonable apprehension" that the present heavy tax will be enforced, prefer living by plunder, to employing their time on unprofitable labour.—*Ibid.*

STATE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Several murders and attempts at murder, as well as robbery, have occurred at the settlement, and the *Singapore Chronicle* contains heavy complaints of the lawless state of the place, and the want of adequate security for life and property.

GRIEVANCES.

We must own that, comparatively speaking, no British settlement in Eastern India requires a revolution for the better, more than Singapore. We have grievances, and very serious ones, to complain of, and which have been complained of, from time to time, without apparently attracting any attention, on the part of those

whose duty it is to give it. On the contrary, not only a deaf ear has been turned to our complaints, but a most wilful indifference, and a direct opposition to the security and welfare of the settlement, have been evinced of late on the part of one who ought to have acted otherwise, especially in the case of closing the temporary court for the recovery of lawful debts which Mr. Murchison, our late resident, instituted, at the request of the mercantile community. A very general spirit of dissatisfaction seems to exist throughout the settlement on this and other events, which apparently nothing will allay but a speedy redress, or at least the exhibition of a heartfelt, sincere desire to afford it.—*Singapore Chronicle*, Feb. 24.

Pachalik of Bagdad.

STEAM NAVIGATION FROM BOMBAY TO ALEPPO.

Mr. Groves, of Bagdad, writes that it is in contemplation to open a line of communication between Bombay and Europe, by means of steam-boats on the Tigris and Euphrates. The Pacha of Bagdad enters cordially into the plan; and proposes, in order to accomplish it, to clear out an old canal, or to cut a new channel, between the Tigris and Euphrates. Mr. Groves thus states the route, and its advantages:—

"By this route, one class of steamers of a large size would bring the passengers to Bassorah, through a sea known and surveyed, the very opposite of the Red Sea: they would enter smaller steamers for the river; and, with these, proceed to Bagdad; then through a canal of about thirty miles into the Euphrates, and then up that river to Beles, a short distance from Beer, within sixty miles of Aleppo: the Orontes, being there navigable for small steam-vessels, would carry the passengers down to Scanderoon, where they would embark for England.

"The advantages of this route appear to me to be the following:—1. At Aleppo, you have only two days overland to the river, whereas from Cairo to Suez you have five.—2. At Bagdad you may stay and rest for a fortnight, to recruit, till the arrival of another steamer; at a place daily becoming more and more under the influence of the English, where you have an English residency, a beautiful and healthy climate, and which the plague has scarcely ever reached.—3. Your sea voyage is not only curtailed, as it respects Bombay, at least ten or fifteen days, by absolute distance, but seven or eight days of the remaining time will be spent on beautiful rivers, lined with woods, with an abundant supply of fresh water and calm weather, instead of the salt water and stormy weather that you are exposed to on the Red

Sea.—4. Without trouble, and at comparatively small expense, you can obtain as much fuel as you like, either from wood or bitumen, on the river, both here and at other places.—5. The expense of the voyage would thus be lessened very considerably, by the shortness of its duration, the comparative cheapness of fuel, and the much less wear and tear of boilers, &c. in navigation with fresh water than there is with salt.”—*Miss Reg*

PLAGUE.

The plague, after visiting Tabreez,* has committed frightful ravages in Bagdad. As there is no restriction of intercourse between the two places, it gradually approached the latter, which it entered in March last, from Kerkook. At this time, the people were visited by another calamity, the overflow of the Tigris, which had inundated the country for thirty miles around Bagdad, and cut off the escape of the inhabitants. The population of the city was estimated at 80,000, of which number 50,000 are reported to have fallen victims to the plague, and which carried off, when at its acmé, for several days, more than 3,000 a day! The city appears deserted, the remaining inhabitants wretched, and it is probable that years will elapse before it regains its late populousness.

Egypt.

Letters from Alexandria of the 31st of August, state that the cholera was spreading with fearful rapidity in Egypt. At Cairo the deaths amounted to 500 a day; and in Alexandria seventy-seven persons had already fallen victims to the disease. The Pasha had taken refuge on board one of his own frigates, and was cruising off the harbour. Trade was nearly at a standstill in consequence of this calamity.

Netherlands India.

REMARKABLE FATE OF THE COUNT DE GONSAVO.

The *Javasche Courant* of 26th May, contains an account of the death of the enterprising traveller, Count Charles Vidua de Gonsavo, who, after travelling through all Europe, and visiting the west coast of America, and a great part of Asia, and passed two years in the Indian Archipelago, had intended to visit New Holland, and the east coast of America, before he returned to his own country. He died at Menado, on the coast of Celebes, where, while examining some boiling springs in

the neighbourhood, his leg slipped into one of them, and was so severely burnt, that he was obliged to keep to his bed, and soon after died.

INSURRECTION OF THE MALAYS AT PADANG.

The *Cochin*, from Penang the 9th April, brings intelligence, that about the 20th February, two frigates, one mounting fifty guns, had sailed from Batavia, with a thousand European troops on board, with a view of suppressing an insurrection of the Malays at Padang, who, it is stated, had risen *en masse* for the purpose of taking possession of that settlement. The Dutch, it is added, were under no little alarm for the fidelity of their troops, of whom a considerable number, both officers and privates, are Belgians.—*Cal. John Bull*, May 3.

China.

SEAT OF WAR.

Peking, December 21st., 1837.—His imperial majesty has received a despatch from general Peih-chang, at Yarkand, saying that the rebel banditti, having collected a considerable force, had made a second attack; but by the well-directed and brave efforts of the military and people had been again repulsed, with the loss of some killed and taken prisoners. What was before said about the An-tse-yen invaders, is now dropped; the enemy is designated, “Yarkand banditti.” Peih-chang’s spies have reported, that the bandits have five or six hundred horse and six or seven thousand infantry in their camp; two adjoining cities are on their side. There are Mahomedans with both parties; two of the Pachas* of the imperial party are highly praised by his majesty, for having digged a channel, and brought in the waters of a certain river between the enemy and the city of Yarkand, which they were attacking. Peih-chang went outside the town with his faithful little band, composed of soldiers and merchants, who arranged themselves in battle array to prevent the passage of this water. The enemy came up, with a very superior force, to the opposite shore, and were received with a fire of musketry; they however dashed into the stream, and had nearly attained the southern shore, when some portable guns on camels’ backs were opened on them by Jin-kwei-pang, which made them hesitate. The regular troops then charged with spears, and pushed them back to the northern bank. The guns killed upward of a hundred, and a hundred more were speared. Thirty were made prisoners.

* *Begs*, or “princes,” not *Pachas*. See M. Klaproth’s letter, in vol. III. p. 112.—Ed. A. J.
† In the Chinese characters, it is transcribed *Fu-tso-foo*.

* Where it carried off 30,000 persons, in six months, within a radius of twenty miles. See our last vol. p. 80. *Asiat. Intell.*

The enemy now fled towards their camp, their leader on horseback having gone off first. A division of his majesty's troops, under Jin-kwei-pang, pursued the foe to the distance of forty *le* in the direction of their camp, and took seventeen prisoners, with cooking utensils, tents, standards, &c. This is the second time that Peih-chang, with about eight hundred men, has repulsed a force of about eight thousand, which shews his very superior and commendable generalship. The emperor, in token of his approbation, has bestowed upon him a precious stone snuff-bottle, a stone ring, one pair of large purses, and four small ones, and has directed the appropriate board to deliberate on promoting him. Other officers are similarly rewarded. On Jin-kwei-pang the Tartar title *Pu-to-ron*,† "brave," is conferred. There were some foreign merchants who lent their assistance on the occasion, on these, silk and tea are to be bestowed.

His majesty on receiving the above despatch, turned his thoughts and remarks to the most extraordinary imbecility and cowardice of General Yung-gan. On the 24th of September, the rebellion broke out, and on the 23th of November, Yung-gan had advanced with cavalry and infantry, amounting to between two and three thousand able-bodied troops; when, hearing that the enemy's force was very large, he halted and remained ever since. Thus he has lost (says the emperor) the opportunity of distinguishing himself, has lost the imperial reward he might have obtained, and has prevented the complete destruction of the Yarkand banditti, which, as now appears by the exploits of Peih-chang and Jin-kwei-pang, might easily have been effected. I pity, adds his Majesty, Yung-gan; but I detest him much more.

It appears from the *Peking Gazette*, that troops from the river Amour, Kirin (in Manchow Tartary), and the province of Chih-le, are on their way to the seat of war. But his majesty has ordered that they shall not proceed through the upper part of Honan province, as they did during Chang-ki-hur's rebellion; because the effects of the late earthquake there have not yet been retrieved. They are ordered to march in a track more to the northward, across from Peking to Shan-si province, and thence onward to the Kea-kwan pass, into the desert of Shamo, and so towards Cashgar.—*Canton Reg. Mar. 4.*

TRADE.

The following edict has been issued by the Hoppo, concerning the transshipment of goods:—

"Chung, imperial commissioner of duties at the port of Canton, &c. &c. &c. to the senior merchants, for their full information.

"It appears that the (agents of) foreign

ships of various nations, which come to Canton to trade, ought to measure exactly the dimensions of the hold, and having purchased goods to fill it, to report the same to the Custom-house, and depart. But of late, the (agents of) foreign vessels have repeatedly stated that they forgot to measure the dimensions of the hold, and therefore they requested that goods, which had been reported at the Custom-house, should be removed on board another ship, and conveyed to their country, thus scheming to evade the duties levied on the transshipment of goods. This spirit must not, on any account, be allowed to increase.

"Uniting the above circumstances, I hereby issue an order to the said Hong merchants, to communicate forthwith these commands to the foreign merchants of the several nations, requiring obedience thereto.

"Hereafter, for goods reported at the Custom house, they must previously measure the hold and purchase accordingly. It again they make a pretext of forgetting to measure, and present petitions, entreating to have the heavy duties on transshipment remitted, the plea will in no case be allowed, nor the petition granted. Heed this, oppose not. A special edict."
"Taon-kwang, 11th year, 1st moon, 20th day. (March 4th, 1831)"

NEWS FROM PEKING.

Camels.—His Majesty has commanded four thousand seven hundred camels to be prepared to transport the materials of war across the desert of Cobi. The price allowed for each camel is twenty-two taels of silver. To those troops on their march from the river Amour to Yarkand, four taels each man are given, for the purpose of providing skins and warm clothing. To other troops only two taels are given. The reason of the difference does not appear. It is said the imperial treasury is by no means well filled, which renders these occasional military operations very undesirable.

Elc.—The military governor of this region requested permission to add two hundred musketeers to the number of regular troops receiving pay. The question was referred to the premier To-tsin and his colleagues. They advised the Emperor to refuse the request. The Governor's intention was to provide for the sons of the soldiery, as well as to add to the military strength of the place. There are already, the ministers say, six thousand seven hundred men at Ele, which number they consider an adequate force. For the support of the increased population they direct lands to be given them, which the parties may either themselves cultivate, or hire other people to do so.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 14, 1831.
 - The Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that a black frog waist belt be worn by officers of infantry, over the blue coat, or the undress round jacket, on, or off duty. The sash is to be worn on occasions of duty only.

2. In order to prevent misconception, it is considered necessary to particularize the occasions on which officers may wear the blue great coat, or undress round jacket.

3. The blue great coat, or undress round jacket, may be worn upon all duties off parade; viz. drills, ball practice, working parties, fatigue duties, regimental courts martial, courts of inquiry, and on the line of march; upon these occasions, the sash is invariably to be worn.

4. To secure uniformity in the dress of officers, when employed on any of the above duties, the commanding officers of regiments will notify, whether the blue great coat, or the undress round jacket is to worn.

5. The red coattee will be worn at divine service, on guards, public field days, general inspections, funeral parties, general, district and garrison courts martial, and courts of inquiry, as directed in general orders by the commander in chief, of the 28th January 1828.

6. Field, and other mounted officers, may wear sling belts; but the slings are not to be of such a length as to suffer the sword to trail on the ground.

7. With a view to uniformity, on the part of regimental officers of infantry, in the mode of wearing the sash, it is directed, that the sash shall be tied on the left hip, and the pendent part to be uniformly one foot in length.

8. The cap lines and tassels worn on the caps of the officers and men of the infantry, to be abolished, and the feathers of the officers to be shortened, so as not to shew more than eight inches above the cap.

9. The gorget to be abolished. The officers and men of the light infantry, throughout the army, to wear a green tuft, instead of a feather.

10. These arrangements to have reference to future supplies, and are not to prevent either officers or soldiers from wearing out their present appointments.

11. The attention of officers commanding divisions and regiments is called to the

distinctions laid down for the epaulettes of regimental officers; and the Commander-in-chief directs, that wherever there is any variation from the prescribed patterns, it may be at once prohibited.

COMMAND ALLOWANCE.

Fort William, April 22, 1831.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council, with reference to the rule that deprives an officer of command allowance, except when in the actual exercise of command, is pleased to sanction, under authority from the Hon. the Court of Directors, a modification of the regulation in question, and to direct that the undermentioned officers be permitted to enjoy the indulgence of leave of absence between musters, without suffering any pecuniary loss, subject to the following limitation.

2. That the aggregate period during which an officer may be absent from his command without any pecuniary sacrifice, be restricted to thirty days in the course of six months, computed from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, and from the 1st July to the 1st of January respectively, it being clearly understood that the command allowance shall in no instance be drawn by two officers for the same period, and that the state be not put to any additional expense by the indulgence.

1st. Brigadiers on the establishment.

2d. Officers commanding garrisons or stations for which a command allowance is sanctioned.

3d. Officers commanding regiments of cavalry or infantry, brigades of horse or battalions of foot artillery, the battalion of sappers and miners, or pioneers, regiments of local horse or battalions of local infantry.

4th. Officers commanding, or in charge of troops or companies.

STAFF SALARIES OF MAJOR GENERALS.

Fort William, April 22, 1831.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor General, it is hereby notified, that a Major General of His Majesty's Service, employed on the staff of any of the presidencies, shall be permitted to draw his staff salary up to the date of promulgation, at the head quarters of his division, of the Government General Order announcing the arrival of his successor, and to no later period.

The above regulation is not to affect the major general arriving from Europe, who is entitled to staff salary from the date of his landing.

REGIMENTAL BAZAR AT CHINSURAH.

Fort William, April 22, 1831.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to sanction the establishment of a regimental bazar at Chinsurah.

AGRA PROVINCIAL BATTALION.

Fort William, May 6, 1831.—The Hon. the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the Agra Provincial Battalion be disbanded on the 1st July next, in conformity with the detailed instructions with which the officer commanding the corps will be furnished.

From the date specified, or as soon after as the accounts of the men can be adjusted, the adjutant and European non-commissioned staff of the battalion will be at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief; the books and other public records being deposited in the office of the brigade major at Agra.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. TALBOT.

Head-Quarters, Simla, March 25, 1831.—At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Delhi on the 8th Feb. 1831, of which Lieut. Col. H. T. Tapp, of the 1st Regt. N. I., is president, Lieut. Geo. Richard Talbot, of the 8th N. I., was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—"1st. For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, during the month of July last, clandestinely visited my house (I being absent at the Presidency), and made communications to my wife of a false, scandalous, and infamous nature; the same having been fabricated by himself, with a view to undermine me in her estimation.

"2d. For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, about the middle of July last, subsequent to the occurrence specified in the first charge, forced himself in my house, though his visits had been interdicted, and there conducted himself in a brutal, obscene, and disgraceful manner, refusing to quit the house, till alarmed at the assistance of the guard being called.

(Signed) ALLAN RAMSAY,
8th Native Infantry."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court are of opinion, that the prisoner Lieut. G. R. Talbot, of the 8th N. I., is

On the first charge, not guilty, and the court fully acquit him of this charge.

On the second charge, that he is not guilty, and the court fully and honourably acquit the prisoner of this charge.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) DALHOUSIE,

Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. Talbot will be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

March 1. Mr. H. W. Deane, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit 12th or Bhagulpore division.

8. Mr. H. F. James, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit 10th or Sarun division.

April 5. Mr. J. H. Crawford, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit 14th or Moorshedabad division.

Mr. C. Lindsay, collector of land revenue, customs, and town duties at Mirzapore.

Mr. Francis Macnaghten, secretary to Board of Trade.

26. Mr. M. R. Gubbins, assistant under chief commissioner and resident at Delhi.

May 3. Mr. G. F. Houlton, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit 11th or Patna division.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.

April 5. Mr. C. R. Cartwright, magistrate of city of Benares.

Mr. D. B. Morrison, joint magistrate and deputy collector at Benares.

Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, magistrate of district of Tirhoot.

12. Mr. C. G. Udny, deputy register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut and preparer of reports.

Mr. C. La Touche, assistant to commissioner of revenue and circuit of 18th, or Benares division.

May 24. Mr. W. Luke, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 12th, or Monghyr division.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, March 12, 1831.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Capt. F. E. Manning to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 16th N.I.; date 1st March.—Lieut. V. Lamb to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 51st N.I., during absence of Lieut. Somerville; date 4th March.

Artillery Cadet M. Dawes to do duty with 1st comp. 1st bat. artillery at Benares.

Fort William, April 2, 1831.—33d N.I. Lieut. Winthrop Vernon to be capt. of a comp. from 21st March 1831, v. A. Fuller dec.—Supernum. Lieut. C. C. Toulmin brought on effective strength of regt.

63d N.I. Lieut. Wm. Bignell to be capt. of a comp. from 29th March 1831, v. E. E. Isaac dec.—Supernum. Lieut. J. R. Lumsden brought on effective strength of regt.

Department of Public Works. Capt. G. J. Shadwell, 2d L.C., removed from this department and placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief for regimental duty.—Capt. H. Carter, executive officer, transferred from 4th to 9th, or Bundeel division, v. Shadwell.—The 4th division to be incorporated with 5th, or Benares division.

Assist. Surg. H. H. Spry app. to medical duties of Saugor, Huttia, and Ityleie, under political agency of Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Assist. Surg. W. A. Green app. to medical duties of civil station of Mynensing, v. Burt.

Head-Quarters, March 14 and 15.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. J. F. Bradford, 1st L.C., to officiate as deputy judge advocate to a native general court martial directed to assemble at Muttra; date 22d Feb.—Assist. Surg. W. Thomson, 45th N.I., to act as medical storekeeper at Neemuch, during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. Babington; date 24th Feb.—Assist. Surg. T. Drever, M.D., to afford medical aid to 39d N.I., v. Holmes; and Assist. Surg. W. H. Rogers to afford medical aid to 4th L.C. and

staff at Meerut, v. Surg. Hall; date 14th Feb.—Surg. A. Ross, 4th L.C., to medical charge of staff at Meerut; date 21st Feb.—Assist. Surg. J. Magrath to medical charge of convalescents proceeding from Meerut to Landour; and Assist. Surg. W. H. Rogers to medical charge of 39d regt.; date 23d Feb.—Lieut. T. Moore to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 8th L.C., during absence, on medical cert., of Cornet Fagan; date 1st March.

Surg. O. Wray removed from 39th N.I., and app. to European regt., v. Ramsay.

Lieut. G. C. Marshall, 11 M. 31st regt., app. to do duty at Landour depôt, during hot season.

Ens. H. A. Reid, 71st regt., permitted to do duty with 47th N.I. at Cuttack until 1st Nov.

Fort William, April 8.—Assist. Surg. J. F. Royle to be surg., v. J. Meik retired, with rank from 21st Jan. 1831, v. A. Ogilvy retired.

Supernum. Lieut. Wm. Cumberland brought on effective strength of 11th N.I., from 27th March 1831, v. T. Gould dec.

Capt. Sir John W. Prideaux, Bart., 37th N.I., permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service, on pension of his rank, from 31st March.

Capt. H. De Bude, of engineers, to be garrison and executive engineer at Dehly, v. Smith embarked for Europe.

1st-Lieut. P. T. Cautley, of artil., to be superintendent, and 1st Lieut. R. Napier, of engineers, to be assistant superintendent of Doobra canal.

Capt. Edw. Sanders, of engineers, to be executive engineer of 7th, or Cawnpore division of public works, v. Warlow embarked for Europe.

Lieut. Burt, of engineers, officiating executive engineer of Cawnpore div., removed from that app., and placed at disposal of Com-in-chief.

Assist. Surg. Bramley to officiate as assist. surg. to residency at Katmandho, as a temporary arrangement.—Assist. Surg. M. Anally to continue to do duty with Governor General's body guard, ditto.

Head-Quarters, March 17.—Lieut. D. Æ. Mackay, 1st brig. horse artil., to officiate as major of brigade at Agra; date 4th March.

Assist. Surg. A. M'D. Stuart, 43d N.I., to act as surgeon to Com-in-chief during absence of Assist. Surg. Murray, or until further orders.

Cadet Geo. Ramsay, at his own request, to do duty with 43d N.I.

March 18.—Assist. Surg. J. M'Rae to do duty with 4th L.C., during absence of Assist. Surg. Rogers, with 32d regt.; date of order 11th March.

Capt. L. N. Hull, 16th N.I., and Lieut. D. Æ. Mackay, of artil., recently app. brigade majors on estab., posted, former to troops on eastern frontier, and latter to station at Agra.

Assist. Surg. T. B. Hart app. to 37th N.I., at Kurnaul.

Assist. Surg. A. Storm directed to place himself under orders of superintending surgeon at Saugor.

Fort William, April 15.—2d N.I. Lieut. H. W. Farrington to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Geo. Dysart to be lieut., from 7th April 1831, in suc. to J. J. Tillotson dec.

37th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. A. Barstow to be capt. of a comp., from 31st March 1831, v. Sir J. W. Prideaux, Bart., retired.—Supernum. Lieut. J. N. Rind brought on effective strength of regt.

Lieut. Robert Crofton, 73d N.I., transferred to pension estab.

Assist. Surg. J. Goss, 17th N.I., to perform medical duties of civil station of Furruckabad during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. Jeffreys.

40th N.I. Supernum. Lieut. H. C. Reynolds brought on effective strength of regt. from 16th Nov. 1830, v. H. H. Hill dec.

Head-Quarters, March 26.—1st-Lieut. Wm. Anderson to be adj. and qu. mast. to 1st brig. horse artil., v. Mackay app. brigade major.

March 26.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Cadet R. N. Raikes to do duty with 44th N.I.; date 6th March.—Lieut. H. P. Voules to act as adj. to 3d L.C., during absence

of Lieut. and Adj. Christie; date 7th March.—Lieut. J. R. Flower to act as adj. to a detachment of four comp. of 25th N.I. proceeded on service; date 21st Feb.

Superintending Surg. J. Browne app. to Cawnpore circle of superintendence.

S. Ludlow, Esq., recently app. a superintending surgeon on estab., posted to Neemu-ch circle.

Surg. T. Tweedie to officiate as superintending surgeon at Cawnpore, v. Browne app. officiating 3d member of Medical Board.

March 29.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed: Assist. Surg. J. Burgoyne to assume medical charge of 39th N.I. at Sestapore; date 9th March.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Boswell to do duty with artil. at Duin Durn; date 11th March.—Lieut. C. Haldane to act as adj. to 39d N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Scott, on leave; date 10th March.—Assist. Surg. I. McClelland to officiate as garrison assist. surg. at Chunar, during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. Smith; date 13th March.

2d-Lieut. W. M. Craig, 1st comp. 7th bat. artil., to do duty at Landour depôt, during ensuing hot season.

March 30.—Cadet A. H. Ross, at his own request, to do duty with 59th N.I. at Allahabad, instead of 63d regt.

March 31.—Assist. Surg. C. B. Hoare app. to 5th N.I. at Delhi.

April 2.—The following division and station orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. H. J. Thornton to do duty with 11 M. 3d Foot, and Messrs. T. Renny and C. H. Fagan, cadets of engineers, to place themselves under orders of chief engineer at Fort William; date 13th March.—Lieut. J. W. Conran, 64th N.I., to act as station staff at Dacca; date 3d Feb.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Davidson, M.D., app. to 32d N.I.

April 4 and 5.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Ens. R. W. Ellis to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 23d N.I., during absence, on general leave, of Lieut. Platt; date 31st March.—Lieut. P. Hopkins to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 27th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Plumbe; date 1st Feb.

Fort William, April 22.—6th L.C. Supernum. Lieut. E. B. Conolly brought on effective strength of regt. from 10th April 1831, v. W. Parkes dec.

Head-Quarters, April 7.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Cadets of Infantry H. D. Van Hornigh to do duty with 63d N.I., at Berhampore; and J. T. Hay, with 2d do., at Dinapore; date 18th March.—Cornet E. K. Money to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 3d L.C., until arrival of Lieut. Barton; date 31st March.

Ens. J. T. Daniell, 36th regt., to do duty with 33d N.I. until 15th June.

Cadet J. Morrison, at his own request, to do duty with 64th N.I. at Benares.

April 8.—Lieut. Col. C. Parker removed from 6th and posted to 5th bat. artillery, and Lieut. Col. G. Pollock, C.B., removed from latter and posted to former corps.

Assist. Surg. D. Murray, m.d., surgeon to Commander-in-chief (having arrived at Simla), to resume his duties; and Assist. Surg. Stuart to join regiment to which he stands appointed.

Lieut. W. C. Birch, 5th N.I., having passed prescribed examination in Persian and Hindoostanee languages, exempted from future examination, except prescribed one by public examiners of College of Fort William.

April 9.—Capt. T. Polwhele, 43d N.I., to do duty with Europ. regt. till 1st Nov.

The recent app. of Assist. Surg. T. B. Hart to 37th regt. cancelled.

Assist. Surg. D. Gullan app. to 37th N.I.

April 11.—Assist. Surg. J. B. Macdonald to do duty, until further orders, with 3d L.C.; date of order 27th March.

Fort William, April 28.—Capt. Hugh Macdonald, 40th N.I., app. to a civil situation in Tanasserim provinces, with a salary of 300 rupees per

mensum in addition to his military pay and allow-

Capt. H. Garstin, 10th L.C., to have temporary command of 5th local horse, until further orders.

Lieut. O. Lomer, 21st N.I., to officiate as 2d in command of Mhairwarrah local battalion, until further orders.

Asst. Surg. S. Lightfoot to be assist. surg. to civil station of Juanpore, v. Davidson resigned.

Head-Quarters, April 12 and 13.—The following frontier and division orders confirmed: Capt. C. Andrews, 64th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade on frontier, until further orders; date 25th Feb.—Asst. Surg. A. Laling, m.d., to proceed in medical charge of a detachment of H.M.'s 49th Foot to Berhampore; date 23d March.—Asst. Surg. H. A. Bruce to do duty with artillery at Dum Dum, and Asst. Surg. W. A. Green and J. Jackson with H.M. 3d regt. or Buffs; date 25th March.—Cadet J. C. Phillips to join and do duty with 3d N.I., at Berhampore; date 28th March.

Corps of Engineers. Lieut. A. S. Waugh to be adj., v. Laughton.

51st N.I. Lieut. Y. Lamb to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Somerville, permitted to resign appointment.

Cadet J. S. Davidson, of infantry, having passed prescribed examination in Persian and Hindoostanee languages, exempted from future examination, except prescribed one by public examiners of College of Fort William.

April 14 and 15.—The following regimental orders confirmed: Ens. J. C. Cooper to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 40th N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Elwall; date 31st March.—Lieut. J. Skinner to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 61st N.I. during absence, on medical certificate, of Lieut. Turner; date 1st April.—Ens. E. K. Elliot, to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 43d N.I., during absence, on general leave, of Lieut. Campbell; date 8th April.

April 18.—Lieut. M. Hyslop, 59th regt., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 11th N.I., v. Lieut. Gould, dec.

April 19.—The following division and regimental orders confirmed:—Asst. Surg. J. Jackson to continue doing duty with H.M. 16th Foot, and Asst. Surg. A. Keir, m.d., to do duty with H.M. 3d regt. or Buffs; date 30th March.—Asst. Surg. C. B. Handyside, m.d., to proceed in medical charge of a detachment of H.M. 20th Foot, to Meerut; date 5th April.—Lieut. F. B. Todd to act as adj. to left wing of 11th N.I. detached on escort duty; date 1st April.

Asst. Surg. J. B. Macdonald posted to 3d L.C., v. Spry app. to a civil station.

Asst. Surg. A. Walker (2d) permanently app. to 61st N.I.

Fort William, May 6.—Asst. Surg. Hugh Guthrie, m.d., to be surg. from 18th April 1831, v. J. Woolley dec.

13th N.I. Supernum. Ens. T. E. Colebrooke brought on effective strength of regt., from 22d April 1831, v. D. H. Brodie, dec.

Asst. Surg. R. Washbourn to be garrison assist. surgeon at Allahabad, in suc. to Asst. Surg. John Bowron, permitted to resign that situation.

Capt. P. Teulon, 1st N.I., to officiate as commandant of palace guards at Delhi, until further orders, v. Grant, on leave of absence.

Asst. Surg. G. Craigie, m.d. (attached to civil station of Azim Ghur), to officiate as assist. marine surgeon, until further orders.

May 7.—Maj. Gen. James Watson, c.b., of H.M. service, admitted on staff of this presidency, v. Maj. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolle, m.c.n., proceeding to Europe.—This cancels temporary appointment to staff of Maj. Gen. Sleigh, c.b., at Cawnpore.

Head-Quarters, April 21.—53d N.I. Lieut. R. L. R. Charles, 68th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. till further orders (there being no qualified officer in regt.).

63d N.I. Ens. E. C. Starkey, 7th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast., till further orders (there being no qualified officer in regt.).

April 22.—Capt. J. D. Douglas, recently app. an assist. adj. gen. on estab., posted to Saugor divi-

Fort William, May 20.—Capt. J. D. Stokes, 4th N.I., on Madras estab., to be military secretary, and an extra aide-de-camp on personal staff of Vice-President and Deputy Governor.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 8. 1st-Lieut. John Hotham, regt. of artil., for health.—Lieut. John Christie, 3d L.C., for health.—Ens. C. E. Burton, 8th N.I., for health.—Ens. R. W. Elton, 16th N.I., for one year, without pay, on private affairs.—11. Lieut. C. Gale, 18th N.I., on ditto.—15. Lieut. W. F. Campbell, 6th N.I., for health (to embark from Bombay).—22. Capt. W. M. N. Sturt, 10th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. B. W. D. Cooke, 56th N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. Col. Wm. Wilson, 31st N.I., for health.—Mr. H. J. Ximenes, pension estab., for health.

To Mauritius.—April 21. Capt. Wm. Bignell, 63d N.I., for eighteen months, for health (also to the Cape of Good Hope).

To Singapore and China.—April 22. Capt. H. Mackenzie, 74th N.I., for ten months, for health (via Bombay).

To Straits of Malacca.—April 8. Asst. Surg. I. Davidson, for six months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

April 1. Elizabeth, Murphy, from Singapore and Penang.—4. American ship Catherine, Deane, from Calcutta.—5. American ship Georgetown, Land, from Philadelphia and Madras.—13. American brig Serene, Frazier, from Baltimore.—15. French ship Jules, Mouet, from Bourbon and Ceylon; and American ship Hudson, Harris, from Boston.—25. American ships Emurabi, Miller, from Satelem, and Rome, Kennedy, from Boston.—26. 1st, Huddlestone, from Liverpool.—May 1. Bounty Hall, Jackson, from Liverpool; and Virginia, Hullock, from Bombay and Madras.—3. William Wilson, Landale, from Madras (with the Lord Bishop of Calcutta).—6. Horn of Motoren, Williams, from London and Cape.—7. Elizabeth, Currie, from London and Cape.—9. Nerubudda, Patrick, from Mauritius and Madras.—11. H.C.S. Lady Melville, Clifford, from London; and Charles Harold, Leach, from London and Lisbon.—13. John Taylor, Largie, from Liverpool.—17. David Clarke, Viles, from Madras; and Robert, Murrin, from Bourbon.—24. H.C.S. Thames, Forbes, from London and Madras.—30. Minerva, Robertson, from London.—June 2. H.C. ships Farquharson, Cruickshank, and Vanattart, Scott, both from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

March 28. Ann, Worthington, for Mauritius.—April 2. Flora, Sherriff, for Penang, Malacca, &c.—3. French ship Pollux, Malavois, for Bourbon.—6. French ship Sophie, Gervais, for Bourbon.—8. Hercules, Vaughan, for London.—10. French brig Sulda, Guzeuc, for Bourbon.—15. Georgiana, Tullis, for London.—17. Linnæus, Winder, for Mauritius; and Portuguese ship Novo Donato Martins, for Macao.—18 Dutch bark Dieterkeke, Hector, for Baltimore.—19. Caroline, Tregartha, for Madras, Sydney, and Hobart Town.—23. Dromegan, McKenzie, for Mauritius.—24. City of Edinburgh, McKinnon, for London.—25. French ship Jean Henri, Baudouin, for Isle of France.—30. American ship Sapphire, Gould, for New York.—May 1. Lord Melville, Brown, for London.—4. Catherine, Fenn, for London.—10. Can nish Bendineck, Humphreys, for Bombay.—11. Red Rover, Clifton, for Straits and China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 8. At Monghyr, Mrs. James Thompson, of a daughter.

8. At Almorah, the lady of Lieut. Parker, 55d N.I., of a daughter.

11. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. A. Fuller, 23d N.I., of a son (since dead).
 15. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Col. H. Roberts, 2d L.C., of a daughter.
 17. At Almorah, the lady of Lieut. Glassford, engineers, of a son.
 21. At Dinapore, Mrs. Glynn, of a son.
 23. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. A. L. Willis, 32d N.I., of a daughter.
 25. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. J. E. Debrett, of a daughter.
 27. At Allyghur, the lady of Lieut. W. C. Carleton, of a daughter.
 — At Meerut, the lady of W. V. Jillard, Esq., 16th Lancers, of a son.
 28. At Chowringhee, the lady of Robert Stewart, Esq., of a son.
 29. At Munsoorie, the lady of Lieut. Thomas Quinn, 4th cavalry, of a son.
 30. At Jubbulpore, the lady of F. C. Smith, Esq., agent to the Governor General, of a son.
 31. At Calcutta, the relict of the late James Bridgnell, Esq., attorney at law, of a still-born son.
 — At Keath, the lady of R. A. Master, Esq., Lieut. and adj. 7th L. C., of a daughter.
 — At Chellyghur, Mrs. M. S. Hennessy, of a daughter.
 April 2. At Sanson Seal, the lady of Col. Cumming, Bengal cavalry, of a son.
 — At Lodmahl, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. H. Little, commanding 14th regt., of a daughter.
 — At Benares, the lady of Capt. Lennox, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. John Culloden, of a son.
 3. At Saugur, the lady of Capt. Buttanshaw, of a son.
 4. At Rungpore, the lady of R. P. Nisbet, Esq., commissioner of revenue and circuit, of a daughter.
 5. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. John R. Blake, of a daughter.
 — At Benares, the lady of R. Limond, Esq., superintending surgeon, of a son.
 6. At Benares, the lady of E. B. Squire, Esq., of a son.
 11. At Dinapore, the lady of E. M. Sandford, jun., Esq., indigo planter, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. G. Jemmeson, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. A. L. Davis, of a son.
 9. At Dum-Dum, Mrs. Henry Watson, of a daughter.
 11. At Calcutta, Mrs. P. S. D'Rozario, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. T. M. Gale, of a daughter.
 12. At Kidderpore, Mrs. J. R. Altken, of a son (since dead).
 13. At Hansi, the lady of Capt. J. W. Ingram, 19th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. G. R. Gardener, of a daughter.
 16. At Chandernagore, the lady of Capt. Ford, H.M. 16th Foot, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. George Phillips, of a daughter.
 18. At Calcutta, the lady of James Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter (since dead).
 20. At Calcutta, the lady of H. J. Leighton, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. G. H. Swane, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Gomis, assistant in the general post-office, of a daughter.
 21. At Juanyore, the lady of Capt. J. Alchison, 20th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Noamully, the lady of C. G. Blagrave, Esq., of a son.
 22. At Midnapore, the lady of Capt. Henry Templer, 7th N.I., of a daughter.
 23. At Chittagong, the lady of Lieut. Worsley, 74th N.I., of a son.
 24. At Cawnpore, the lady of the Rev. James Whiting, chaplain, of a son (since dead).
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. J. D. D. Bean, 23d N.I., of a daughter.
 25. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. James Remington, 12th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Geo. St. P. Lawrence, 2d L.C., of a daughter.
 — At Howrah, the lady of Mr. J. Randle, of a son.
 27. At Calcutta, the wife of Assist. Apoth. John Wilson, of a daughter.
 28. At Calcutta, the lady of C. M. Pratt, Esq., indigo-planter, of a son, still-born.

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29. At Hooghly, the lady of W. H. Belli, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Munsoori, the lady of H. S. Oldfield, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 30. At Jessore, the lady of R. H. Mytton, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.
 May 3. At Agra, the lady of Capt. Thos. Polwhele, 43d N.I., of a son.
 — At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. John Fitzgerald, of a son.
 — At Serampore, Mrs. John Marshman, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of G. Gregory, Esq., of a daughter.
 5. At Calcutta, the lady of George Johnson, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Jones, of a daughter.
 6. At Entally, Mrs. R. Rodrigues, of a daughter.
 7. At Calcutta, the lady of A. D. Kemp, Esq., of a son.
 11. At Calcutta, the lady of G. A. Bushby, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of M. Z. Shircore, Esq., of a son.
 12. At Sydadab, the lady of S. M. Vardon, Esq., of a son and heir.
 13. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. Chas. Warden, of a daughter.
 17. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. W. R. Pogson, superintendant of family money, &c. of a son.
 18. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major Maddock, of a son, still born.
 19. At Ghazee-pore, the lady of Capt. Henry Carter, of a daughter.
 22. At Jambulpore, the lady of Lieut. G. Miller, 25th N.I., of a son.
 25. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Chas. R. W. Lane, 2d N.I., of a son.
 26. At Calcutta, the lady of T. Palmer, Esq., of a daughter.
 27. At Burdwan, the lady of the Hon. Robert Forbes, of a son.
 28. At Calcutta, the lady of J. S. Judge, Esq., of a son.
 Latey. At Barrackpore, the lady of W. Thomas, Esq., superintending surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 9. At Lucknow, Ens. M. T. Blake, 56th N.I., to Charlotte, youngest daughter of M. Ricketta, Esq.
 23. At Mooradabad, John Pushong, Esq., of Boolundshehur, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Bartholemew Williams, Esq., of Mooradabad.
 April 4. At Agra, Mr. W. Forth to Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Campbell, of Agra.
 — At Calcutta, L. Betts, Esq., to Miss S. Deverell.
 5. At Cawnpore, Mr. George Medley, assistant to Mr. T. W. H. Hay, to Miss Frances Ramsbottom.
 8. At Calcutta, Mr. Jacob Joseph, merchant of Sylhet, to Miss Eliza Isabella Fleming.
 11. At Barrackpore, Thos. Seaton, Esq., of the 35th N.I., to Caroline Corfield, fourth daughter of Charles Corfield, Esq., of Knowle Lodge, Taunton, Somerset.
 13. At Calcutta, John Wm. Mallardet, Esq., assistant surgeon on the Madras establishment, to Maria Ann, only daughter of the late Lieut. W. P. Foley, of the Bombay marine.
 16. At Calcutta, Mr. L. H. Pereira, of Moorshedabad, to Miss E. M. Naylor, only daughter of the late Mr. John Naylor.
 18. At Calcutta, Mr. John G. Goswell to Mrs. Mary Ann Wrixam.
 19. At Calcutta, Mr. J. M. Dicey, H.C. steamer *Irrawaddy*, to Charlotte Margaret, only daughter of Mr. J. M. Herriage, branch pilot H.C. marine.
 20. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Galloway to Mary, daughter of Lieut. Col. C. W. Hamilton.
 — At Dinapore, Lieut. Bruce Boswell, adj. 2d N.I., to Anne, eldest daughter of Lawford Thomson, Esq., of Newry.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Johnson to Miss Mary Byrne.
 25. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Binny Toole, mariner, to Mrs. Angelica Binny.

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37. At Cawnpore, Major B. Halfhide, of H.M. 44th regt., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Kinchant, Esq., Madras civil service.

— At Meerut, Capt. H. Lecky McGhee, H.M. 51st regt., to Grace, second daughter of the late Thos. Barstow, Esq., of Kelso, North Britain.

— At Calcutta, Michael de Souza, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Thos. de Souza and Co., to Louisa Petronilla, second daughter of Mrs. A. M. Gomes, of Durrumtollah.

28. At Saugor, Lieut. John De Fountain, 56th N.I., to Frances, fifth daughter of Richard Focquet, Esq., Isle of Wight.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. S. F. Rice, of Syllidah, Commercially, to Catherine, daughter of the late John Shuttleworth, Esq., of Bromley, Middlesex.

May 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Christopher Blake, of the H.C. marine, to Caroline Matilda, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Tucker.

3. At Calcutta, John Hunter, Esq., of the civil service, eldest son of Sir G. S. Hunter, Bart., to Louisa Anne Ferguson, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Garstin, of H.M. 8th Foot.

— At Barrackpore, Mr. E. S. A. W. Wade to Miss Francis, daughter of Lieut. Col. Francis.

16. At Gorruckpore, Lieut. John Macdonald, 56th N.I., to Ann Christiansa, daughter of Robert Tytler, Esq., N.D., same regiment.

17. At Hammeerpoor, Wm. Richard Kennaway, Esq., civil service, fourth son of Sir John Kennaway, Bart., of Escort, Devonshire, to Eliza, fifth daughter of the late G. P. Ricketts, Esq., Bengal civil service.

36. At Calcutta, Alex. McCulloch, Esq., only son of the late David McCulloch, Esq., to Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Harris, Esq., of the firm of Nosky and Co.

March 2. At Ragui factory, Tirhoot, Mr. M. G. Nicholas, many years in the employ of Messrs. Howell and Co.

5. At Tavoy, Lieut. Robert Naylor, of H.M. 45th regt.

17. At Jamsaulpore, of hydrophobia, occasioned by the bite of a mad jackall, Serg. Maj. James Watson, 25th N.I.

20. At Cawnpore, Capt. Abraham Fuller, 33d regt. N.I.

25. At Dacca, A. Beveridge, Esq., aged 40.

27. On board the H.C. steam vessel *Mermad*, Saugor Roads, Lieut. Thos. Gould, 11th regt. N.I., aged 24.

28. At Berhampore, Capt. Elias Edward Isaac, 63d regt. N.I., aged 37.

30. At Allahabad, Emma, youngest daughter of Capt. Wilkinson, 26th N.I., aged 2 years.

— At Chandai Ghaut, Zillah Nuddea, of cholera, Miss Rose Baptist, aged 15.

April 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Bridgell, relict of the late James Bridgell, Esq., attorney at law, aged 32.

2. At Calcutta, Mr. David George, assistant in the Military Auditor General's Office (late indigo planter at Jessore), aged 25.

— At Calcutta, Wellwood, son of Assist. Surg. John James Boswell, H.C. service.

3. At Calcutta, Augusta Katharine, lady of Major J. N. Jackson, aged 42.

— At Calcutta, Ann, daughter of Mr. Isaac Lemon, aged 9 years.

6. At Calcutta, Peter, second son of Mr. J. D'Rozario, aged 4 years.

7. At Dinapore, Capt. James Tillotson, 2d regt. N.I.

8. At Calcutta, Catherine, Lady of J. A. Penman, Esq., surgeon, aged 45.

— At Dinapore, Anna Maria, daughter of Lieut. J. H. Hampton, 56th regt. N.I.

10. At Cawnpore, of small-pox, Lieut. and Acting Adj. Wm. Parker, 6th L.C.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James Hector, commander of the barque *Diaderleke*, aged 31.

12. At Kurnaul, Michael Gorman, riding master, 2d L.C., aged 49.

— At Calcutta, Eliza, wife of Mr. R. Morthmer, of the Cooler Street Bakery, aged 16.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Kirkpatrick.

13. At Calcutta, Wm. James Duncan, Esq., of the firm of Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co., aged 34.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Legh, wife of Mr. J. Legh, aged 18.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. Florinda D'Crus, aged 60.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. John Smith, marine pensioner, aged 45.

16. At Sylhet, W. J. Turquand, Esq., magistrate and collector of Sylhet.

18. At Puttuygur, J. Woolley, Esq., surgeon, 17th regt. N.I.

21. At Kidderpore, the Rev. John Adam, missionary under the patronage of the London Missionary Society, aged 27.

— At Calcutta, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. G. H. Huttinam, Government Gazette Press, aged 50.

— At Saugor, Mrs. Elizabeth Gale, aged 41.

— At Sylhet, Elizabeth Caroline, wife of Mr. J. C. Woodward of Chirra Poonjie, aged 16.

22. At Nungclow, Sylhet, from fever contracted in the execution of his duty, Ensign David Hay Brodie, aged 22.

— At Bograh, Richard Fetman Walsh, Esq., M.D., indigo-planter, aged 31.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Laurent Da'Cruze, of Chandernagore, aged 69.

25. At Lucknow, Mr. John Campbell, in the service of his majesty the King of Oude, aged 47.

27. At Chandernagore, Mr. J. Listard, jun.

28. At Calcutta, Anne, lady of Charles Maclean Pratt, Esq., indigo planter, aged 36.

— At Calcutta, Ann, wife Mr. T. M. Gale, aged 33.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Frisby, head assistant in the office of inland customs, aged 35.

— At Calcutta, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. James Graham, aged 33.

May 1. At Udhazepore, A. Courage, Esq., aged

4. At Calcutta, Rosalie Claudine, daughter of the late Mr. John Dix, aged 10 years.

6. At Calcutta, Ann, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Bartlett, of Berhampore, aged 70.

8. At Calcutta, Charles Hunter, Esq., third member of the Medical Board, aged 56.

11. At Jungypore, H. C. R. Wilson, Esq.

13. At Doohreegh factory, Asinguth, Jane, eldest daughter of J. Clark, Esq.

— At Calcutta, the infant daughter of C. A. Cavorke, Esq., aged 2 years.

14. At Mirzapur, Henry Hinde, Esq., late a major in the Brazilian service. Major Hinde served during the greater part of the revolutionary war in South America, and greatly distinguished himself under Lord Cochrane, and on many other occasions.

— At Calcutta, Jane Isabella, daughter of Francis Harris, Esq., indigo planter, aged 3 years.

21. At Budge Budge, on board the American ship *Catherine*, Capt. W. C. Deane, commanding that vessel.

— At Chinsurah, after an illness of four days, Lieut. Donald Campbell, of H.M. 14th regt.

22. At Chinsurah, of cholera, Julia Plucker, youngest daughter of Mrs. Capt. Thomas, widow, aged 2 years.

30. At Calcutta, Roger Skine, Esq., late accountant of the Union Bank, aged 40.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Hester Jane Palmer, lady of T. Palmer, Esq., aged 25.

— At sea, Richard Udny, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

— At Moulmyne, Rich. Olpherts, son of Capt. W. Moore, of H.M. 45th regt., aged 3 years.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

STORMING OF CAMAN DROOG.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been much gratified by intelligence received from the resident in Mysore, of the conduct of Lieut. Rochfort, with the troops of the rajah, in storming the hill fort of Caman Droog.

Considering the strength of the place, the extreme difficulty of approaching it, the number of the defenders, the imper-

fect means of offence present with the Mysore troops, and the nature of their discipline, the result of this attack reflects the highest credit upon the gallantry and professional knowledge of Lieut. Rochfort. To the exemplary manner in which he displayed these qualities before any part of the regular forces of this army had been ordered to Caman Droog, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council attributes the success of the assault, and the early return of tranquillity in the Nuggar province.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 19, 1831.—Although the conduct of Lieut. Cowper Rochfort, of the 27th regt. N.I., commanding the escort of the resident of Mysore, has been so honourably noticed in G.O. by Gov. of the 18th instant, the Commander-in-chief cannot refrain from adding his testimony to the courage, spirit, and decision displayed by that officer in the successful assault made under his command of the hill fort of Caman Droog, by the troops of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

Under all the disadvantages of leading troops to whom Lieut. Rochfort was almost an entire stranger, his perseverance and well arranged plan of attack, added to the confidence his admirable example could not fail to inspire in all around him, induce his Excellency to record his high opinion of the professional talent displayed by that young officer, and of the cool, reflective, and animated zeal so conspicuous in the execution of his plans.

The troops of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore have often been led by officers of this army, and the present instance is well calculated to confirm the confidence they feel when they respect the judgment and are animated by the spirited example of such a commander as Lieutenant Rochfort.

COLONEL C. MACLEOD.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 18, 1831.—The Commander-in-chief gladly avails himself of the opportunity afforded him by Colonel Charles Macleod, c.s., having obtained the permission of Government to return to Europe, thus to record publicly, in General Orders to the army, the high sense he entertains of the gallantry, zeal, and ability, which have distinguished that officer during a protracted and honourable career of nearly thirty-five years' uninterrupted service.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES FOR CADETS.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following table of pay and allowances for cadets on this establishment, to have effect from the 6th November last :—

Table of Pay and Allowances to be drawn by Cadets on the Madras Establishment for a Month of Thirty Days.

Pay.	Batta.	Gratuity.	Tent Allowance.	Horse Allowance.	Total
Cavalry	97 5 4	45 12	0	0	154 5 4
Artillery	60 0	0 45 12	0	0	117 0 0
Engineers	60 0	0 45 12	0	0	117 0 0
Infantry	48 0	0 45 12	0	0	105 0 0
Unattached	97 5 4	45 12	80	60	264 5 4
Doing duty with corps at half or full batta stations	60 0	0 45 12	50	0	167 0 0
Artillery	60 0	0 45 12	50	0	167 0 0
Engineers	48 0	0 45 12	50	0	155 0 0
European Infantry	48 0	0 45 12	50	0	155 0 0
Native Infantry	48 0	0 45 12	50	0	155 0 0

After two year's service in India, cadets become entitled to the full rates of pay and allowances granted to cornets, ensigns, or 2d.-lieutenants, serving in the same corps.

The pay and batta to be drawn according to the number of days in a month; the gratuity, tent, and horse allowances are the same for any month.

OFFICERS OCCUPYING PUBLIC QUARTERS.

Fort St. George, March 29, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to revise the rates of rent at present paid by officers for the occupation of public quarters, and to establish the under-mentioned rates at all military stations, with the exception of the Neilgherries, viz.

Field-officer, 28 0 per month; captains, 17 8 do; subalterns, 10 8 do.; whether in command of stations or otherwise.

All former orders on the subject of stoppages from the pay of officers when occupying public quarters are hereby cancelled.

INDO-BRITONS.

Fort St. George, March 29, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to extend the provisions of the G.O. of the 29th Aug. 1829, admitting Indo-Britons of the classes therein enumerated to the benefits of the non-effective establishment, to drum and fifemajors, trumpet-majors, and bugle and farrier-majors, being Indo-Britons.

OFF-RECKONINGS.

Fort St. George, March 29, 1831.—Under instructions from the Supreme Government, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that officers entitled to a full share of off-reckonings shall in future receive annually, in advance, the sum of 6,000 sicca rupees; and all half-sharers, and colonels or lieutenant-colonels commanding veteran corps, the sum of 3,000 sicca rupees, in lieu of the advances heretofore made.

THE LATE MAJ. GEN. SIR THOS. MUNRO.

Fort St. George, March 29, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having, in compliance with the wishes of the family of the late Major General Sir Thomas Munro, Baronet and K.C.B., directed the removal of his remains from Gooty for the purpose of being interred in St. Mary's Church in Fort St. George, is anxious that every mark of public veneration for his virtues and talents should be shewn on this occasion.

The ceremonial will be duly detailed when the remains, now on the road from Gooty, under the escort of the 5th regt. of native infantry, shall approach the presidency.

In the mean time the Right Hon. the Governor in Council takes this occasion of republishing the unanimous resolutions of the Hon. Court of Directors, dated the 28th of Nov. 1827, recording the Court's deep sense of the public benefits derived from the distinguished services of their late excellent Governor of Fort St. George.

Resolved unanimously,

That this Court has learnt, with feelings of the deepest concern, the decease of Major Gen. Sir Thomas Munro, K.C.B., late governor of Fort St. George, and its regret is peculiarly excited by the lamented event having occurred at a moment when that distinguished officer was on the point of returning to his native land in the enjoyment of his well-earned honours, after a long and valuable life which had been devoted to the interests of the Company and his country.

That this Court cannot fail to bear in mind the zeal and devotion manifested by Sir Thos. Munro, in retaining charge of the Government of Madras after he had intimated his wish to retire therefrom, and at a period when the political state of India rendered the discharge of the duties of that high and honourable station peculiarly arduous and important; and this Court desire to record this expression of its warmest regard for the memory of its late valuable servant, and to assure his surviving family, that it deeply sympathises in the grief which so unexpected an event must have occasioned to them.

GOLUNDAUZE BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1831.—With reference to the G.O. by Gov. 4th January last, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the following establishment for the Golundause battalion of artillery:

Establishment fixed for the Golundause Battalion of Artillery of Six Companies.

Commissioned.—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 8 1st-lieuts.,

4 2d-lieuts., 1 adjutant, 1 qu. master, 1 surgeon, 1 assist. surgeon.

Effective Staff, &c.—1 serjeant major, 1 qu. mast. serjeant, 1 havildar major, 1 drill havildar, 1 drill naigue, 2 drum and fife majors, 6 subadars, 12 jemadars, 48 havildars, 12 drummers, &c., 12 bheasties.

Rank and File.—48 naigues, 552 privates; 600 total.

Boys.—30 recruits, 40 pensioned.

Gun Lascars.—2 subadars, 2 jemadars, 12 havildars, 120 lascars, 4 bheasties.

Attached to the Battalion.—1 vakeel, 3 armourers, 1 carpenter, 1 smith, 1 hammerman, 1 bellows boy, 1 chickledar, 1 chuckler, 1 assist. apothecary, 1 native 2d-dresser, 2 toties, 1 chowdry, 1 bullock maistry, 1 cooly maistry, 2 peons, 1 regimental moonshee, 14 regimental lascars.

N.B. One pay havildar is allowed to each company of Golundause.

The pay of drummers and fifers to be the same as that of naigues, Rs. 10. 8. per month.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Hend-Quarters, Choultry Plain, April 9, 1831.—A very erroneous construction having been put upon the General Orders dated 10th Nov. 1828, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief deems it necessary to observe, that it was not his intention by that order to confer on individuals a right to exact professional attendance other than that expressly provided for them, or to interfere with the established usage in the case of their selecting particular attendance; neither was it his intention to impose permanently on the medical officers of the establishment any duty foreign to that which their respective appointments in the civil or military department specially imply. The Commander-in-chief merely intended by that order to warn medical officers, that when their services should be required on emergencies, or in consultation, they were to be cheerfully and readily rendered without reference to any consideration but the welfare of the patient and the good of the service.

PIONEERS.

Fort St. George, April 15, 1831.—The two additional companies added to each battalion of pioneers by the G.O. 8th Feb. 1825, as a temporary measure, being no longer required, are to be reduced from the 1st proximo, from which date a battalion of pioneers will consist of the following establishment:

Establishment of a Battalion of Eight Companies.

Total.—1 captain commanding, 1 captain, 7 subalterns, 1 assist. surgeon, 1 serjeant major, 8 jemadars, 1 havildar major, 24 havildars, 24 naigues, 640 privates, 24

recruit boys, 24 pensioned boys, 8 puck-allies.

The supernumerary European officers to join their respective corps.

The supernumerary native commissioned and non-commissioned officers to remain with the pioneers until vacancies occur to bring them on the establishment of the battalion to which they are attached.

The supernumerary privates to be discharged with a donation of three months' net pay to those who have served under five years, and six months' net pay to those who have served more than five years; the men thus discharged to have the preference of being entertained to supply vacancies as they may occur.

The present establishment of artificers to be reduced to the number which the Military Board may consider absolutely necessary for each battalion.

REWARD TO A NATIVE OFFICER.

Fort St. George, April 15, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, being always disposed to reward the native officers of this army in the manner most acceptable to their customs and feelings, has resolved to confer on Sied Hussain, subadar major of the body guard, in the name of the Company, the honour of the nobut.

This officer's testimonials of military service are a brief abstract of the great actions fought in the peninsula for nearly half a century, and his services in Persia and at Asseerghur under Sir Halford Jones and Sir John Malcolm prove that he has been no less distinguished for the ability and fidelity of his political services to the Company, than for his military career.

These testimonials are expressed in the strongest language of respect and attachment by all the officers under whom he has served, and the observations of the Government fully confirm all that has been said of his merits, which are as extraordinary as the modesty with which he has forborne to urge them.

In token of his services, Sied Hussain has already received from this Government a grant of land in jaggire, a palankeen, with the usual allowance for its support, also a sword and horse, with a promise that his nearest heir after his decease shall be allowed a pension equal to the full pay of a subadar of cavalry; it now affords to the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council the highest gratification to add to those honours by conferring on him the privilege of using the nobut in the Company's territories, together with the honorary symbols of that privilege, and its appropriate establishment.

Subadar Major Sied Hussain will henceforth be known by the title inscribed upon

his nobut, Sied Hussain Khan Bahadur Nusrut Jung.

PASSAGE ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

Fort St. George, April 22, 1831.—With reference to the G.O. by Gov. of the 25th June 1830, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize to military or medical officers of his Majesty's service arriving at this presidency from Bengal or Bombay, when entitled to a passage at the public expense, an allowance equal to one-fourth of the passage-money fixed by the Hon. the Court of Directors for officers proceeding from England to India.

ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Proclamation.—*Fort St. George, April 26, 1831.*—The Right Hon. the Governor having, in conformity to the notification given in the proclamation of Government, under date the 12th instant, proceeded into the provinces on the public service, the Hon. Mr. Harris has, under the orders of the Court of Directors, this day assumed the office of acting president of the council during the absence of the Governor.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, April 26, 1831.—With the sanction of Government the following movement of troops will take place; and when the quartermaster general has made the necessary arrangements, he will forward the march routes:

17th Regt. N.I., from Cannanore to Mangalore.

20th Regt. N.I., from Paulgautcherry to Cannanore.

25th Regt. N.I., from Palaveram to Trichinopoly.

51st Regt. N.I., from Trichinopoly to Paulgautcherry.

HORSE ALLOWANCE.

Fort St. George, May 6, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, in conformity with instructions from the Supreme Government, to direct that cavalry officers appointed to permanent staff situations, or removed from the performances of regimental duty consequent on holding any situation to which an officer of another branch of the service is eligible, shall not in future be entitled to regimental horse allowance, but that they shall receive the same staff horse allowance which would be payable under the existing regulations to infantry officers holding similar appointments.

2. Cavalry officers now holding staff appointments, and from whom an allowance for the support of one or more horses

may be withdrawn, will be allowed the option of transferring their chargers to the Company, on the same terms as were recently granted to certain officers of horse artillery on their removal to the foot artillery.

3. This order to take effect from the 1st proximo.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Fort St. George, May 11, 1831.—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Robert Wm. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be commander of all the forces serving under the presidency of Fort St. George, and one of the councillors thereof, having arrived on board the I.C.'s ship *Thames*, the usual oaths have been administered to his Excellency, and his Excellency has this day taken his seat as second member of the council at this presidency, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

All officers and soldiers on the establishment of Fort St. George will obey Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Robert William O'Callaghan as Commander-in-chief, and all returns are to be made to his Excellency accordingly.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, May 11, 1831.—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., having been nominated to the command of the army of Fort St. George, and having this day arrived to assume the command thereof, Sir George Walker cannot resign this important trust without expressing the satisfaction he feels in devolving it to such able hands.

In closing his professional connection with the Madras army, with which he has now been associated for so many years, not merely as its chief, but in the earlier part of his military career in a more subordinate capacity, he cannot take leave of it without offering his most sincere and heartfelt wishes for its future welfare and prosperity, and, though finally separated from it, he begs to assure its members that his best efforts will be individually exerted at all times to advance its interests.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, May 12, 1831.—Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Robert William O'Callaghan, K.C.B., in assuming the command of the army of Fort St. George, offers the assurance of his earnest endeavours to promote its welfare, and to preserve undiminished the high reputation it has hitherto enjoyed.

In the experienced and distinguished officer, Lieut. Gen. Sir George Townsend Walker, K.C.B. and C.B., and a., who preceded him, the Lieutenant General has a secure pledge that the groundwork of discipline, of subordination, and of high and right military feeling, has been firmly es-

tablished in this army. His Excellency expects that commanding officers will strictly attend and provide for the observation of all orders and regulations now in force; and they may rest assured of being supported in their respective stations, in the firm, but temperate, exercise of their legitimate authority.

The claims of individuals of all ranks and classes founded on merit and services will be duly considered by the Commander-in-chief, the more especially when supported by the favourable recommendations of commanding officers.

Fort St. George, May 13, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to make the following appointments:

Lieut. Col. J. S. Lindsay, half-pay, to be military secretary to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. the Hon. W. E. O'Callaghan to be aide-de-camp to ditto ditto.

N. M. 57TH FOOT.

Fort St. George, May 17, 1831.—His Majesty's 57th regt. of Foot is admitted on the establishment of Fort St. George from the 15th instant.

S. HEWARD, ESQ.

Fort St. George, May 31, 1831.—S. Heward, Esq., first member of the Medical Board, is permitted to retire from the Honourable Company's service from the 17th proximo.

Mr. Heward, during an uninterrupted service of thirty-five years, has been frequently employed on active service in the field—his zealous and indefatigable exertions in Ava obtained the unqualified approbation of his superiors; and his conduct in other important situations which he has filled, has been equally marked by a vigilant and humane attention to those under his charge, not less creditable to his feelings as a man than honourable to his character as a public officer.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 19. John Paternoster, Esq., to be register to Zillah Court of Chingleput.

21. Henry Chamler, Esq., to act as chief secretary to Government during absence of Mr. Clive on duty in provinces with Right Hon. the Governor.

R. D. Parker, Esq., to be head-assistant to collector of Trichinopoly.

26. Henry Chamler, Esq., to be a member of Board for College and for Public Instruction.

May 3. George Lys, Esq., to be coroner of Madras.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, March 10, 1831.—Surgeon B. Williams removed from 2d bat. artillery to 6th N.I.
Surgeon N. A. Woods (late prom.) posted to 4th N.I.

Surg. W. Fausen, M.D. (late prom.), posted to 2d bat. artillery.

Lieut. D. Archer, 20th N.I., to act as adj. to that corps, v. Shelly removed.

March 11.—**Capt. T. Locke** removed from 2d to 1st Nat. Vet. battalion.

Ens. James Jackson, 18th N.I., directed to rejoin his corps.

Cadet ('. D. Babington removed from 17th to do duty with 9th N.I.

Cadet Thos. Snell, of cavalry, to do duty with Governor's body guard till further orders.

March 14.—**Cadet H. G. Free** to do duty with 40th N.I.; and **Cadet Edwin Robertson** with 45th do.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1831.—**Capt. Alex. Lawe**, of engineers, to be superintending engineer in centre division.

March 11.—**Sen. Assist. Surg. G. B. Macdonell** to be surgeon, consequent to retirement of **Surg. A. B. Peppin**.

2d L.C. Lieut. W. S. Ommanney to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

4th L.C. Lieut. F. Forbes to be adj.

1st Bat. Artillery. Lieut. A. Beadnell to be adj.

1st N.I. Ens. J. W. C. Starkey to be adj.

3d or Palamcottah L.I. Ens. G. W. Sharp to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

7th N.I. Lieut. R. H. Bingham to be adj.

11th N.I. Lieut. H. Griffith to be adj.

16th N.I. Lieut. R. S. Gledstanes to be adj.

34th or Chicacole L.I. Lieut. W. White to be adj.

40th N.I. Lieut. S. Peshall to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

51st N.I. Lieut. G. Hamond to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

March 15.—**4th N.I. Sen. Capt. Thos. Watson** to be major, **Sen. Lieut. Edw. Haldane** to be captain, and **Sen. Ens. P. A. S. Powys** to be lieut., v. Dalsiel retired; date of coms. 11th March 1831.—**Supernum. Ens. J. M. Johnston** admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

March 18.—**Lieut. C. J. Cole, 6th N.I.**, to be assistant secretary to Military Board, v. Murray.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Gilchrist permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Major Thomas Watson, 4th N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company.

Head-Quarters, March 17.—**Lieut. G. Hall**, horse artillery, to join head-quarters of 1st bat. artillery, and do duty with it.

Lieut. E. Brice, doing duty with 3d bat. artillery, brought on effective strength of horse artillery, v. Hall.

March 21.—**Lieut. W. C. Gordon**, horse artillery, removed from doing duty with 1st to 2d bat.

Lieut. T. Ditmas removed from 4th to 2d bat. artillery.

Assist. Surg. C. H. Auchincloss, 2d bat. pioneers, directed to afford medical aid to a detail of convalescents proceeding to Neilgherries.

March 22.—**Surg. S. J. Humphreys** removed from 41st N.I. to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

Surg. G. B. Macdonell (late prom.) posted to 41st N.I.

March 23.—**Ens. W. L. Seppings** removed from doing duty with 30th, and posted to 4th N.I.

March 25.—**Lieut. W. N. Fortescue** (recently transf. to inv. estab.) posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

March 26.—**Ens. Wm. James Arrow** (late prom.) posted to 8th N.I.

Capt. A. L. Murray removed from 2d to 1st bat. artillery, and **Capt. F. Derville** from 1st to 2d do.

Lieut. John Gerrard, 45th N.I., to do duty with Wynad Rangers.

Fort St. George, March 29.—**4th N.I. Sen. Capt. A. B. Dyce** to be major, **Sen. Lieut. J. H. Cramer** to be captain, and **Sen. Ens. O. D. Stokes** to be lieut., v. Watson retired; date of coms. 19th March 1831.—**Cadet W. L. Seppings** to be ens., from above date, to complete estab.

The services of **Major A. B. Dyce** placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty.

Removals of Superintending Surgeons. **James Annesley**, from centre division to ceded districts.—**Kenneth Macauley**, from southern to centre division.—**William Haines**, from ceded districts to southern division.

March 25.—**8th N.I. Sen. Ens. S. C. Macpherson** to be lieut., v. Fortescue invalided; date of coms. 23d March 1831.—**Cadet W. J. Arrow** promoted to rank of ens. from 23d March 1831, to complete estab.

Assist. Surg. D. Falconer to be medical officer to zillah of Rajahmundry, v. McDonald prom.

Capt. Robert Gordon, 26th N.I., to be major of brigade at Bangalore, v. Dyce prom.

March 29.—**5th L.C. Lieut. James Grant** to be adj.

33d N.I. Lieut. G. A. Tulloch to be adj.

Lieut. and Adj. E. Simpson, and **Lieut. and Qu. Mast. H. F. Barker, Madras Europ. regt.** (having declined to undergo prescribed examination in Hindoostanee language) removed from their respective staff appointments.

April 5.—**Assist. Surgs. A. Mackintosh, M.D.**, and **T. H. Cannon**, permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Capt. F. Derville, of artillery, permitted to resign app. of commissary of ordnance with Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Lieut. John C. Hawes, left wing Madras Europ. regt., to be adj., v. Simpson removed.

Major P. E. Craigie, H.M. 55th regt., to have temporary command of Poonamallee during absence of **Major Brunton**.

Capt. Peter Hamond, of artillery, to be commissary of ordnance to Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Derville resigned.

April 11.—**41st N.I. Sen. Ens. George Read** to be lieut., v. Flyter dec.; date of com. 1st April 1831.—**Supernum. Ens. M. H. Itern** admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Surg. Sir Thomas Sevestre, K.T.S., to act as surgeon to Lunatic and Female Asylums, and **Assist. Surg. W. Mortimer, M.D.**, to act as superintendent of vaccination, during absence of **Surg. Atkinson** from presidency, on sick cert.

27th N.I. Ens. H. Y. Pope to be adj.

Head-Quarters, March 30.—**Major T. T. Paske**, horse brigade, to have command of artillery in Mysore division.

Assist. Surg. C. C. Johnson posted to 2d Nat. Vet. battalion.

April 5.—**Lieut. Hislop** to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 8th L.C., during absence of **Lieut. Macdonald** on furl.; date of order 15th Jan. 1831.

April 8.—**Lieut. J. J. Losh**, doing duty with 27th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. French resigned.

Lieut. W. H. Miller removed from 1st to 2d bat. artillery.

Fort St. George, April 13.—**Capt. J. D. Stokes, 4th N.I.**, permitted to place his services at disposal of Supreme Government.

April 15.—**Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Col. Wm. Clapham** to be colonel, v. Snow dec.; date of com. 5th April 1831.—**Sen. Major Henry Walpole**, from 39th N.I., to be lieut. col., in suc. to Clapham prom.; dated ditto.

30th N.I. Sen. Capt. W. T. Sneyd to be major, and **Sen. Lieut. Edw. Messiter** to be capt., in suc. to Walpole prom.; date of coms. 5th April 1831.—**Supernum. Lieut. Thos. Maclean** admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

April 19.—**Madras Europ. Regt. Lieut. J. C. Hawes** to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Barker removed.

April 22.—**Lieut. and Adj. J. Deane, 30th N.I.**, removed from his staff appointment in consequence of want of a sufficient knowledge of Hindoostanee language.

Head-Quarters, April 12.—**Assist. Surg. W. Midlemass** posted to 36th N.I.

April 15.—**Adj. Payne** (late of 4th Nat. Vet. Bat.) permitted to reside and draw his pay within limits of southern division of army.

Cadet A. M. Molynaux removed from 34th, to do duty with 7th N.I.

Artillery. Cadets E. J. Morgan, A. B. Gould, and R. Kinhead, removed from 3d to 2d bat.

Light Cavalry. Lieut. Col. J. Collette removed from 1st to 7th regt.—Lieut. Col. M. Riddle removed from 7th to 2d do.—Lieut. Col. R. B. Otto removed from 3d to 1st do.

Lieut. A. T. Duke, Madras Europ. regt., to act as adj.

Assist. Surg. D. F. McLeod posted to 25th regt. N.I.

April 21.—Lieut. L. Rudd, 37th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Neeve resigned.

April 25.—Ens. B. T. Giraud, 22d, to do duty with 52d regt. till 31st Dec. 1831.

May 2.—Assist. Surg. H. Goodall to do duty with 11. M. 48th regt.

May 4.—Capt. G. Srott, 11th regt., directed to rejoin his corps.

Lieut. Freeman, 45th regt., directed to rejoin his corps.

May 5.—Lieut. R. Affleck, 16th, permitted to do duty with 49th regt. till 31st Dec. next.

May 6.—Colonel W. Clapham (late prom.) posted to 5th N.I.

Lieut. Col. F. W. Wilson removed from 25th to 35th N.I.—Lieut. Col. G. Waugh removed from 35th to 22d do.—Lieut. Col. C. A. Walker removed from 22d to 43d do.—Lieut. Col. H. Walpole (late prom.) posted to 25th do.

Lieut. S. R. Hicks, who was app. on 17th Oct. 1829 to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 35th regt., directed to resume his app. of adj. to that corps.

Ens. C. J. Farran, 35th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that corps, v. Hicks.

May 10.—Ens. C. G. Ploes posted to 34th L.I., but will continue to do duty with 49th regt. till 31st Dec. 1831.

Ens. J. B. Hayman posted to 6th N.I., at Palamcottah.

Fort St. George, April 26.—1st-Lieut. C. J. Green to be superintending engineer in centre division.

1st-Lieut. S. Best to be acting assistant civil engineer in southern division.

April 29.—Cadet of Engineers W. W. Saunders admitted on estab.

Col. E. H. Smith, c.b., to exercise command of light field division of Hyderabad subsid. force.

May 6.—Lieut. W. H. Simpson, 36th N.I., to be deputy assist. quarter-master general of army.

30th N.I. Ens. J. Halpine to be adj., v. Deane removed.

G.O.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the under-mentioned cadets of cavalry, artillery, and infantry shall act as cornets, 2d-lieuts. and ensigns respectively in the corps in which they are serving, until vacancies occur to bring them on the establishment, and that they shall rank under all cornets, 2d-lieuts., and ensigns, and relatively with each other according to their standing as cadets:

Cavalry. Cadets E. E. Miller, A. B. Jones, Thos. Snell, Thos. L. Pettigrew, and M. Sykes Otley.

Artillery. Cadets J. D. Mein, C. C. Harvey, J. H. Bourdieu, G. P. Eaton, E. J. Morgan, W. H. Grubb, A. B. Gould, Thos. Austin, Rich. Kinhead, J. G. Balmam, John Caulfield, Geo. Selby, H. T. M. Berdmore, Geo. Hutton.

Infantry. Cadets C. G. Ploes, J. B. Hayman, H. Houghton, R. T. Snow, G. A. Brassey, P. L. Spry, R. B. Boddington, Willoughby Fleetwood, Edw. Periera, James Eykyn, J. N. Warrington, Hornby Birley, James Hacking, Gardner Harvey, J. Edm. Lacon, M. Beacherot, D. H. Dundas, F. S. Stuart, W. L. Boulderson, Peter Fair, H. R. Phillott, Wm. Hake, Patrick Ogilvie, Edw. Norman, Gifford Glasscott, Wm. Seale, C. D. Babington, S. Gompertz, Edw. D. Roper, Wm. P. Luscombe, Wm. Brown, Edw. Armstrong, H. F. Gustard, M. B. Cooper, Wm. F. N. Wby, C. F. Kirby, S. E. Coffin, John Stewart, A. M. Molynaux, J. T. Walker, P. G. Gazelet, H. G. Free, and Edwin Robertson.

May 10.—34th L.I. Sen. Ens. Ponsonby Shaw

to be lieut., v. Furlonge dec.; date of com. 26th Nov. 1829.—Cadet C. G. Ploes to be ens. from 23d March 1831, to complete estab.

47th N.I. Sen. Lieut. Fred. Minchin to be capt., v. Groves retired; date of com. 17th Oct. 1830.

Supernum. Lieuts. D. H. Stevenson, of 12th, and Charles Taylor, of 47th N.I., admitted on effective strength of their respective corps to complete estab.

6th N.I. Sen. Ens. Thos. McGoun to be lieut., v. Gordon dec.; date of com. 26th April 1831.—Cadet J. B. Hayman to be ens. from 29th April 1831 to complete estab.

Lieut. A. E. Nisbett, Madras Europ. regt., transf. to pension establishment.

Lieut. and Qu. Mast. C. Woodfall, 47th N.I., removed from his staff appointment in consequence of want of competent knowledge of Hindoostanee language.

May 13.—13th N.I. Sen. Lieut. J. C. Glover to be capt., v. Fyfe dec.; date of com. 12th Nov. 1831.—Supernum. Lieut. G. C. Hughes admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

Cadet W. W. Saunders, corps of engineers, to be an acting 2d-lieut. until a vacancy occurs to bring him on estab.

Lieut. C. A. Browne permitted to join 15th regt. employed on service in districts of Mysore and Kanara with leave of absence for three months.

Head-Quarters, May 18.—Acting Cornet St. V. Pitcher, of cavalry, to do duty with riding-school at Bangalore.

May 19.—Assist. Surgs. J. Gill and C. Rogers, m.d., to do duty with 11. M. 57th regt. till further orders.

May 21.—Cornet Maitland to act as adj. to 4th L.C., during absence of Lieut. Forbes on furl.; date of order 2d May.

May 23.—Lieut. Warren to act as qu. mast. and interp. of 2th N.I., during absence of Ens. Nicholls on furl.; date of order 15th May.

Fort St. George, May 18.—Supernum. Lieut. J. G. Neill, admitted on effective strength of Madras Europ. Regt., to complete its estab.

Supernum. Lieut. H. Harriot, admitted on effective strength of 39th N.I., ditto.

Mr. St. V. Pitcher, admitted on estab. as a cadet for cavalry, and to act as a cornet until vacancy occurs to bring on fixed estab.

Major James Tennant, 35th N.I., permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, and to return to Europe.

May 20.—Mr. Alex. J. Will admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

May 24.—Left Wing Madras Europ. Regt. Sen. Ens. Fr. Hamilton to be lieut., in suc. to Kyd prom.; dated 12th Dec. 1828.

39th N.I. Sen. Maj. Wm. Kelso, from 26th regt. to be lieut. col., in suc. to Clapham prom.; dated 5th April 1831.

26th N.I. Sen. Capt. N. Alves to be major, Sen. Lieut. D. L. Arnott to be capt., and Senior Ens. S. Bayly to be lieut., in suc. to Kelso prom.; dated 5th April 1831.

19th N.I. Sen. Ens. Henry Nott to be lieut., v. Sandys dismissed; dated 25th May 1830.

Acting Ensigns H. Houghton, R. T. Snow, and G. A. Brassey to be ensigns from 29th April 1831 respectively, to complete estab.

23d L.I. Sen. Lieut. H. T. Ogilvie to be capt., and Sen. Ens. R. D. Armstrong to be lieut., v. Wallace dec.; dated 20th May 1831.

Acting Ens. R. Boddington to be ens. from 20th May 1831, to complete estab.

35th N.I. Sen. Capt. T. H. Monk to be major, Sen. Lieut. C. Turner to be capt., and Sen. Ens. C. J. Farran to be lieut., v. Tennant retired; dated 18th May 1831.

Acting Ens. P. L. Spry to be ens. from 18th May 1831, to complete estab.

Acting Cornet E. E. Miller to be cornet from 7th Feb. 1831, to complete estab.

47th N.I. Lieut. Fred. Ensor to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Woodfall removed.

May 27.—Maj. Gen. John Dalrymple (having arrived at Madras) admitted on estab. from 24th May, v. Right Hon. the Earl of Carnwath.

Ens. Jones, Carnatic Europ. vet. bat., to act as paymaster at Visagapatam during absence, on leave, of Lieut. G. J. Richardson.

Capt. W. Sinclair, 4th L.C., to have charge of invalids, &c., proceeding to England on ship *Re-*

Head-Quarters, May 25.—Postings of Ensigns.—H. Houghton to left wing of Madras Europ. regt., R. T. Snow to 26th N.I.; G. A. Brassey to 15th do.; P. L. Sprey to 35th do.

Cornet E. E. Miller posted to 1st L.C., but to continue with riding-school at Bangalore until reported qualified to join his regt.

May 26.—Assistant Surgeons removed to do duty. J. Gill, W. Glüchist, and T. H. Cannan, under superintending surgeon Mysore division; C. Rogers, with H.M. 62d regt.

May 28.—Acting Ens. W. Hake removed from 9th to do duty with 30th N.I.

Fort St. George, May 31.—Cadet of Cavalry A. J. Kelso, Cadets of Artillery W. B. Stevens and F. C. Vardon, and Cadet of Infantry G. H. Walker, admitted on estab. and directed to act as cornet, 2d lieut., and ensign respectively until vacancies occur to bring them on fixed establishment.

Assist. Surg. John Hickens, doing duty under staff-surgeon at Jaulnah, permitted to enter on general duties of army.

S. Heward, Esq., first member of medical board, permitted to retire from Hon. Company's service, from 17th June 1831.

Lieut. Col. J. S. Lindsey, h. p., to be aide-de-camp, to com-in-chief, from 11th May, until further orders.

2d Lieut. Wm. Cosmo Gordon of artil., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. John Dalrymple, from 24th May.

Returned to duty from France.—Major Geo. Muriel, 8th N.I.—Capt. J. H. Winbolt, 6th N.I. Capt. W. P. Gardiner, Europ. regt.—Lieut. P. Henderson, 42d N.I.—1st Lieut. A. D. Butts, engineers.—Ens. John Macdougall, 7th N.I.—Surg. W. E. E. Conwell.—Surg. W. H. Richards.

FURLOUGHIS.

To Europe.—March 8. Col. Chas. Macleod, C.B., 34th N.I.—Lieut. H. A. Lake, engineers, for health.—Ens. H. A. Kennedy, 14th N.I., for health.—Major F. L. Burman, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.—Lieut. J. P. Robertson, 8th N.I., for health.—Fns. C. F. Mackenzie, 62d N.I., for health (his furl. to N.S. Wales cancelled).—15. Lieut. L. E. Duval, 27th N.I., for health.—Lieut. W. Beaumont, 23d N.I., for health.—22. Assist. Surg. Alex. Stuart, for health.—April 5. Ens. H. T. Hillyard, 14th N.I., for health.—15. Ens. Chas. Young, Madras Europ. regt., for health.—Lieut. Col. P. Henderson, Madras Europ. regt. (to embark from western coast).—18. Lieut. A. E. Nisbett, Madras Europ. regt., for health (to embark from Bombay).—22. Major H. W. Hodges, 34th L. Inf. (to embark from ditto).—24. Lieut. J. Patrickson, 3d bat. artil., for health.—26. Assist. Surg. J. Bell, for health.—28. Assist. Surg. John Adam, zillah of Cuddapah, for health.—May 3. Lieut. E. W. Kenworthy, 23d L. Inf., for health.—13. Capt. W. H. Smith, 15th N.I., for health (to proceed from Cape of Good Hope).—20. Capt. C. Swanson, 24th N.I.—24. Capt. W. Sinclair, 4th L.C.—Lieut. J. J. M. Anderson, 45th N.I., for health.—27. Lieut. G. Hall, artil., for health (to embark from Bombay).—Ens. C. F. Compton, 48th N.I., for health.—31. Ens. W. F. Cooke, 35th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.—Capt. W. E. Litchfield, 6th L.C., for one year.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 4. Col. J. Prendergast, 39th N.I., mil. auditor gen., for two years, for health (eventually to New Holland).

To New South Wales.—April 29. Lieut. W. C. Onslow, 44th N.I., for twelvemonths, on private affairs.

To Sea.—March 29. Lieut. R. Deacon, 10th N.I., until 1st Jan. 1832, for health.—April 5. Capt. H. Coyle, 29th N.I., for six months, for health.—26. Assist. Surg. J. B. Gibb, of the judicial estab. at Masulipatam, until 1st April 1832, for health.—May 10. Lieut. and Adj. J. W. Rum-

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say, 44th N.I., for six months, for health.—13. Lieut. F. Daniell, 18th N.I., for twelve months, for health (from Bombay).—24. Lieut. B. Lambert, 16th N.I., for health, until 30th April 1832.

To return to Madras.—March 6. Ens. J. W. Farran, 25th N.I., for three months, for health.

To Bengal.—April 15. Assist. Surg. J. W. Mailardet (already at Calcutta) to remain till 31st Aug. 1831, on private affairs.

Cancelled.—The leave of Capt. F. Bond, of artil., to Bengal.—The leave of Lieut. John Gerard, of 45th N.I., to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 8. William Wilson, Landale, from Penang.—13. *David Clarke*, Viles, from Singapore.—16. *Nerbudda*, Patrick, from Mauritius.—17. *Roberts*, Murray, from Bourbon.—21. *Virginia*, Hullcock, from Bombay.—24. *Capricorn*, Smith, from Mauritius and Trincomallee.—27. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, from Amherst; and *Hercules*, Wilson, from Penang.—29. *Claudine*, Heathorn, from London and Cape.—May 1. *Aberdeen*, Wake, from Bourbon.—3. Danish ship *Norden*, Burd, from Cape and Ceylon.—11. H. C. S. *Thames*, Forbes, from London.—12. *Hughland Chief*, Ferme, from Slamp, Singapore, &c.—16. *Resource*, Shuttleworth, from New South Wales (with head-quarters of H.M. 57th regt.).—16. *Caroline*, Tregartha, from Calcutta.—18. H. M. S. *Cocodile*, Montague, from Trincomallee.—22. *Drongan*, McKensie, from Calcutta.—23. *Phoenix*, McCallum, from Mauritius and Trincomallee.—24. H. C. S. *Repubes*, Gribble, from London.—28. H. M. S. *Calcutta* (84), Fisher, and H. M. S. *Challenger*, Freemanle, both from Bombay.—29. H. C. sloop of war, *Coots*, Pepper, from Bombay and Ceylon.—30. *Georgiana*, Tullis, from Calcutta.—June 1. *Aurora*, Owen, from London and Cape; and *Frances Charlotte*, Coghlan, from Isle of France.—4. *Planter*, Steward, from London and Ceylon.

Departures.

April 2. H.M.S. Satellite, Parker, on a cruising and American ship *Georgiana*, Land, for Calcutta.—23. *Virginia*, Hullcock, for Calcutta.—27. *William Wilson*, Landale, for Calcutta.—30. *Nerbudda*, Patrick, for Calcutta.—May 3. *Alexander*, Wake, for Coochlong.—7. *Capricorn*, Smith, for Calcutta.—10. *Roberts*, Murray, for Calcutta.—11. *David Clarke*, Viles, for Calcutta.—15. H.C.S. *Thames*, Forbes, for Calcutta.—17. *Fifeshire*, Crawley, for Calcutta.—20. *Norden*, Burd, for Calcutta.—25. *Drongan*, McKensie, for Mauritius.—29. *Caroline*, Tregartha, for New South Wales.—30. H.C.S. *Repubes*, Gribble, for Calcutta.—31. H.C. sloop of war *Coots*, Pepper, for New South Wales.—June 3. H.M.S. *Calcutta* (84), Fisher, for England.—11. *Aurora*, Owen, for Calcutta.—12. *Planter*, Steward, for Calcutta.—15. *Georgiana*, Tullis, for London.—19. *Claudine*, Heathorn, for London.

Freight to London (June 19).—Dead weight £4; light goods £6. 10s. to £7.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 12. At Tranquebar, the lady of Lieut. L. E. Duval, 27th N.I., of a son.

22. At Darwar, the lady of Assist. Surg. Wm. Ker Hay, of a son.

28. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. E. Willis, 28th N.I., of a son.

29. At Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry Hills, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Gomperts, of a son.

30. At Madras, the lady of Major Isaacs, of a son.

31. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. W. Langford, 51st N.I., of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of J. H. Thomas, Esq., 7th L.C., of a daughter.

April 2. At Bangalore, the lady of Dr. Ricks, horse artillery, of a daughter.

3. At Madras, the wife of Mr. H. Blacker, of a son.

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5. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. Ross, 15th N.I., of a daughter.
8. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Percival Browne, of H.M. 41st regt., of a son.
10. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Elphinstone, of a son.
- At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. H. Lee, 11th N.I., of a daughter.
- At Bangalore, Mrs. J. White, of a son.
12. At Chingleput, the lady of Andrew N. McGrath, Esq., of a son.
- At Madras, Mrs. David Dalton, of a daughter.
13. At the government house, Madras, the lady of C. M. Lushington, Esq., of a daughter.
14. At Salem, the lady of G. S. Hooper, Esq., Madras civil service, of a son.
15. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. Mackenzie, 5th N.I., of a son.
- At Madras, Mrs. Paul Joseph, of a son.
16. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. T. G. Silver, 20th N.I., of a daughter.
18. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. F. J. Darrah, A.M., chaplain of Black Town, of a son and heir.
- At Mysore, Mrs. E. Hayes, of a son.
19. At Bangalore, the wife of Mr. R. Butterfield, medical establ., of a son.
22. At Madras, Mrs. Henry Doll, of a daughter.
23. At Kotagerry, the lady of E. B. Thomas, Esq., civil service, of a son.
- At Ootacamund, Mrs. C. D'Santos, of a daughter.
29. At Madras, the lady of Thomas Prendergast, Esq., Madras civil service, of a son.
- At Madras, the wife of Mr. J. J. Mackertich, of a daughter.
- May 1. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of the Rev. James Wright, of a son.
7. At Arcot, the lady of B. W. Cumberlege, Esq., 7th L.C., of a son.
9. At Bellary, the lady of Major J. P. James, 2d regt., of a daughter.
10. At Bellary, Mrs. DeGrayer, of a daughter.
11. At Vellore, the lady of Capt. W. Macleod, 35th N.I., of a daughter.
12. At Jaunah, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Gunthorpe, horse artillery, of a daughter.
14. At Vepery, Mrs. W. W. Wilkins, of a son.
22. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Augustus Clarke, deputy assist. com. gen., of a son.
26. At Madras, the lady of C. Guichard, Esq., of a daughter.
27. At Quilon, the lady of W. Huxham, Esq., of a child, still-born.
28. At Cuddalore, Mrs. Manuel D. Vaz, of a daughter.
31. At Bangalore, the lady of A. Wilkinson, Esq., 33d N.I., of a daughter.
- At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. Andrew Fraser, 45th N.I., of a son.
- June 2. At Visnagapatam, the lady of Lieut. Oswald Bell, 12th N.I., of a daughter.
3. At Ootacamund, the lady of Wm. Douglas, Esq., civil service, of a son.
5. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. G. C. Whitlock, 36th N.I., of a son.
- Latently. On board the *Lady Macnaghten*, off the Cape of Good Hope, Mrs. Minchen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

- March 23. At Cuddalore, F. A. West, Esq., of the civil service, to Anne Augustine, widow of the late Rev. H. Allen.
28. At Gopaulpore, near Ganjam. Lieut. and Adj. Shepherd, 1st bat. pioneers, to Catherine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of W. J. Culley, Esq.
- April 9. At Samulcottah, Lieut. and Adj. W. E. L. Evelyn, 41st N.I., to Henrietta Frances, daughter of Capt. Mathews, late of the 37th N.I.
4. At Vepery, Assistant Apothecary W. Weir to Miss Ann Davis.
6. At St. Thomé, Mr. Francis Lavery to Miss Harriet Helen Marjum.
9. At Madras, A. Shirrefs, Esq., 1st batt. pioneers, to Mary Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Edward Riat, Esq., of the India-House, and niece to the archdeacon.
21. At Madras, Capt. Westrop Watkins to Catherine Amelia, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. John Briggs.
27. At Secunderabad, Capt. R. Alexander, assist. qu. mast. gen. L. F. D. H. S. F., to Charlotte,

eldest daughter of the late Major J. Stewart, British resident at the court of H. H. the Nizam.

May 6. At Madras, Mr. A. Meneaud, assistant surveyor, to Matilda, youngest daughter of Lieut. T. Brunton, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

27. At Madras, Mr. R. W. Careless to Miss Mary Tulloh.

30. At Pondicherry, Edward Gordon, Esq., of Myrtle Grove, Madras, to Matilda, daughter of Augustus Seguin, Esq.

— At Vepery Mr. George Winter, master tailor, to Julia, only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Gager.

June 1. At Madras, Mr. Joseph Venant to Miss Anne Theodora Kentish.

9. At Madras, R. McDowell, Esq., H. H. N. infantry, to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. G. A. Muat, of this establishment.

DEATHS.

March 21. At Punganoor, Mr. Daniel Vanderwatt, in his 67th year.

22. At Madras, Mrs. C. C. Filijent, relict of the late Capt. P. F. Filijent, of H.M. Meurou regiment, aged 75.

31. At Chiracole, Lieut. Duncan Flyter, of the 41st regt. N.I.

April 1. At Paulghautcherry, Mrs. Charlotte Akers, aged 53.

3. At Tranquebar, Eleonora Augusta, third daughter of the late Colonel Stricker, of his Danish majesty's service.

4. At Bellary, in his forty-ninth year, Colonel Edward Winterton Snow, C.B. and commanding the station. He distinguished himself at Assaye and Argum, and at Mahidpore, where he led, in a manner never to be forgotten, the memorable charge of the rifle corps, contributing its full share to the fortune of the day, almost at the cost of its own extermination. He was subsequently, in high staff employ to the eastward, and was expecting removal from Bellary to still higher command, when death arrested his career.

— At Mysore, John Hillary Welsh, son of Mr. Welsh, of Seringapatam, aged 19.

6. At Wallajahabad, Sophia Jesey, daughter of Capt. W. Cotton, 19th N.I., aged 4 years.

7. At Madras, Capt. E. S. Dickson, 1st native veteran battalion.

8. At Trichinopoly (two hours after the birth of a son), Frances Ashly, wife of Capt. Percival Browne, of H.M. 41st regt.

9. At Madras, Mr. Joseph Jacobs, of the Male Free School, aged 45.

10. At Madras, Mrs. Jesey Blacker, wife of Mr. H. Blacker, after child-birth.

21. At Madras, in her 20th year, Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. J. J. Simon, and niece to the late John Shaw, Esq.

— At Madras, Mr. Anthony Caffrey, aged 51.

25. At Vepery, of liver complaint, Harriet, third daughter of the late Capt. R. Allan, aged 9 years.

27. At Bellary, after a short but severe illness, Capt. J. J. Moss, of H.M. 48th regt.

30. At Vellore, T. Appavoo Moodelnar, manager in the Fort Adjutant's Office at Vellore.

May 1. At St. Thomé, John Nixon, Esq., formerly a major in his Majesty's service. He served in the West Indies, at Walcheren, and was on the staff of Sir Miles Nislingale, both in the Peninsula war and when he was Commander-in-chief at Bombay. He was afterwards deputy adjutant general at Java, and for some time private secretary to Sir Evan Nepean. In 1819 he went to Europe broken in health, and in 1822 left the army, shortly after which he returned to this country in the hope of obtaining civil employment, and succeeded during the government of Sir Thomas Munro.

2. At Egoonpoom, in the Nizam's territories, of jungle fever, Lieut. James Colin Dardell, 36th regt. N.I., and assist. surveyor Hyderabad survey.

4. At Vellore, Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Martin, of Singapore, aged 3 years.

6. At St. Thomé, Anne, daughter of the Rev. F. J. Darrah, aged 1 year.

11. At Cannanore, in his 27th year, Mr. J. W. Hall, late of the principal collector's establishment at Mangalore.

12. At Nagpore, Harry Berry, eldest son of Lieut. Darby, 22d regt., aged 3 years.

13. At Pulicat, Lieut. John Smith, late of the 51st regt. 1ght infantry.

— At Bellary, Margaret Ann, wife of Qu. Mast. Serj. J. L. Degrayter, 2d N.I.

15. At Madras, aged 20, Selma Rosanna, relict of the late C. R. W. Innes, Esq.

16. At Madras, Mrs. Obedm, wife of M. Obedm, Esq., 1st residue of Pulicat, aged 37.

— At Palamcottah, Qu. Mast. Serj. Thomas Jones, 1st regt. N.I.

19. At Palaveram, James Wallace, Esq., captain in the 23d regt. of light infantry.

— At Tellicherry, in his 40th year, Mr. J. L. Andrew, third writer of the Pay Office at Cannanore.

22. At Palamcottah, Caroline Sarah, daughter of Capt. J. D. Wdry, 1st regt. N.I.

23. At Madras, Michael D. Baroom, Esq., merchant, aged 72.

— At Madras, James Vetch, Esq., surgeon of H.M. ship *Crocodile*, and late of H.M. ship *Staten*.

24. At Masulipatam, Capt. Richard Cousins, 49th regt. N.I.

25. At Madras, of child birth, Irmulna, wife of Mr. M. D'Almeida.

26. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. Wm. N. Fortescue, of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion

28. At Wallingabad, of inflammation of the bowels, succeeding a violent attack of epidemic cholera, Ens. Justinian Raynsford Drought, of the 26th regt. N.I.

29. At Gootacamund, Helen, wife of Henry Dickinson, Esq., of the civil service.

30. At Secmoh, Capt. John Edward Chauvel, of the 15th regt. N.I.

June 1. At Egnore, Mr. Thomas Turnbull, assistant revenue surveyor, aged 52.

3. At Madras, Eleanora, youngest daughter of Mr. Francis Isaac, jeweller, aged 6 years.

4. At Madras, Vansuburn Kistmah Bramin, a respectable merchant, aged 60.

5. At Madras, Mrs. Cecilia Anne Corner, aged 19, wife of Mr. C. S. Corner, of the Government Bank.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

March 19. Mr. W. C. Andrews, acting first assistant to principal collector of Surat.

April 22. Mr. E. Montgomerie, first assistant to principal collector in Concan.

May 16. Mr. H. P. Malet, assistant to junior principal collector of Poona.

Mr. W. E. Frere, assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. A. Campell, ditto ditto.

10. Mr. Henry Young, Jun., assistant to collector of sea customs in Guzerat.

June 2. Mr. R. K. Pringle, first assistant to principal collector of

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, May 6, 1831.—*Golconda Battalion*. Lieut. C. R. Rowan to be adj., v. Prother proceeding to Europe; date 26th April.

16th N.I. Lieut. R. Farquhar to be adj., v. Graham dec.; and Ens. C. S. Mant to be qu. mast., and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Farquhar; date 23d April.

10th N.I. Capt. C. F. Hart to be major, and Lieut. J. G. Hume to be capt., in suc. to Belliss invalided; date 27th April 1831.—*Supernum*. Lieut. C. A. Echalar admitted on effective strength from above date, v. Hume prom.

Major S. Powell to be adj. gen. of army, with official rank of lieut. col., from date of departure of Lieut. Col. Aitchison for Europe.

Capt. J. Keith to act as adj. general of army until further orders.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 1. *Clairmont*, Kincaid, from Greenock.—2. H.C. sloop of war *Tenante*, Wells, from Bama.—3. *Biscaneth*, M. Alpin, from Greenock.—4. *Commanche*, Widdridge, from London.—5. *Narcissus*, Guern, from Rotterdam.—11. L.C.S. *Buckinghamshire*, Glasgow, from London, and H.M.S. *Satellite*, Parker, from Trancanallee.—13. *Flying Fish*, Gardner, from Calcut.—21. H.C.S. *Marquis of Huntly*, Hume, from London.—20. *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, from London.—31. H.C.S. *Duke of Sussex*, Whitbread, from London.—June 1. H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, Denton, from Malabar coast.—2. *Universe*, Duthie, from Glasgow.

Departures.

May 1. H.C. sloop of war *Coder*, Pepper, for New South Wales.—4. *Cleveland*, Havelock, for Liverpool.—11. *Newton*, Baring, for London.—13. *Sir John Rae* Bt., H.M.S. for Liverpool.—15. H.M. recently launched ship *Valencia*, (44), Fisher, for Madras and England; and H.M.S. *Challenger*, Fremantle, for Madras.—23. *Robert*, Whitten, for London.

Freight to London (May 18) £8. 12s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

April 4. At Bombay, the lady of A. N. Shaw, Esq., of a son.

24. At Ahmednagar, the lady of Lieut. T. Cleather, qr. mas. Golconda bat. of artillery, of a daughter.

24. At Dapoolie, the lady of Lieut. J. S. Ramsay, 4th N.I., acting major of brigade Konkan, of a son.

25. At B. Igam, the lady of Lieut. Cates, H.M. 20th regt., of a son.

27. At the Bhogy residency, the lady of Lieut. Col. Henry Pottinger, of a son.

May 3. At Bombay, the lady of George Adam, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Malligum, the lady of Major W. Nixon, of the 19th N.I., of a daughter.

7. At Poona, the lady of Lieut. Thos. Probyn, of a son.

9. At Bombay, the widow of the late Mr. Chas. Seitz, of a son.

31. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Goodfellow, engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 19. At Surat, Mr. W. M. Kelly, sub assistant surveyor and builder, to Miss A. M. Major.

14. At Bombay, John Warden, Esq., of the civil service, to Harriet, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Lodwick, Bombay army.

31. At Bombay, Mr. H. A. Used, clerk, presidency Nagpore, to Miss Nancy Durham, daughter of the late Mr. Asiat. Surg. Durham.

DEATHS.

Feb. 21. At Colaba, Capt. Molyneux Dalrymple, of H.M. 40th regt. and of Ford and Cleland in Scotland.

April 7. At Malligum, of liver complaint, Lieut. Thomas Sutton, of the regt. of artillery, aged 27.

9. At Hursole, Mr. Thos. Hume, aged 42.

15. At Baroda, Mr. James Chase, aged 57.

19. At Bombay, F. W. Jones, Esq. of the civil service, second son of Lieut. Gen. Sir Rich. Jones, K.C.B., aged 22.

23. At Bombay, Lieut. Graham James Graham, adj. 6th regt. N.I., aged 25.

May 2. Near Panapady, sixteen miles S.E. of Manantoddy, P. Saunders, Esq., of Bombay, on route to the Neilgherries.

4. At Nahr Hamlet, on the Mahabeswur Hills, Matilda, only daughter of Lieut. Col. A. Robertson, resident at Satarah, aged 6 years.

30. On outpost at Kallam, in the Southern Conkan, Ens. Alfred Wardle, 4th regt. N.I., aged 24.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 28.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to charter, at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street.

The minutes of the last court having been read;

The Chairman (R. Campbell, esq.) laid before the court a series of papers which had been presented to Parliament since the meeting of the last general court; also a list of superannuations that had been granted during the same period.

PILGRIM TAX.

Mr. Poynder said, it would, no doubt, be in the recollection of gentlemen, that it was now about twelve months since he had had the honour of proposing a motion in that court, which had reference to the tribute levied by the British government in India at the different temples in that country, and also on the pilgrims resorting to those temples. His short object in making that motion was, to call on the Court of Directors to introduce such steps as they might think proper for the direction of the government abroad, in dealing with these two particular points. It would be equally in the recollection of gentlemen, that he had lost the motion which he at that time submitted to the court; but so far from having cause of regret on that account, he felt, on the contrary, every reason to be satisfied with his attempt on that day; because it had elicited from the then hon. chairman, Mr. Astell, whom he did not now see in the court (than whom a more useful or a more excellent man did not exist), and from one or two of his hon. colleagues, a statement, that the subject had been under the consideration of the executive body, and he was assured also that it would receive still further attention. They felt it to be a question of vital importance to the welfare of the country at large; and they declared that their attention should be promptly directed to the subject. This statement gave sincere pleasure to himself and to those who acted with him on that occasion. His object now was, to inquire of the hon. chairman, whether, in the course of last year, any thing had been done, with reference to this subject, by the hon. Court of Directors? Whether any instructions had gone out to India relative to this tax? and, if such were the case, what had been the result of those instructions.

The Chairman.—I have to state, that since the motion of the hon. proprietor,

I am not aware that any instructions have been sent out on the subject.

Mr. Rigby begged leave, with all humility, to express his great surprise at the answer which had thus been given to the question of the hon. proprietor; because he, however unworthily, had taken a part in the debate on this subject; and he must say, that he was astonished when he found that the court came to a decision hostile to the motion of the hon. proprietor. On the day to which the hon. proprietor had alluded, he was led to suppose, from the statement of the hon. Chairman, and of two or three other Directors, that the subject had occupied the attention of the executive body, and that measures would be taken, in unison with the feelings of that court and the unanimous sentiment of the country, to put an end to the practice complained of. This was a question of great importance—it was a question of the deepest moral importance. It affected the public at large, not merely of India, but of the whole British empire. The eloquent, argumentative, and energetic speech of the hon. proprietor on this subject, could not be forgotten. It appeared to him—it appeared to every one who had paid attention to the subject, that this practice affixed a most foul and disgraceful stain on our system of rule in India. Brief, but emphatic were the words of the hon. proprietor who brought forward the motion, on this point. "We, Christians," said he, "we, professing to be a Christian community, are participators in a revenue derived from the most abominable system of idolatry that ever debased and degraded human nature!" He (Mr. Rigby), actuated by those agonizing feelings which the speech of the hon. proprietor was so well calculated to excite, had declared, and he now repeated the declaration, that he would rather that his dividends should sink to the bottom of the ocean, sooner than that they should be discharged from so disgraceful, he would say, so impious a source as this. He felt this sentiment the more strongly at the present time, when blasphemous publications were disseminated in all directions—when they were scarcely punished at all—when, he lamented to say, men standing high in rank and character argued, from a false liberality, that persons lending themselves to such demoralizing publications ought not to be punished. He thought that, at such a time, they were affording a matter of argument to such individuals, when they thus openly encouraged idolatry, by realizing a revenue drawn from so

impure a system. He hoped, therefore, that amongst the powerful and anxious claims which their dominions in India pressed upon them, the paramount claim would not be forgotten, namely, that of discountenancing, instead of supporting, an atrocious system, the mere mention of which would be enough to make humanity shudder. He trusted that serious attention would be paid to something more than the mere realization of dividends or profits; he meant that a due regard should be manifested, not only for the temporary welfare, but also for the morals of the great Indian community, which Providence had placed under our sway (*hear, hear!*) When the British nation was paying such large sums to foreign countries for the purpose of putting down the slave trade, were they to be branded with irreligion and hypocrisy, because the Company lent themselves to the continuance of an idolatrous worship! Let them, he would say, while the whole political world was struggling for political advantages—let them not forget to look forward to something infinitely dearer and more important. Without exposing himself to the censure of being too moral or too religious—if, indeed, a man could be either—he felt it to be his duty to call the serious attention of that court, and of the country in general, to a subject which appeared to him to be fraught with the deepest interest (*hear, hear!*)

EXPENSE OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

Captain Gowan wished, before the proprietors separated, to call the attention of the Court to a subject which had created some public animadversion, but which, he believed, had been rather exaggerated in the statements which he had seen. It was said that the Court of Directors were in the habit of putting the proprietors to very great and needless expense on account of eating and drinking. Breakfasts and luncheons were constantly given in that house, and dinners, at least once a-week, were provided at the London Tavern at the expense of the proprietors. (*Laughter.*) The statements to which he alluded further averred, that all day long eating and drinking was carried on to a great extent in the house; and that there was, in consequence, a large consumption of sugar and tea and bread and butter. (*Much laughter.*) It was also said that the directors gave very grand and sumptuous entertainments to governors-general, governors, and commanders-in-chief, on the occasion of their going abroad.

Mr. Weeding.—I submit to the hon. proprietor, whether, in a general court, and without any notice, he can proceed with this subject. The hon. proprietor takes for granted that which he happens

to have seen or heard stated elsewhere; and he hopes for the acquiescence of the general court while he draws their attention to matters which appear to be very trifling indeed (*hear, hear!*) This course, as I have before observed, the hon. proprietor chooses to take, without having given any previous notice. As a member of this court, the hon. proprietor would achieve his object in a much better manner by applying for information, in the first instance, to the directors.

The *Chairman* said, that the hon. proprietor had apprized him of his intention. A statement certainly had gone forth, connected with this subject (a most incorrect one, however), in which exceedingly great blame was attached to the directors. That being the case, and as the charge was perfectly capable of refutation, the hon. proprietor had better make his statement now. He, therefore, hoped that the hon. proprietor would persevere.

Captain Gowan continued.—So long as there was an impression abroad that the Court of Directors were guilty of a breach of economy, he felt it to be his duty to express his feelings on the subject. He believed that the amount which those entertainments was supposed to cost, was extremely exaggerated in the public mind—and that circumstance alone, was, he thought, a good reason for bringing the subject forward. He was going on to say, when he was interrupted, that extravagant entertainments, it appeared, were given to the governor-general, governors, and commanders-in-chief, and other high officers, to which his Majesty's ministers and various distinguished personages were invited. Now, as such entertainments could not be of very frequent occurrence, he had no objection to make against them, except as to the style and manner in which they were conducted. The hire of plate at the dinner given to Lord W. Bentinck was said to have cost £400 or £500; that certainly was an enormous sum for the mere use of that article. According to his view of the matter, the strongest reasons for the discontinuance of this superfluous expense were, first, that the Company were deeply in debt; next, the depreciated value of their stock in the market; and, lastly, the prevention which, *pro tanto*, this system opposed to the due reward of old and meritorious servants—and to the relief, which, were not so much money thus wasted, might be granted to the widow and the fatherless in many cases. They all must recollect how frequently the Court of Directors were under the painful necessity of resisting strong claims on their liberality,—he might even say on their benevolence. To his own knowledge, a very proper

occasion had some time since occurred for the exercise of their liberality—nay, he would assert, that, in the case to which he alluded, justice called on them to interfere—yet the directors were obliged to dismiss the application, because he believed that they were not able, from financial considerations, to comply with it. He referred to the case of Dr. Gilchrist, the first oriental philologist in the world—a man second to none as a lexicographer and linguist. Yet, notwithstanding the sacrifices he had made—withstanding all he had done to merit the patronage of the Company—he was pensioned off, in his old age, with a provision so scanty that he was ashamed to mention it. That meritorious, and in every sense of the word, most respectable gentleman, received no more, as a literary pension, than £120 a year. Now, it was mainly through Dr. Gilchrist's labours that they had arrived at an accurate knowledge of the colloquial language of India; and, therefore, he considered that the reward granted to Dr. Gilchrist was very inadequate to his services. He was the more confirmed in that opinion, when he looked at the amount of pensions, set down in their book, granted for services far less important. Dr. Gilchrist was invited by the Marquis Wellesley to assist him in founding the College of Fort William—and he was promised £700 a-year, after five years' service.

Mr. Poynder rose to order. It appeared to him that the introduction of a motion on the subject of refreshments and entertainments was intended, by a side-wind, to bring forward the case of Dr. Gilchrist, which ought to be done on regular notice of motion. He could not see any connection between the two subjects.

Captain Gowan proceeded. The hon. proprietor would find, if he would allow him to proceed—if he would spare him from these interruptions—that he was in order. If the expense to which he had alluded had been spared, the amount of pension granted to Dr. Gilchrist might have been increased; therefore he contended that the two subjects were not disconnected from each other. Dr. Gilchrist, in consequence of his having been called on by Marquis Wellesley to assist in founding the College of Fort William, had given up all his commercial pursuits, which were, at the time, highly advantageous.

Mr. Wigram rose to order. The proceeding of the hon. proprietor was irregular. If he wished to make a motion to restrain certain expenses, it was necessary that he should, in the first instance, have a return of what those expenses were. The hon. proprietor made

certain statements relative to those expenses, and he then went on with other matters of a very different nature. As to the eulogium upon Dr. Gilchrist, he had no objection to hear it at the proper time.

Captain Gowan said he would, without further observation, move—

"That there be laid before this court a statement, in detail, of the annual expense incurred by the East-India Company on account of tavern dinners provided for the directors, and breakfasts and luncheons taken in the East-India House; also the expense of lights, coals, and other matters, provided for culinary purposes; and also the expense of entertainments given to governors-general, governors, commanders-in-chief, &c. on going out to, and returning from, India, during the present charter."

The Chairman said, he hoped that the hon. proprietor would be content to take an account of the expense to which his motion referred in the gross, rather than in detail, as great difficulty would be found in producing the latter. He would, therefore, read a statement of the expenses to which the hon. proprietor had adverted, for the last year. It appeared, then, that during that period, the public entertainments to governors, &c., and the refreshments for the directors and proprietors,—for, be it observed, the latter partook of them (*hear, hear!*)—amounted to £3,407; breakfasts for the directors, and other expenses incidental to the establishment, £1,117; coals and candles for the different offices, £1,094. There was no expenditure for culinary purposes; indeed there was no such thing as a cook on the establishment (*a laugh*); every thing was provided by the taverns. The hon. proprietor had said, he understood that no less than £500 was paid for the hire of plate on one occasion. The fact was, that all the plate used was provided at the expense of the tavern-keeper. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not exactly charge his mind with the expense of the entertainment to which the hon. proprietor had alluded; but he believed that the expense of the whole entertainment was considerably under the sum which the hon. proprietor had spoken of as having been paid for the hire of plate. (*Hear, hear!*) The impression on the hon. proprietor's mind seemed to be, that the directors assembled chiefly to eat and drink, and make merry. It was not for him to pronounce any eulogium on that body; but he believed that hardly any set of men could be found, in any station of life, who were more abstemious. They were occasionally indulged with a cup of coffee or chocolate,—an expense which, he thought, would scarcely be begrudged to gentlemen whose minds were intensely occu-

pled in business, both early and late. (*Hear, hear!*) In making his observations, he was inclined to think that the hon. proprietor proceeded on an erroneous impression which prevailed amongst the public at large, rather than on the dictates of his own heart. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped that the hon. proprietor, and the court in general, would be satisfied with his statement of the gross amount for the last year. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Rigby said, that he had seldom borne more pain in his mind, or experienced more severity of feeling, than he was assailed by on this occasion. So much was he affected, that he could scarcely remain in the court during the extraordinary speech of the hon. proprietor, (*hear, hear!*) He could assure the court, that his language did not convey even a faint semblance of the pain which he felt; because he thought that a subject more infinitely beneath the consideration of the proprietors, or more degrading to the honourable feelings which he was sure they entertained, could not possibly have been introduced. (*Hear, hear!*)—If any part of the British public chose to indulge in such downright folly, as to attach blame to so highly respectable a corporation, on grounds similar to those advanced by the hon. proprietor, he certainly did not envy them their feelings. Such charges, so mean and so little, were enough to drive public men from active life, and to make them seek refuge in a hermitage. It was quite sufficient for public men to be branded for preferring improper persons to fill important situations, for conferring such situations, in order that they might acquire unjust gains; and he was sorry to say that any such instances (though they were very few) had ever occurred. But what were they to say of a contemptible case like this, when the honourable feelings of their directors (who might be denominated the sovereigns of India) were outraged and wounded, by being called on to state what was paid for refreshments, and what was the cost of the entertainments given to individuals who were proceeding to our eastern possessions, to perform high and honourable duties? (*Hear, hear!*)—He felt, and he felt with pain, that human nature was degraded by such a proceeding. He should hope, that if any extravagance existed, it would be taken up in its proper place, behind the bar; for he was sure that prudence and decency forbade it to be brought before that court. He was sure, that amongst twenty-four directors some virtuous bosoms would be found, to bring forward a subject of this kind amongst themselves; to put down the practices alluded to by the hon. proprietor, if there were any thing improper in them, instead of staining the public records of the general court

by such a proposition. He was not singular in his opinion on this subject; and he believed there was not a high, generous, noble-minded man in that court, who did not participate in the feelings which this motion had excited in his mind. He should hope that the public press would not notice the fact, that such a motion was made in that court. He would not consent to gratify the prurient curiosity of those who delighted in slander. Let those who called for such documents recollect who and what the directors were—let them consider how very high the executive body stood—let them call to mind at how cheap a rate the government of India was carried on (an empire thousands of miles removed from this country)—let them afterwards consider how trifling were the indulgences granted to the directors—how small their stipend (barely sufficient to defray coach-hire)—how constant and sedulous their attention to business: let them reflect on these points, and then say, whether they regret allowing them a little refreshment?—(*Hear, hear!*)

Captain Gowan, in reply, said he was sorry that he had excited the wrath of the hon. proprietor; but when it appeared that these entertainments cost the proprietors very nearly £6,000 a year, it did seem to him not to be so very insignificant a matter. He said this the more particularly, because they must borrow the means to defray this expense. It was not their own property they were disposing of, but the property of others. How much more to the honour of the East-India Company would it be, if they retrenched every particle of extravagance. If they were prodigal in any thing, let it be in rewarding honest merit. He confessed that the argument in favour of this system did not reach his understanding. In private life, what, he asked, would be thought of that individual, who, while indulging in every luxury, did not pay his bills? A much larger sum than that which the hon. chairman had declared to be the expense incurred for the last year, had been publicly stated to have been laid out in the manner which he had mentioned; and, so far from being censured for the course which he had pursued, he thought that he had done a service both to the proprietors and directors, by giving the latter an opportunity of explaining and truly stating the fact. It had been observed, that the directors attended early to business, and retired from it at a late hour; and this was urged as a reason for allowing them refreshments. Now, he was not aware that the directors attended more closely to business than individuals employed under the government did, and they laboured for many hours daily at the Treasury, the Admiralty, and the Horse-

Guards; but there was no chocolate, nor any thing else allowed, in the way of refreshment, at the public expense. He believed also, that in commercial establishments generally, the attendance of parties was as close as it was in the East-India House; but no refreshment—nothing whatever of the kind—was allowed in those establishments. His Majesty's ministers had lately, very much to their honour, considerably reduced their own salaries. They had relinquished a large portion of those salaries, at the same time that they were anxious to leave the humble and industrious clerk in full possession of his pittance, and to extend assistance to the widows of former officers. He sincerely wished that the directors of the East-India Company would go and do likewise. By that means they would greatly add to their credit at home, and command the respect and esteem of their officers abroad. In saying this, he begged to be understood, that he did not wish the salary of £500 to the chairman and of £300 to the other directors, to be diminished; but he certainly was anxious that the expense for tavern dinners, luncheons, chocolate, &c. should be reduced, because it would enable the directors

to extend their charitable grants to deserving individuals.

Mr. *Weeding* perfectly agreed in all that had been said by the hon and learned proprietor (Mr. Rigby) at the other side of the court; and, therefore, without further observation, he should move, as an amendment, that this court is perfectly satisfied with the statement made by the hon. chairman."—(*Hear, hear!*)

Capt. *Gowan* expressed a wish to withdraw his motion.

His request was acceded to, and the motion was withdrawn.

THE MUSEUM.

Capt. *Gowan* inquired, what was the reason that there was no catalogue to the Museum? They had a very able librarian, and he thought that it would be a desirable object, if he were called on to form a proper catalogue. At present there was no catalogue in the place.

The *Chairman* said, that a catalogue was now in the course of preparation—(*Hear, hear!*)

The court then, on the question, adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KING'S LEVELS.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty:

September 28.

Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Scott, Madras Infantry, on being nominated a K.C.B.

Maj. Gen. Sir H. Stratford Scott, Madras Infantry, on being nominated a K.C.B.

Lieut.-Col. de Roos, on his promotion.

Col. Sir Michael McCragh, 13th Light Infantry, on his receiving the honour of knighthood.

Lieut. T. Mayne, on his return from India.

October 5.

Col. Sir Richard Armstrong, 26th Regt. on receiving the honour of knighthood.

Lieut. Bedford, Royal Regt., on his return from India.

October 12.

Capt. R. Lewis, 88th Regt., on returning from India.

October 19.

Mr. John Plunkett, on his appointment as Solicitor General of New South Wales.

EXAMINER OF CANDIDATES FOR WRITERSHIPS.

The Rev. Henry John Rose, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been elected Examiner of Candidates for Writerships in the service of the East India Company.

BODEN PROFESSORSHIP AT OXFORD.

The Candidates for the Boden Pro-

fessorship of Sanscrit, hitherto declared are,

Graves Chamney Haughton, Esq., late Professor of Hindu Literature in the Hon. E. I. Company's College, near Hertford.

The Rev. Dr. Mill, Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

The Rev. Thomas Proctor, M.A., (late of Queen's College), one of the Hon. E. I. Company's chaplains at Calcutta, and Examiner at Fort William.

F. J. V. Sedden, Esq., late Interpreter to the army employed in the Burmese War.

Horace H. Wilson, Esq., Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, &c.

Alex. Inglis Cherry, Esq., late Deputy Tamil Translator to the Madras Government, and now of Alban Hall.

Francis C. Belfour, Esq., M.A., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., and late of Magdalen Hall.

TESTIMONIALS TO EAST-INDIA COMMANDER.

Captain John Clarkson, Commander of the Ship Bolton.

Dear Sir,

Our voyage is now drawing to a close, and as it is probable that some of our party may leave the ship immediately on our making the land, we are desirous, before our separation takes place, of conveying to you our warmest thanks for your united kindness and liberal attention to our individual and collective comfort during the passage.

We beg also to offer, through you, our gratitude to Messrs. Lanchester and Kemball, and the officers of the ship, for the ready manner in which they have always afforded us their assistance whenever called upon.

It may be unbecoming in us to advert to your professional merits, but as we have had ample opportunity of witnessing your unceasing anxiety

and unwearied personal exertions, during a boisterous voyage, we trust we may be permitted to add, that these have throughout been such as to produce a degree of confidence in our minds, and consequent feeling of security on all occasions, that have essentially contributed to lighten the anxiety that, to a certain extent, is inseparable from a long sea voyage, and one which has been performed at a most dangerous season of the year.

In conclusion, allow us to offer you, Messrs. Lanchester and Kembell, and the officers of the ship, our united good wishes for your and their welfare, the hearing of which will be most gratifying to us, and in which we shall always feel ourselves deeply interested.

We remain, Yours, very faithfully,
Signed: Antoinette Eliz. Rodney; Henrietta Rodney; Ann Henden; John Rodney; Antoinette Rodney; Col. Darley, 58 Regt.; Jane Fugion. Passengers from Ceylon. R. Armstrong, Col. H.M. 26th Foot; E. Armstrong; J. H. Farquharson, Bom. Civ. Ser.; Paulina Farquharson; D. L. Simon; C. T. Whitfield, Sur. R. A.; P. B. Reyne, Capt. Ceylon Rlf.; F. M. Reyne; Eliz. Till; R. Kinchant, Capt. Ind. Navy; C. Lancaster, Lieut. Mad. Art.; R. Bouchier, Bom. Army; M. Hill-yard, Mad. Army; C. E. Oakes, Mad. Civ. Ser.
Ship Bolton, 6th Sept. 1831.

Bolton, Entrance of the Channel,
6th Sept. 1831.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I cannot sufficiently express how gratified I feel in the assurance of your approbation, conveyed in the letter I had the pleasure of receiving yesterday.

Surrounded as I have been by so large and so respectable a party, I considered it only a duty incumbent on me to promote, to the best of my power, your security and comfort; and that I should have succeeded so far as to merit this tribute of your praise, is highly flattering to my feelings.

The cheerfulness with which the inconveniences incidental to a long voyage, have been invariably met with on your part, claims my sincere thanks.

I have communicated to Messrs. Lanchester and Kembell, and the officers of the ship, your highly favourable opinion and good wishes towards them. And they have requested me to return their acknowledgments, and join with me in every hope for health and future prosperity.

Believe me to remain,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours, very faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN CLARKSON.

To Mrs. Rodney; Mrs. Col. Armstrong; Mrs. Farquharson; Mrs. Simon; Mrs. Reyne; Mrs. Fugion; Mrs. Till; Miss Rodney; Miss A. Rodney; Miss Henden. Hon. J. Rodney, Chief Sec. Ceylon; Col. Darley, H. M. 58th Regt.; Col. Armstrong, H. M. 26th Regt.; Jas. H. Farquharson, Bom. Civ. Ser.; C. E. Oakes, Mad. Civ. Ser.; Dr. Whitfield, R. A.; Capt. Reyne, Ceylon Rlf.; Capt. Kinchant, Ind. Navy; Lieut. Lancaster, Mad. Art.; Lieut. Bouchier, Bom. Army; Ens. Hillyard, Mad. Army.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

26th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. C. C. Taylor, to be major by purch., v. Champ, who retires; Lieut. Fred. Croad, to be capt. by purch., v. Taylor; and Ens. W. Welch, to be lieut. by purch., v. Croad, (all 27 Sept. 31); H. Briscoe, to be ens. by purch., v. Welch, prom. (11 Oct.)

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. Fr. Chambers, to be lieut., v. Evans, dec., (25 June 31); C. F. McKensie, to be ens., v. Chambers, (27 Sept.)

46th Foot (at Madras). Allan Menzies, to be ens. v. Bennett, whose app. has not taken place (18 Oct. 31).

57th Foot (in Mauritius). 2d Lieut. E. M. Cole, to be 1st. lieut. by purch., v. Smyth, who retires; and Wm. Radcliff, to be 2d. lieut., v. Cole, (both 27 Sept. 31).

98th Foot (at the Cape of Good Hope). Capt.

Asiat. Jour. N. S. Vol. 6. No. 23.

A. C. Gregory, to be major by purch., v. Hopkins, who retires; Lieut. Wm. Roberts, to be capt. by purch., v. Gregory; Ens. Wm. Edie, to be lieut. by purch., v. Roberts; and G. B. Smyth, to be ens. by purch., v. Edie, (all 18 Oct. 31).

Ceylon Regt. Serj.-Major R. Campbell, from 78th F., to be 2d. lieut., v. Delatre, dec., (26 Sept. 31); Wm. J. Kirk, to be 2d. lieut., v. Tinley, dec. (27 Sept.)

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 38th Regt. (now in Bengal) being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badge or devices which may have heretofore been granted to that Corps, the words, "Busaco," "Badajoz," "Vittoria," and "Nive."

The 68d Regt. ordered home from the Mauritius.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 1. *Hereford*, Cuddy, from Bombay 11th April; at Liverpool.—7. *Florentia*, Drake, from Manila 23d April; at Gravesend.—7. *Alexander*, Rabe, from Tranquebar 10th May; off Dover (for Copenhagen).—8. *Robert*, Whitton, from Bombay 23d May, and Cape 28th July; at Gravesend.—8. *Harriet*, Zeeberg, from Batavia; at Deal.—9. *Catherine*, Fenn, from Bengal 6th May; at Gravesend.—9. *Hercules*, Vaughan, from Bengal 8th April; at Deal.—10. *Cleveland*, Havelock, from Bombay 8th May; at Liverpool.—10. *Orella*, Hudson, from Mauritius 22d June; off the Wight.—11. H.M.S. *Calcutta* (84), Fisher, from Bombay 15th May, and Madras 3d June; at Plymouth.—11. *Socrates*, Duncan, from Bengal 21st March, and Cape 24th July; at Deal.—13. *Eclipse*, Davis, from Cape 7th Aug.; at Gravesend.—13. *Hero*, Fell, from Singapore 3d April, and Cape 3d Aug.; at Deal.—13. *Sir John Rae Reid*, Haig, from Bombay 14th May, and Cape 4th Aug.; at Liverpool.—17. *Sarah*, Hill, from South Seas and Mauritius; at Deal.—18. *Clatidine*, Heathorn, from Madras 19th June; off Penzance.—19. *Perseverance*, Male, from South Seas; at Gravesend.—24. *Georgiana*, Tullis, from Bengal 21st April, and Madras 18th June; off Dartmouth.—25. *Elizabeth*, McAlpin, from Bombay, at Greenock.

Departures.

Sept. 22. *Amanda*, Wyllie, for Cape; from Liverpool.—25. *Emma*, Burchett, for Cape; from Deal.—26. *Lindaays*, Rowe, for Van Diemen's Land; from Liverpool.—27. *Arab*, Ferrier, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—28. *Lord Byron*, Fraser, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—28. *Aquila*, Taylor, for Cape; from Liverpool.—29. *Rambler*, Knight, for Mauritius; from Greenock.—29. *Herculean*, Battersby, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—30. *Edward*, Heavyside, for Penang and Singapore; from Deal.—Oct. 1. *Severn*, Braithwaite, for Madeira, Cape, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—2. *Cabotia*, Smith, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—2. *Dryade*, Heard, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—2. *John Woodhall*, Thompson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—2. *Britannia*, Ferri, for Cape; from Deal.—3. *Morsey*, Sharp, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—4. *Paros*, Miller, for Bombay; from Greenock.—4. *Mary*, Turcan, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—12. *Diadem*, Walker, for Batavia and Singapore; from Greenock.—15. *Norfolk*, Henniker, for N. S. Wales, (with convicts); from Cove of Cork.—16. *Wentead*, Cuff, (U)

for V. D. Land; from Deal.—16. *Sisters*, Duke, for New Zealand, &c.; from Portsmouth.—16. *Fame*, Richardson, for Mauritius; from Deal.—16. *Royal Sovereign*, Thompson, for Mauritius; from Deal.—16. *Asia*, Stead, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—16. *Captain Cook*, Stewart; for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—16. *Wave*, Lister, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—16. *Pyramus*, Wilson, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—17. *A. I.*, Drew, for Cape; from Deal.—17. *Triumph*, Green, for Bombay; from Plymouth.—18. *Elizabeth*, Craigle, for V. D. Land (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—18. *Tamar*, Northwood, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—18. *Neptune*, Cumberlege, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—19. *Sir William Wallace*, Carter, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—19. *Livingston*, Cowley, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—20. *Albion*, Gill, for Batavia, Singapore, and Manilla; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Sir John Rae Reid*, from Bombay: Mrs. Haug and infant; Mrs. Richardson; Mrs. McVeigh; Major Hodges; Lieut. Delway, Queen's Royals; Lieut. Rietl, Bombay army; Lieut. Brady, 6th Foot; Mr. McVeigh, Dr. Dalgarno; two servants.

Per *Catherine*, from Bengal: Mrs. Dore; Miss Dougal; G. Dougal, Esq.; Fred. Stanforth, Esq., civil service; — Hodgkinson, Esq.; Count Malachowke; Lieut. Christie, 3d L. C.; Capt. Burckall and Brev. Capt. Dore, both of H. M. 3d Regt. or Buffs; Capt. Sturt, 10th N. I.; Ens. Elton, 16th N. I.; Lieut. Hotham, Horse Artillery; Lieut. Cook, 56th N. I.; Ens. Burton, 8th N. I.; Mrs. Byrne.

Per *Herrules*, from Bengal: Mr. Bell, from New South Wales.

Per *Robert*, from Bombay: Capt. Clifford.

Per *Claudine*, from Madras: Mrs. Nichols; Mrs. Col. Briggs; Miss C. Briggs; S. Nichols, Esq.; Madras C. S.; Dr. S. Heward, president Medical Board; Capt. Bell, Capt. Thompson, Lieut. Furnell, and Lieut. Dalton, all of H. M. Royal Regt.; Lieut. Kenworthy, Lieut. O'Neill, Lieut. Meadley, Lieut. Dearsley, and Lieut. Coote, all of the Madras N. I.; Lieut. Wall, H. M. 67th Regt.; Mr. Bell, assist. surg.; Lieut. Young, Madras Europ. Regt.; 90 men, 23 women; 49 children.

Per *H. M. S. Calcutta*, from Madras: Major Mac Lane; Capt. and Mrs. Tennison and two children; Capt. Cross; Lieut. Butt; Lieut. Ormsby; Ens. Webster; Lieut. and Adj. Richardson; Mr. Maitland, assist. surg.; 162 men H. M. Royals; 19 soldiers' wives; 28 children of ditto.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *General Palmer*, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Rover; Capt. Wilson; Mr. Wheeler; two Masters Wilson; Master Oran; Mr. Roche; Mr. Griffiths; Mr. Talbot; Mr. Ravenscroft; Miss Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Street; Miss Oram; Miss Morton; Miss Stevens; Mr. and Mrs. Cannon; Capt. and Mrs. Forbes; Mrs. Deasle; Capt. Dunlop; Capt. Fraser; Capt. and Mrs. Vansetti.

Per *Neptune*, for Madras: Mr. Master; Mr. and Mrs. Boddington; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart; Miss Bird; two Miss Bell; two Messrs. Lushington; Mr. Norman; Mr. Cameron; Capt. Fortescue; Lieut. Stackpole; Mr. Smythe; Capt. and Mrs. Duff.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 22. At Hemus-Terrace, King's Road, the lady of Capt. Holmes, Bengal military establishment, of a son.

30. At Boughton-fields, near Worcester, the lady of Sir Edward Ryan, of a son.

Oct. 3. At Dolarrdyn Hall, North Wales, the lady of Capt. Edward Groves, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

7. At Brompton, the lady of Capt. J. T. Lewis, 26th Regt. Bengal N. I., of a son.

Latest. The lady of William Cabell, Esq., of the India Board, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 26. At Liverpool, Mr. N. Smith, of Bengal, to Miss Elizabeth Pattinson, of Liverpool.

30. At St George's, Hanover-Square, the Rev. John Jebb, eldest son of Mr. Justice Jebb, to Frances Emma, youngest daughter of Maj. Gen. Richard Bourke, C. B., Governor of New South Wales.

Oct. 6. At Crawley church, Hants, Charles Norton, Esq., of Mercklenburgh-Square, brother of Gen. Norton, Esq., advocate-general to the East India Company, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of George Lovell, Esq., of Rookley House.

— At Holyrood church, Southampton, Henry Beveridge, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Eliza, eldest daughter of James Beveridge, Esq., Kinrara-Cottage, Sarrey.

— At Isleworth, the Rev. George Thompson, D. A., of Magdalen-Hall, Oxford, and Wisbeck, Cambridgeshire, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Capt. J. L. White, of Richmond, Surrey, and grand-daughter of the late General John White, of Bengal.

20. At Carlisle, Capt. Ramsay, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. Jeffery Cook.

— Samuel Carr, Esq., of the Madras army, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Colonel Paris Bradshaw, of the Bengal service.

22. At St. James's church, Westminster, Henry Reed, Esq., of Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, to Maria Susanna, eldest daughter of Wm. Grubb, Esq., of Bank-buildings.

May 23. At sea, on board the *Catherine*, on the passage from India, in his 47th year, Lieut. Col. William Wilson, 31st Regt. Bengal N. I.

Aug. 21. At sea, on board the *Claudine*, on the passage from India, J. W. Russell, Esq., Madras civil service.

Sept. 4. At Southampton, Oswald Werge, Esq., formerly Lieut. Col. 17th Light Dragoons. He served many years in the East Indies.

Oct. 20. At his house, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lieut. Col. William Rankin, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal.

23. In Montague-square, Philip Crowe, Esq., late of the Bengal Cavalry, in the 53d year of his age.

24. Bassett, only son of Bassett Doveton, Esq., of Bombay, in his 12th year.

Latest. At his house, Upper Wimpole Street, Lieut. Gen. Malcolm Grant, of the East India Service, aged 66.

— On his passage from Swan River to England, off the Cape of Good Hope, Commander Griffiths Colpoys, late of H. M. S. *Cruiser*.

— On his voyage to India, Capt. John Wrentmore, late of Cadogan-place.

— At Serricallino, near Florence, in his 31st year, Lieut. Henry Williams, R. N., youngest son of the late Robt. Williams, Esq., barrister, Fort St. George, Madras.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The basar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 3 drs., and 100 basar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mda. produce 5 to 6 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mda.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, May 5, 1831.

	Ra. A.	Ra. A.		Ra. A.	Ra. A.
Anchors .....Sa. Ra. cwt.	15 0 @	20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. ....Sa. Ra. F. md.	6 0 @	8 4
Bottles .....do.	9 0	11 0	— flat .....do.	6 0	6 4
Coals .....B. md.	0 7	0 8	— English, sq. ....do.	2 10	2 12
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 ..F. md.	37 8	37 12	— flat .....do.	2 10	2 12
— do. ....do.	—	—	Bolt .....do.	2 8	2 10
— Thick sheets .....do.	38 0	—	Sheet .....do.	3 8	4 0
— Old .....do.	33 8	33 12	Nails .....cwt.	8 0	15 0
Bolt .....do.	36 8	—	Hoops .....F. md.	3 4	3 6
Slab .....do.	—	—	Kentledge .....cwt.	1 0	1 4
Nails, assort. ....do.	32 0	—	Lead, Pig .....F. md.	5 14	—
Peru Slab .....Ct. Rs. do.	33 0	—	— Sheet .....do.	6 14	6 0
Russia .....Sa. Ra. do.	—	—	Millinery .....do.	15 D.	20 D.
Copperas .....do.	2 3	2 12	Shot, patent .....bag	2 8	—
Cottons, chintz .....do.	15 A.	25 A.	Spelter .....Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 12	5 13
— Muslins, assort. ....do.	10 D.	30 D.	Stationery .....P. C.	—	5 D.
— Twist, Mule, 20-60 ....mor.	0 6½	0 8	Steel, English .....Ct. Rs. F. md.	8 8	9 0
— ——— 60-120 .....do.	0 5½	0 6½	— Swedish .....do.	13 8	13 12
Cutlery .....P. C.	5 A.	—	Tin Plates .....Sa. Rs. box	16 0	17 0
Glass and Earthenware .....P. C.	40 D.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine.....P. C.	—	5 D.
Hardware .....P. C.	15 D.	—	— coarse .....P. C.	—	20 A.
Hosiery .....30 D.	35 D.	—	Flannel .....do.	5 A.	10 A.

MADRAS, December 1, 1830.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Bottles .....do.	100	16 @	Iron Hoops .....candy	30	30
Copper Sheathing .....candy	325	350 A.	Nails .....do.	30	35
Cakes .....do.	290	300	Lead, Pig .....do.	31	35
— Old .....do.	—	none	— Sheet .....do.	—	Unsaleable.
Nails, assort. ....do.	210	220	Millinery .....do.	10 A.	15 A.
Cottons, Chintz .....P. C.	—	10 A.	Shot, patent .....do.	30	32
— Muslins and Gingham .....P. C.	15 A.	25 A.	Stationery .....P. C.	—	5 D.
Longcloth .....P. C.	—	10 D.	Steel, English .....candy	60	70
Cutlery .....P. C.	20 A.	25 A.	— Swedish .....do.	140	180
Glass and Earthenware .....10 D.	15 D.	—	Tin Plates .....box	23	25
Hardware .....10 A.	15 A.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine.....P. C.	—	10 D.
Hosiery .....do.	24	26	— coarse .....P. C.	—	10 D.
Iron, Swedish, sq. ....candy	42	45	Flannel .....do.	—	—
— English sq. ....do.	24	26			
— Flat and bolt .....do.	24	26			

BOMBAY, May 21, 1831.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Anchors .....cwt.	15	20 @	Iron, Swedish, bar. ....St. candy	30	@
Bottles, pint .....dox.	2	0	— English, do. ....do.	30	0
Coals .....ton	30	—	Hoops .....cwt.	5½	0
Copper Sheathing, 16-24 ....cwt.	62½	—	Nails .....do.	15	20
— 24-32 .....do.	63½	—	Plates .....do.	7	0
— Thick sheets .....do.	62½	—	Rod for bolts .....St. candy	32	0
Slab .....do.	62	—	— do. for nails .....do.	38	0
Nails .....do.	52	—	Lead, Pig .....cwt.	9½	0
Cottons, Chintz .....do.	—	—	— Sheet .....do.	9	0
— Longcloth .....do.	—	—	Millinery .....do.	—	no demand
— Muslins .....do.	—	—	Shot, patent .....cwt.	13	0
— Other goods .....do.	—	—	Spelter .....do.	7½	0
Yarn, No. 40 .....lb	14	—	Stationery .....A.	—	0
Cutlery .....P. C.	—	—	Steel, Swedish .....tub	18	0
Glass and Earthenware .....P. C.	—	—	Tin Plates .....box	18	0
Hardware .....P. C.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine.....no demand	—	ditto
Hosiery—hose only .....20 A.	—	—	— coarse .....do.	—	—
			Flannel .....D.	—	—

CANTON, March 17, 1831.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ....pieces	4½ @	6	Smalts .....pecul	12 @	20
— Longcloths, 40 yds. ....do.	5	5½	Steel, Swedish, in kta. ....cwt.	5	6
— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds. ....do.	2½	3	Woollens, Broad cloth .....yd.	1.60	1.70
— Cambrics, 12 yds. ....do.	1½	2	— Camlets .....pcs.	20	21
— Bandannoes .....do.	2	2½	— Do. Dutch .....do.	30	32
Yarn .....pecul	30	60	— Long Ells Dutch .....do.	7	7½
Iron, Bar .....do.	2½	0	Tin .....pecul	15	16½
— Rod .....do.	3½	4	Tin Plates .....box	11	12
Lead .....do.	4½	5			

SINGAPORE, April 7, 1831.

		Dr.	Dr.			Dr.	Dr.
Anchors	pecul	11	@ 14	Cotton Hkfs. lmt. Battick, dble...	corgo	6	@ 8
Bottles	100	4	—	do. do Pullicat	do.	3	—
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40	— 42	Twist, 16 to 80	pecul	50	— 85
Cottons, Madapolams, 25yd. by 32in. pcs.	2½	— 3½	—	Hardware, assort.	D.	—	—
Imit. Irish	36	do.	2½	— 3½			
Longcloths	18	do.	36	do.	5½	— 6	
do. do.	30 to 40	do.	7	— none	do.	3½	— 3½
do. do.	38-40	do.	7	— 7½	do.	8	— 10
do. do.	44	do.	7	— 9	do.	6	— 7
do. do.	50	do.	9	— 12	do.	3	— 3½
do. do.	55	do.	9	— 12	do.	5	— 5½
do. do.	60	do.	10	— 14	do.	9	— 9½
Prints, 7-8. single colours	do.	3	— 3½	do. English	do.	none	—
do. do.	do.	3½	— 5½	Woolens, Long Ells	pcs.	10	— 11
Cambric, 12 yds. by 40 to 45 in.	1½	— 2½	—	Camblets	do.	32	— 35
Jaconet, 20	44	— 46	do.	Ladies' cloth	yd.	2	— 2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, May 5, 1831.—Plain piece goods, say mulis, jaconets, maddapolams, and long cloth, sell more currently, and at a trifling advance. Printed goods,—as Bengal stripes, single stripes, single coloured plate,—pine and neutral chints, are selling also currently. Cotton twist, rather heavy, but without any alteration in price.—In metals, copper has declined a trifle since our last. Iron remains nearly the same. Stamped pig lead, rising.

Bombay, May 21, 1831.—Since our last, the investments by the *Runnymede* and H.C. ship *Buckinghamshire* have been brought into the market, and sold at prices that will but barely cover prime cost,—although, as we understand, selected with the utmost care. The demand for all descriptions of metals is very limited, as may be readily imagined upon a reference to our quotations, to which we hear sales to some extent have been effected.

Singapore, March 10, 1831.—The *Madeline*, *Edward*, and *Hero*, from England, have arrived

since our last, but have not brought many Piece Goods. Nearly the whole of what they have brought, however, owing to the demand for the Siam market being brisk, have been disposed of at very fair prices.

April 7.—The demand for Piece Goods continues. Woolens and Cotton Twist are also in good demand.

Canton, Feb. 19, 1831.—Since our last, very few transactions have occurred in any branch of commerce, the annual settlement of accounts being, at present, the principal object of care with the Chinese.

March 4, 1831.—The merchants have scarcely returned to their habits of trade, and little or no business has been done since the holidays. White cotton goods and woollens, continue low; as do also, iron, lead, and tin. Sycee silver is scarce at 6½ per cent. premium. No new dollars are to be obtained. Gold is at 25½ to 25½. Money is very scarce with the Chinese.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 11, 1831.

Government Securities.

Buy.] Rs. As.	Rs. As. [Sell.
Prem. 36 8 Remittable	37 8 Prem.
Prem. 0 2 Old Five per cent. Loan ..	Par.
Prem. 8 8 New ditto ditto	7 8 Prem.

Bank Shares—Prem. 6,300 to 6,500.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	6 0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills ..	4 0 do.
Interest on loans on deposit	5 0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s 10½d.
—to sell 1s 10½d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, June 15, 1831.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 336 Sa. Rs.	37 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	35 Prem.

Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350	
Madras Rs. per 336 Sa. Rs.	2 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	Par.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 7 Prem.

Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Jan. 1830.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½

Madras Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. 6 Prem.

Bombay, May 14, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106½ Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 142 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Old 5 per cent.—106 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
New 5 per cent.—112 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	
Pres. 5 per cent.—110 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.	

Singapore, April 7, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills,—206 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.
On ditto, Private Bills, — none.

Canton, March 17, 1831.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 3s. 11d. to 4s. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days, Sa. Rs. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, ditto ditto.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 8 November.—Prompt 10 February 1832.

Company's.—Saltpetre.

Licensed.—Cloves—Nutmegs—Arrow Root—
Camia Bude.—Saltpetre.

For Sale 10 November.—Prompt 10 February.

Licensed.—Gum Animi—Gamboge—Olibanum—
Rhubarb—Nutmeg Soap—Castor Oil.

For Sale 22 November.—Prompt 10 February.

Licensed.—Tortoiseshell—Cornellians—China
Ware—Lacquered Ware—Combs—Rice Paper and
Drawings—Mats—Table Tops—Tins.

For Sale 25 November.—Prompt 10 February.

Company's.—Bengal and Madras Cotton Wool.

For Sale 5 December.—Prompt 9 March.

Tax.—Bohea, 1,600,000 lb.; Congon, Campoi,
Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,000,000 lb.; Twankay,
and Hyson Skin, 1,800,000 lb.; Hyson, 350,000 lb.
—Total, including Private Trade 8,180,000 lb.

For Sale 13 December.—Prompt 9 March.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and
Carpet.CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COM-
PANY'S SHIPS lately arrived.CARGOES of the *Hercules* and *Georgiana*, from
Bengal.Company's.—Piece Goods—Raw Silk—Refined
Saltpetre.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captain.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras.	1831. Greece. Nov. 10 Portsmouth 15	Elphinstone	450	George Joad.	Joseph Short	W. I. Docks	(Thos. Surfen, George Yard, and James Kelham, Newman's Court.
	1832 Jan. 28	Royal William	451	George C. Arbuthnot.	G. C. Arbuthnot.	W. I. Docks	Capt. Arbuthnot, Jerusalem Coffee-house.
	1831 Nov. 4	Orontes	500	J. Burnham Hall	W. F. Baker	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man, Cornhill.
Madras & Bengal	1831 Nov. 15	Ganges	500	John M. Ardlie	John M. Ardlie	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Riches-st.
	20 Expatriate.	Wm. Tindell.	557	William Tindell.	Wm. Buckham	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey.
	1831 Nov. 20	Bengal Merchant	500	John Groves.	John Campbell	E. I. Docks	John Groves, Abchurch-lane.
Bengal.	Dec. 20	Catherine	520	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
	Nov. 20	Starling	450	John Irving	John Sanders	W. I. Docks	Am old and Woollett, Clement's-lane.
	20 Expatriate.	Edgemoor	563	Carl V. Yang	William Moncrieff	W. I. Docks	Wm. Lyall & Co. & G. C. Reinman.
Bombay	Dec. 1	George	500	George Joad	William Loder	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neale, & Co. & J. Kelham.
	20 Expatriate.	Albion	600	Huddart and Co.	George Waugh	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	Nov. 20	Cambrian	780	Basset and Co.	James Blyth	St. Kt. Docks	Basset and Co, Broad-street.
Ceylon	Dec. 1	Protector	510	Thomas B. Rann	Charles S. Evans	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co. & W. Abercrombie
	Nov. 15	Lady Penrhyn	450	John Barry	T. Buttanshaw	E. I. Docks	Thos. Heath, & Tomlin and Man.
	20 Expatriate.	Charles Kerr	550	John Brodie	Stephenson Ellerby	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey.
New South Wales	Nov. 20	Morning Star	300	William Tindell.	George Adler	W. I. Docks	John Lyncey, jun.
	20 Expatriate.	Troughen	290	John Pirie and Co.	James Thomson	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co. & W. Abercrombie.
	20 Expatriate.	Miles	290	John Downes	Thomas Gaskell	St. Kt. Docks	Edward Luckie.
Cape	Nov. 20	Solus	170	George Walker & Co.	Wm. Crickmay	St. Kt. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	20 Expatriate.	Lewis	300	John Brooks	John Brooks	St. Kt. Docks	Edward Luckie, Birch-lane.
	20 Expatriate.	Portland	300	William Ayscough	William Ayscough	St. Kt. Docks	Joseph Lachlan, Abchurch-lane.
Van Diemen's Land.	Nov. 20	Glenora	280	George F. Young	James Berry	St. Kt. Docks	J. Dornett, Young & Co, George-yard.
	20 Expatriate.	Isabella	270	Chalmers & Guthrie	Wm. W. Smith	St. Kt. Docks	Woolthrie, Woolthrie, & Co.
	20 Expatriate.	Arctura	270	Robert Clark	J. S. Boulton	W. I. Docks	W. B. Buchanan.
New South Wales	Nov. 20	Orontes	280	John Pirie and Co.	Thomas Betanman	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	20 Expatriate.	Orontes	280	Thomas Hall and Co.	William Ray	St. Kt. Docks	Cookes & Co.
	20 Expatriate.	Glenora	280	James Hendeman	Andrew Smith	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.
Seven Rivers	Nov. 20	Henry	280	Henry John Bunney	Henry J. Bunney	St. Kt. Docks	Cookes and Long.
	20 Expatriate.	Melway	280	Northwick Wright	Northwick Wright	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie and Co.
	20 Expatriate.	Bombay	300	Joseph Dare	Joseph Dare	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
Elbert Town and Loughborough	Nov. 20	Am	300	Charles Dod and Co.	Walser Pace	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	20 Expatriate.	Ferdan	300	L. Gale and Son	Robert Plunkett	St. Kt. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS, of the Season 1831-32, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, &c.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purveyors.	Consignments:	To be float.	Travels to Great Brit.	To all Ports.	When Sailed.
10 <i>Asia</i>	1398	Thomas Heath	G. K. Bathie	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	1831.	1832.	1832.	—
6 <i>Sir David Scott</i>	1398	Joseph Hare	D. J. Ward	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	13 Dec	2 Jan	29 Jan	—
8 <i>Duchess of Athol</i>	1335	W. E. Ferris	E. M. Daniel	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—	—	—
8 <i>Orwell</i>	1335	E. M. Isaacs	J. Dalrymple	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Helena, Bombay, & China	—	—	—	—
10 <i>Marquis Camden</i>	1398	Thos. Larkins	Thos. Larkins	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	26 Dec	16 Jan	12 Feb	—
8 <i>Thomas Coutts</i>	1334	S. Macfarlane	A. Chrystie	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	—	—	—	—
6 <i>George the Fourth</i>	1339	Company's Ship	T. W. Barrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	—	—	—	—
6 <i>Macquon</i>	1333	John Campbell	Robert Lindsay	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	—	—	—	—
8 <i>Dundra</i>	1335	George Palmer	J. P. Wilson	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	—	—	—	—
6 <i>William Farrie</i>	1314	Joseph Hare	Thomas Blair	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal & China	—	—	—	—
13 <i>Reliance</i>	1415	J. P. Linde	C. S. Tunica	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	1832.	25 Jan	13 Feb	13 Mar
11 <i>Charles Grant</i>	1311	Wm. Moffat	J. R. Macdonald	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	—	—	—	—
4 { <i>Albion</i>	1389	John Innes	John Innes	—	—	—	—	—	—	China	—	—	—	—
7 { <i>Robson</i>	1389	W. Clay, jun.	A. F. Proctor	—	—	—	—	—	—	China	—	—	—	—
5 <i>Canal</i>	1390	Company's Ship	Phillip Bayle	—	—	—	—	—	—	China	—	—	—	—
6 <i>Bury Estuary</i>	1338	S. Macfarlane	John Macfarlane	—	—	—	—	—	—	China	—	—	—	—
4 <i>Edinburgh</i>	1338	H. Black	R. C. Farnham	—	—	—	—	—	—	China	—	—	—	—
9 <i>Earl of Balcarnea</i>	1338	David Clark	David Marshall	—	—	—	—	—	—	China	—	—	—	—
8 <i>London</i>	1417	Company's Ship	B. Broughton	—	—	—	—	—	—	China	—	—	—	—
	1338	Company's Ship	Timothy Smith	—	—	—	—	—	—	China	—	—	—	—

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, October 25, 1831.

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EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.				Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China				S. a. d. S. a. d.					
		£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.			cwt.	4	4	0	@ 4 10 0		
Barilla	cwt.	0	5	0	Nankans	pieces	—	—	—	—	—		
Coffee, Java	2	10	0	—	Rattans	100	0	1	6	—	0	3	6
— Cheribon	2	10	0	—	Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0	13	0	—	0	15	0
— Sumatra and Ceylon	2	9	0	—	— Patna	0	17	0	—	0	19	0	
— Bourbon	3	7	0	—	— Java	0	11	0	—	0	12	0	
— Mocha	3	7	0	—	Safflower	7	6	0	—	11	0	0	
Cotton, Surat	lb	0	0	4	Sago	0	10	0	—	1	0	0	
— Madras	0	0	4	—	— Pearl	0	12	0	—	2	0	0	
— Bengal	0	0	4	—	Saltpetre	1	19	0	—	2	2	0	
— Bourbon	0	0	7	—	Silk, Bengal Skein	lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Drugs & for Dyeing.					— Novi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
— Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	9	10	0	— Ditto White	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
— Anniseeds, Star	3	5	0	—	— China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
— Borax, Refined	3	10	0	—	— Bengal and Privilege	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
— Unrefined, or Tincal	3	0	0	—	— Organsine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
— Camphire	8	15	0	—	Spices, Cinnamon	late	—	—	—	—	—	—	
— Cardamoms, Malabar	0	3	9	—	— Cloves	0	1	3	—	0	2	0	
— Ceylon	0	1	0	—	— Mace	0	4	0	—	0	5	0	
— Cassia Buds	cwt.	3	10	0	— Nutmegs	0	3	2	—	0	3	6	
— Ligna	4	0	0	—	— Ginger	cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	13	0
Castor Oil	lb	0	0	8	— Pepper, Black	0	0	34	—	0	0	34	
— China Root	cwt.	1	5	0	— White	0	0	4	—	0	0	8	
— Cubets	4	5	0	—	Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0
— Dragon's Blood, ord.	8	12	0	—	— Siam and China	0	15	0	—	1	4	0	
— Gum Ammoniac, lump.	6	0	0	—	— Mauritius	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
— Arabic	2	0	0	—	— Manila and Java	0	15	0	—	1	4	0	
— Asafoetida	0	15	0	—	Tea, Bohea	0	1	94	—	0	1	104	
— Benjamin, 2d Sort.	20	0	0	—	— Congou	0	2	14	—	0	3	2	
— Animi	4	0	0	—	— Souchong	0	3	8	—	0	4	4	
— Gambogium	6	0	0	—	— Campol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
— Myrrh	6	0	0	—	— Twankay	0	2	14	—	0	3	1	
— Olibanum	1	12	0	—	— Pekoe	0	2	6	—	0	4	3	
— Kino	10	0	0	—	— Hyson Skin	0	2	24	—	0	3	4	
— Lac Lake	lb	0	0	6	— Hyson	0	3	8	—	0	5	6	
— Dye	0	2	8	—	— Young Hyson	0	3	04	—	0	3	5	
— Shell	cwt.	4	10	0	— Gunpowder	0	3	11	—	0	4	8	
— Stick	1	10	0	—	— Tin, Banca	cwt.	3	3	0	—	3	13	6
— Musk, China	1	10	0	—	— Tortoiseshell	0	18	0	—	2	15	0	
— Nux Vomica	cwt.	0	15	0	— Vermilion	0	3	0	—	—	—	—	
— Oil, Cassia	0	0	8	—	— Wax	cwt.	4	0	0	—	6	0	0
— Cinnamon	0	17	0	—	— Wood, Sanders Red	ton	13	0	—	15	0	0	
— Cocoa-nut	1	10	0	—	— Ebony	4	0	0	—	5	10	0	
— Cloves	0	0	4	—	— Japan	7	0	0	—	12	0	0	
— Mace	0	0	4	—									
— Nutmegs	0	1	9	—									
— Opium	none	—	—	—									
— Rhubarb	0	1	6	—									
— Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	none	—	—									
— Senna	0	0	8	—									
— Turmeric, Java	cwt.	0	16	0									
— Bengal	0	9	0	—									
— China	1	0	0	—									
Galls, lu Sorts	3	15	0	—									
— Blue	3	5	0	—									
Hides, Buffalo	0	0	3	—									
— Ox and Cow	0	0	34	—									
Indigo, Blue and Violet	0	6	0	—									
— Purple and Violet	0	6	0	—									
— Mid. to good Violet	0	4	6	—									
— Violet and Copper	0	4	3	—									
— Copper	0	2	9	—									
— Consuming sorts	0	2	9	—									
— Oude	0	2	6	—									
— Madras, ord. to mid.	0	2	6	—									
— Do. low and bad	0	1	9	—									
— Bimlipatam	0	1	8	—									
— Java	0	3	0	—									
— Trash and bad dust	—	—	—	—									

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.								
Cedar Wood	foot	0	5	0	—	0	7	0
Oil, Fish	ton	27	0	0	—	29	0	0
Whalefin	ton	140	0	0	—	—	—	—
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.								
Best	lb	0	2	0	—	0	5	0
Inferior	0	1	2	—	—	0	2	0
V. D. Land, viz.								
Best	0	1	0	—	—	0	1	94
Inferior	0	0	6	—	—	0	0	9

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.								
Aloes	cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	12	0
Ostrich Feathers, und.	lb	3	0	0	—	7	0	0
Gum Arabic	cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Hides, dry	0	44	0	—	—	0	7	0
Oil, Salted	0	0	6	—	—	0	0	6
Oil, Palm	32	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
Fish	ton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ralsins	cwt.	40	0	0	—	—	—	—
Wax	5	0	0	—	—	5	5	0
Wine, Madeira	pipe	8	0	0	—	18	0	0
— Red	14	0	0	—	—	18	0	0
Wood, Teak	load	7	0	0	—	8	0	0

PRICES OF SHARES, October 27, 1831.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East-India	£. 204	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	March. Sept.
London	£. 204	3 p. cent.	236,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	78	3 p. cent.	1,332,752	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Debitures	—	44 p. cent.	800,000	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	1194	4 p. cent.	800,000	—	—	—
West-India	118	6 p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian	134 dis.	—	10,000	100	29	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class	224	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class	224	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company	6 dis.	—	10,000	100	11	—

Wolfe, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

Sugar.—The market for raw sugars continues tolerably steady: East-India sugars are perhaps a shade lower, except Manilla and Mauritius sugars, which fully support their prices. The stock of West India Sugar is now 58,788 hhds and trs, which is 2,169 more than last year. The stock of Mauritius is 108,534 bags, being 69,478 more than last year. The delivery of West India Sugar last week 2,480 hhds and trs, being 49 more than last year. The delivery of Mauritius 5,780 bags, being 1,736 more than in the corresponding week of 1880.

Silk.—The sale commenced on the 24th, and sold at a decline of 10 per cent.; about 700 bales were refused. The major part as those sold were about 10 per cent. lower than last sale. The Gonabes as E. I. sold briskly at an advance of 1s. per lb., next day the Bengal Silks all sold; of 5,600 bales East-India Company's, about 1,100 are withdrawn. The average depression is 10 per cent., in some instances 10 to 12½. The sale concluded yesterday. Several lots were refused, and the result was a decline of prices.

Tee.—Although the delivery continues good, yet the market is dull. Bohas are at 3s. 8½d., duty paid, in large chests; Congou chests at 3s. 9d. The transactions in Congou and Twankays are but limited, and at a fraction of advance only. Orange Pekoes attract lately some notice.

Wool.—The attention of the persons engaged in this trade, has been drawn within the last two or three days to some large sales of Australian and Tasmanian descriptions of Wool. On the 27th these Wools, of which there were 820 bales, were sold from 1s 1½d. to 1s 3d. per lb. At a former sale, Australian realised from 1s. 0½d. to 3s., and some finer sorts at 2s. 2d. per lb.: Van Diemen's Land Wools fetched from 1s. to 1s. 10d. per lb.

Indigo.—The Company's Sale of Indigo commenced on the 11th, and closed on the 21st.

The quantity declared for sale was 9,154 chests, of which 1,577 were Company's; previous to opening and during the sale 1,368 chests were withdrawn, leaving 7,787 chests, which presented

the following assortment: 417 chests very fine shipping qualities; 790 good to fine ditto; 1,610 middling to good do.; 2,632 good consuming to middling shipping ditto; 1,679 ordinary and low qualities; 216 Madras, mostly ordinary and middling; 116 Bimlipatam, very ordinary and low; 6 Java, middling; total 7,786 chests.

The sale began with the Company's Marks, which were taxed at about 1s. under the market price; the whole sold from 2s. 9d. to 8s. 8d., averaging 4s. Although the biddings were not very brisk, the sale proceeded very evenly, and there has been less fluctuation than is generally the case when large sales have been brought forward; the principal orders were for middling shipping qualities, and the prices of those sorts rather improved as the sale advanced. Upon the whole, ordinary and low qualities brought fully last sale's prices, middling and good middling from par to 3d. discount, and good and fine about 4d. discount. The Home Consumers have bought very sparingly, but Continental orders have taken full three-fourths of the quantity sold. The marks of Oude which were in the sale were so improved and so much like Bengal, that they are classed as such in the above general assortment; the foregoing observations apply therefore equally to them. The proportion of Madras was very small, and mostly of ordinary and middling quality; it sold with spirit at the currency of last sale for middling sorts, and a small advance for the ordinary. The whole quantity bought in by the Proprietors does not exceed 1,200 chests.

The following are the prices:—Fine blue, 5s. 3d. a 6s. 3d.; fine purple, 5s. a 5s. 3d.; fine red violet, 4s. 9d. a 5s.; fine violet, 4s. 6d. a 5s.; good middling ditto, 4s. a 4s. 6d.; good red violet, 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6s.; middling ditto, 4s. a 4s. 3d.; good violet and copper, 3s. 9d. a 4s.; middling and ordinary ditto, 3s. 6d. a 3s. 9d.; low consuming ditto, 3s. a 3s. 6d.; trash, 6d. a 2s. 9d. Madras; fine none; good, 2s. 9d. a 3s. 1d.; middling, 2s. 4d. a 2s. 9d.; ordinary and low, 1s. 9d. a 2s. 3d. Bimlipatam; very low to middling, 1s. 8d. a 2s. 10d. Java; ordinary to middling, 3s. a 3s. 11d.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 September to 25 October 1881.

Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Cl. Red.	3 Pr. Cl. Consols.	3 Pr. Cl. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Cl. 1886.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	—	—	82½ 82½	—	89½ 90	—	—	—	1 dis	10 12p
27	—	—	82½ 82½	—	89½ 89½	—	198	—	—	10 12p
28	—	—	82 82½	—	89½ 89½	—	—	—	1 dis	8 9p
29	—	—	81½ 82	—	89½ 89½	—	—	—	2 dis	8 11p
30	—	—	81½ 81½	—	89½ 89½	—	—	—	1 2 dis	8 11p
Oct.										
1	—	—	81½	—	88½ 89	—	—	—	—	9 11p
3	—	—	80½ 80½	—	88½	—	—	—	—	6 10p
4	—	—	80½ 80½	—	88½ 88½	—	—	—	1 2 dis	7 10p
5	—	—	80½ 81	—	88½ 88½	—	—	—	—	7 10p
6	—	—	80½ 80½	—	88½ 88½	—	—	—	2 dis	8 10p
7	—	—	80½ 81	—	88½ 81½	—	—	—	1 dis	8 10p
8	—	—	80½ 80½	—	87½ 88½	—	196	—	par	6 10p
10	—	—	80½	—	87½ 88	—	—	—	3 2 dis	4 7p
11	189 91 78½ 79½	79½ 80½	85½ 86½	87½ 87½	16½ 16½	—	95½ 96	2 4 dis	4 6p	
12	189 90 79½	80½ 80½	86½ 86½	87½ 87½	16½ 16½	—	96½	2 dis	4 6p	
13	191 79½ 80½	80½ 81½	86½ 87½	88½	16½ 16½	—	96½ 96½	5 1 dis	5 8p	
14	190 1½ 80½ 80½	81½ 81½	87½ 87½	89 89½	16½ 16½	—	—	2 3 dis	7 9p	
15	190 1½ 80½ 80½	81½ 81½	87½ 87½	89½	16½ 16½	—	97½	1 2 dis	8 10p	
17	191½ 80½ 81½	81½ 82½	88½ 88½	89½ 89½	16½ 16½	196½	98	1 2 dis	8 10p	
18	191½ 80½ 81½	81½ 82½	88½ 88½	89½ 90	16½ 16½	196½	98½	1 dis	9 11p	
19	191 2 81½ 81½	82½ 82½	88½ 89½	90 90½	16½ 16½	197	98½ 98½	1 dis	10 11p	
20	191½ 2½ 80½ 81½	81½ 82½	88½ 89½	90 90½	16½ 16½	—	98½ 98½	1 dis	9 11p	
21	191 80½ 80½	81½ 81½	88½ 88½	89½ 90	16½ 16½	—	98½	1 2 dis	8 10p	
22	191 81½ 81½	82½ 82½	88½ 89½	90 90½	16½ 16½	—	—	1 2 dis	7 10p	
24	192½ 81½ 81½	82½ 82½	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	16½ 16½	—	98½ 98½	1 dis	8 10p	
25	191 2 81½ 81½	82½ 82½	88½ 89½	90½ 90½	16½ 16½	197	98½ 98½	2 dis	7 10p	

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLITICS OF THE PUNJAB.

Accounts from the Upper Provinces mention that a deputation from Runjeet Singh, invited by Lord William Bentinck, on the ground of his having something very interesting to both powers to communicate, is now in progress from Lahore to Simlah. It is said to be on a very magnificent scale, and is accompanied by portions of every branch—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—of his well-organized, well-disciplined, and well-equipped army. M. Jacquemont, the French traveller, had arrived at Loodianah about the end of February, and was about to proceed to Lahore, having obtained Runjeet's permission to enter his country, as a mark of the raja's personal regard for the Governor General, who had written to express the deep interest he took in the welfare of M. Jacquemont. Shumshii Deen, son of the raja's mooktiar or prime minister, with a cavalry escort, was to meet M. Jacquemont at Phillore, and to conduct him in safety and comfort to the presence.

We learned some time ago, by letters from Bombay, that the horses and carriage intended as a present from his Majesty William IV. to Runjeet Singh had arrived on the *Abberton*, in December last. Besides the state-carriage, the present consisted of a stallion and five mares, unusually large animals, and they were for sometime paraded every evening at Bombay to the astonishment of the natives. They were at last despatched to the Lahore raja, under the charge of Captain Binns, formerly of the quarter-master-general's department, but now assistant to the resident in Cutch; and letters that have just reached us state that the Scinde chiefs have not allowed him to continue his journey up the Indus to Lahore, and that he has consequently returned with the royal complimentary charge to Booj. These wily chiefs, from the route taken to convey the present to Runjeet Singh, and from the character of the officer selected to deliver it, seem to have suspected something beyond a mere compliment, and they are probably not widely mistaken as to the real nature of the object contemplated in the adoption of such a course and the employment of such an officer. It is well known to the whole *corps diplomatique* at Bombay, that the design exclusively originated in the anxiety of the British government to acquire accurate information of the countries adjacent to the Indus, consequent on the ascertained hostile designs of

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Russia on British India. In fact, Sir John Malcolm, before his departure, is well known to have made no secret of a correspondence on the subject having taken place between the King's government and the English ambassador at St. Petersburg, and it was frequently the interesting topic of speculative discussion at the festive board of Bombay Castle. We do not pretend to be aware of the particular objects for which the Governor General has invited a deputation from Runjeet Singh; but no one accustomed to political speculations can take a view of the relations subsisting between Russia and Great Britain without being aware of those general objects which are necessary to the security of our Indian empire.—*India Gaz.* April 12.

We lately adverted to the relations between this government and that of Runjeet Singh, and stated the fact that Lord William Bentinck had invited a deputation from the Sikh Raja to Simla, on the ground of his having something very interesting to both powers to communicate. We were not then aware of the particular objects for which the deputation had been invited; but we are now enabled to state, on authority on which we can rely, that instructions have been received from home by government to insist on Runjeet Singh's dismissing his European officers. It is, no doubt, for the accomplishment of this object, so interesting to both powers, that the Sikh deputation has been invited to Simla. Runjeet Singh will do all that he can to avoid compliance; but he will be compelled to yield unless during the procrastination, to which he will have recourse, a general war should occur in Europe, placing Great Britain and Russia in a state of hostility with each other, when he would immediately declare in favour of the latter, or at least as soon as he might hope for support. The object of Great Britain, through their Indian government, will of course be to deprive him of his fangs before such an event shall occur; and if he should prove refractory—if the conquests he has achieved and the resources he has accumulated should tempt him to resist the explicit wishes and requests of this government, we shall not be surprised if a struggle should speedily ensue, and the Punjab with its dependent territories be made to form another splendid addition to our already overgrown eastern empire.—*Ibid.* April 16.

A letter, inserted in the paper just quoted, signed "A Soldier," contains some remarks which have excited a good deal of notice at the presidency. The writer says: "Meywar, Joudpore, Jeypore, Bickar (X)

neah, and Etwah, are full of strongly fortified cities, to reduce which would be a service of two or three years. From 1806 to 1816, divisions of the army of Bengal were incessantly employed in reducing strong holds in the very heart of our territories. Look at Kellinger, Adjceghur, and Hattrass, and, in the year 1826, the strongest fortified town in India, Bhurt-pore. In capturing these strong and formidable positions we had no external foe. But in the war now contemplated, it will be a war in countries actually not our own, possessing regular fortified towns, independent of forts and local obstacles and the difficulty of obtaining provisions and water, with numerous ghauts and passes naturally imposing; and last, and most important, peopled by a race of men far more warlike than any we have hitherto had to contend against, subjects of discontented circumscribed chieftains, who by a general combination of interests are strongly affianced to each other. Are we prepared, under the circumstances brought to notice above, to commence hostilities against the most powerful prince in India? I consider Maharaj Runjeet Sing equal, in fact superior, to the great Tippoo. Has he not better resources, in as far as a regular organized army is considered, officered too by Russian, French, and Indo-Britons? Should a war with the Seik chieftain take place, how is the Indian government to take the field? What with the surrounding degraded western states, fettered down as they are by British interference, and our crippled army, I see nothing but monstrous difficulties. Are the eyes of these circumscribed chieftains shut, and blind to what is going on west of the Sutledge? No. The present unsettled state of the Rajewarrah districts proceeds from Runjeet's own agents; and in the event of war these states will be the first to take up arms against us. Runjeet has his news-writers in Calcutta, and is as well acquainted with what is going on and the secret counsels of our government as the government itself. There is another important question. By what means do these news-writers communicate to the court of Lahore? It is through western shroffs residing in the Burra bazar of Calcutta, who have their own independent daks, established exclusively at their own expense and unconnected with government.

"Having said thus much, it may be as well to ask, Who are our political agents now in charge of affairs? Have we an Ochterlony, or a Malcolm? The former of these distinguished men was well known to be one of the greatest political geniuses of his age, a man perfectly well acquainted with the character and dispositions of the natives, and who from his penetrating and intriguing mind was well skilled in the political condition of the countries west of

the Jumnah, and with the still more important affairs west of the Sutledge. Sir John Malcolm was equally versed in the political state of the Mahratta principalities. These were men who were the dread and admiration of all. Who have succeeded them, and whom have we now to depend upon?"

The writer then goes on to vent some severe and most unjust remarks upon the agents and residents at the western courts.

The *John Bull* thus comments upon the foregoing letter:—

"Never was the government in a better situation both as to military and pecuniary resources to repel any inroads into its provinces; and never certainly had it less occasion to hang up an order from home unexecuted, because 'an external foe' hovers on its frontier, even although that foe be 'the great hero of the Punjaub,' with his 50,000 cavalry of every description, 'exclusive of Findarries,' his 'regularly organized infantry,' and his 'superior artillery.' 'A Soldier,' indeed, is imbued with a mighty fear of Runjheet Singh. If India ever falls, says he, it will be 'through the machinations of that great statesman;' and then comes a couple of questions pertinent enough and to the purpose: 'has he (Runjheet) not a right to employ whom he chooses in his own armies? And have we any just right in attempting to prevent it?' We apprehend that by treaty Runjheet has not the right *without our consent*, and that by treaty we have the right of preventing him, otherwise it would be 'preposterous,' as 'A Soldier' says, to enforce the order of the Court of Directors; and most superlatively preposterous in the court to have issued such an order. But 'A Soldier' does not call for its suspension on the grounds which, in the absence of any treaty, so obviously present themselves; but he says, 'let the government dispense with the necessity of enforcing an order, the execution of which will ruin our influence, and ultimately lead to the total annihilation of British supremacy.'

"Some of our readers may marvel that we have given so much attention to the letter of 'A Soldier;' but observing, as we do, so decided an inclination, in a part of the press, to vilify the character and depreciate the resources of the English power in this country, we hold it to be our duty to stand forward in their defence. Such writings, as we have now commented on, find attention and perhaps a place in the native newspapers now so numerous, and so generally circulated, and the *India Gazette* itself has told us, how well acquainted the chiefs of Upper India are with what is done at the Council Board, and written in the journals of Calcutta. It is right that they should know that the craven spirit that would dictate the policy recom-

mended by 'A Soldier' is not the spirit that pervades every Englishman and every newspaper at the presidency."

From the following statement in the *Government Gazette*, of May 23, it appears that all this fuss about Runjeet is "much ado about nothing:"—

Some of our contemporaries have been alluding to strange reports about the Punjab chief. We need scarcely observe that these rumours are quite erroneous. Private accounts from Lodianha, dated the 9th instant, state that a very distinguished mission had arrived there upwards of a month previously from Lahore, which was conducted to the presence of the Governor General at Simla by Captain Wade. The reception of the mission was most flattering, and the members of it had set out again for Lahore, charmed at the distinguished and marked kindness of their reception on the part of the Governor General. A mission, it is said, will proceed to Lahore to return the compliment when the season becomes more favourable. Lest, however, the ruler of the Punjab should misunderstand the cause of the delay, Captain Wade was to proceed immediately with a despatch from his lordship to the maharajah, explaining the same and expressive of the most amicable sentiments.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

We have seen a private letter from Calcutta detailing some remarkable instances of the unpopular light in which Lord William Bentinck has been regarded during his journey into the interior; and the consequent respect, for the purpose of contrast chiefly, shown to Lord Dalhousie. It is said, for example, that Lord William's reception at a dinner given by his own regiment was cold and ceremonious, while that of his colleague's produced demonstrations of an opposite kind, quite unequivocal in their nature. This was considered the more striking, as Lord Dalhousie was not popular, owing to his state of health, which had prevented him since his arrival in India from taking any active part in the military duties of his station. We refer to such statements because we find them in letters from the spot, but they require obviously to be received with some caution. —*London Paper*.

It is said to be the Commander-in-chief's wish to move every corps next year that has been three years stationary, and that the 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry will go to Kurnaul; but it seems doubtful whether government will sanction the relief. Lord Wm. Bentinck visited Landour and Mussoorie, and is said to have been much pleased with both places, but did not approve of the former as an invalid station for privates. His lordship ordered all public buildings to be stopped, and de-

clared that the *dépôt* should be abolished next October. He ordered a road thirty feet broad to be made from Hurdwar to Deyrah. It is said that a regiment of dragoons, probably the 11th, will go to Kurnaul next cold season. Our letters speak also of a steamer having attempted to pass up the Indus, and of its having been ordered by Runjeet Singh to stop. — *India Gaz. April 29*.

CHARGE OF CORRUPTION AGAINST A BRITISH FUNCTIONARY.

We learn that a case of considerable interest has been before the grand jury for some days, and that on Saturday they found a true bill for bribery and corruption against Captain Thomas Dickinson, of the 55th regiment N.I., at present local superintendent of Arracan. The trial of the accused, we suppose, cannot come on during the present criminal sessions, as Captain Dickinson is now in Arracan. In justice to the accused, we refrain from stating any of the particulars that have come to our knowledge. — *Ibid. April 18*.

EUROPEAN CONVICTS.

The following statement affords a sad comment upon the state of morals amongst the lower classes of Europeans at this presidency:—

The ship *Caroline*, Captain Tregatha, which left Calcutta yesterday morning, transports from hence eighteen European convicts, who were embarked on Sunday for New South Wales. This, we believe, is the largest number of felons which has ever before been deported from hence at any one time. Some of the above have remained in gaol here a considerable time for want of a suitable opportunity of sending them to the above destination. The *Caroline* takes on board two more European convicts at Madras. — *India Gaz. April 19*.

OUDE.

Dr. Clarkson, Dr. Stevenson, and Mr. DuBois were introduced to his majesty by the hakeem, and obtained appointments in the service at a monthly salary of 1,000 each. Nabob Nusseerul Dowlah received four months' allowance, and two lacks of rupees were sent to her highness Morian Mokany. In the Raj Mahal palace, his majesty, in company of a few Assameses, was engaged in the *pastime of drinking*, when those Assameses becoming *perfectly senseless by intoxication*, Ahmed Ali Khan received orders to remove them to another place, where, it is said, they have rendered their souls to God. On the 18th the resident was to proceed by dawk to join the Right Hon. the Governor General's camp at Simlah. — *Journ. Jehan Numa, May 18*.

LIEUT. AND MRS. RAMSAY.

Letters from our Delhi correspondents inform us, that Lieut. and Mrs. Ramsay left that station on the 1st instant, under charge of a European commissioned officer for the presidency, in order to their being tried before the Supreme Court; and that Mr. Metcalfe, the magistrate, had bound over Lieutenant Talbot to be here by the 25th of July next, and to prosecute the accused parties, in the heavy recognizance of 5,000 rupees; threatening to send the lieutenant to gaol if he would not render the required security, which feelings of humanity made the latter very naturally unwilling to do.—*John Bull*, May 25.

Lieut. Ramsay had sent in his resignation, which had been accepted, previously to the date of the transaction for which he was about to be tried.

STUDY OF ORIENTAL TONGUES IN EUROPE.

It is not, we fear, without justice that complaints have been made of there being far fewer disinterested students of the oriental languages in England than in France and Germany, although one would imagine that our countrymen have greater incentives to such studies than foreigners. Of late, however, even in England, a spirit would appear to have been excited, which promises better things. The Royal Asiatic Society has been instrumental in raising emulation in the walk of oriental philosophy, learning, and antiquity; and an effective engine, ere long, is about to be set agoing, for the furtherance of the same good work, by the establishment, in the University of Oxford, of a professorship of Sanscrit literature. The 15th March 1832, it will be seen, has been nominated for the election of professor. Colonel Boden, by whose munificent bequest this splendid endowment has been provided, was in the service of the Hon. Company, and possibly some of his contemporaries may yet survive to share that satisfaction which such an interesting monument of public spirit is calculated to inspire amongst those who love to see their country the centre of learning and the arts.—*Gov. Gaz.* May 16.

BENGAL AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of this Society was held on the 13th April, being its thirteenth anniversary, at the Union Chapel, for the purpose of receiving pecuniary aid for the prosecution of missionary labours. Captain Dalby took the chair, and having opened the proceedings, the Rev. J. Hill read a long report of the transactions during the past year. It declared that "enough, and more than enough of success had attended the labours of this Society to warrant a renewed appeal in its

behalf, whilst the efforts, which had hitherto appeared unproductive, were every year making the prospect of success larger and brighter, by the silent, gradual, but certain work of preparation produced in the minds of the people." A number of converts had been made, and occasionally congregations exceeding a thousand in number had evinced signs of anxious attention, and deep-felt interest in the subjects brought to their notice. The schools were also presenting an improved appearance, and they hoped ere long to reap the advantages of which these establishments were laying the foundation.

EXCERPTS FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

The Hindoo College.—The poor Hindoo College is again under the lash of the *Chundrika*, now aided by the *Prubhakar*. The editor of this latter paper has given insertion to a letter on the subject of this college, in which the conduct of its professors and teachers is treated with unmerciful severity.

Upon the general question of the system of education pursued at that college, we have already given our opinion, which we have since seen no reason to alter. The Hindoo College was established with the sole view of imparting a knowledge of the English language and of European science to native youth, and the only question therefore is, whether it has fulfilled the design of its institution. If we find it has, our inquiries cease. Had the children been placed to board with the professors and teachers, their parents might have expected that a strict watch should be kept over their religious and social habits; but such is not the case. At meals, at the periods of morning and evening devotion, at the hour of rest, the children are left with their parents, whose duty it is to watch over their manners and to punish them if they deviate from their wishes. To ask the teachers or the committee to punish a youth, who has deserved well for his attention to study, for any thing done out of college hours, would be highly unreasonable.

If the editors of the *Prubhakar* and *Chundrika* find that many native youths of high respectability are at length tired of the restraints of Hindoo observances and disregard Munoo, they should remember that this is the iron age of the world; that the genius of degeneracy is lord of the ascendant; that according to the Hindoo shastras all these grievances are the effect of destiny, which controls even the gods. How can the committee be blamed for what even the gods themselves cannot prevent?—*Sumachar Durjun*.

Native Wills.—We published an article in the 581st number of the *Chundrika* relative to native wills, and we now revert to the subject, to which we beg the attention

of our readers. With respect to the wills now made by the natives of this country, we may say that as it regards disputes it resembles the planting the seeds of a poisonous tree. This tree grows up and is covered with branches and flowers; and what fruit it bears when the money is decreasing the heirs of the rich know well enough; that is to say, some, in the hope of setting aside the will, institute a suit in court; others struggle to maintain it; both parties contest the matter in court to the utmost of their power, and thus spend all the money. When the purse is exhausted they seek either to depart to Serampore or to the abodes of death, or sending their own house to Vikrumpore, they take the long journey. We would now therefore offer our advice. Why should those who have sons and grandsons to succeed them make any will? for the ancient Rishees and Moonees have left us the best will in the Dayubhagu and other works which they composed. It is by rejecting this exact testament and having resort to one that is uncertain that these disputes arise. If any one be really anxious to make a will let him procure some pundits learned in those shastrus, and obtain legal precepts from them and make his will accordingly. Let him then, to avoid all future disputes, inform the judges of the fact of his having made such a will.

Viewing the temper of the times, it becomes necessary to be particular in making the will. It behoves a rich man to provide in his will, that the individual who inherits his property shall receive it only on condition of performing those religious acts enjoined in the shastrus which are incumbent on the family; but should he act otherwise, should he, despising those works and the gods, and the brahmuns, neglect the shraddu, and the turpun, and the rites due to his ancestors, and to the gods, he shall not inherit the property; but it shall be deposited in the public treasury, and the rulers of the country shall select some heir according to the shastrus and the precepts of the pundits. If this provision be made in wills the sons of the rich will never commit improper actions. Of this there can be no doubt. Our reasons for giving this advice we need not detail, they must be apparent to all.—*Chundrika*.

Colonization.—To the Editor of the *Cowmoodee*.—I do not suppose that you are inattentive to the statements contained in several English papers, by different controversialists on the subject of colonization; but I deeply regret that it does not receive the support of the *Cowmoodee*. Your readers will not be slow to imagine, that you only show yourself ungrateful by stating to the world that the country has derived no benefit from the coming of the English, and their promotion of commerce and other business. Please to consider that

this town of Calcutta was formerly a jungle, although it has now risen to such eminence. Formerly there was not even the mention of education; but now all are aware of the progress of knowledge. By whom has this blessed change been effected? Could it have been if the English had not come? Why is there not a similar increase of wealth and spread of knowledge in the country villages? Would there not be if they were settled in business in them? The situation of Calcutta is not so excellent as to promise much enjoyment of life; and what should induce people to flock to it from all quarters, except that some hope to enlarge their knowledge, or others expect through the English to prosper in worldly business? Wherefore, it is my opinion that by the establishment of the English and their commerce in our country, we shall live with the utmost happiness; we shall certainly prosper in caste (honour), knowledge, and the business of life. I have written enough.—A Villager.

We perfectly agree with the respectable writer of a letter on the subject of colonization in the *John Bull*, of the 6th May; for there can be no advantage to our countrymen in the English coming and settling in our towns, villages, and every where, and engaging in cultivation or mechanical trades. Of this we have formerly furnished abundant evidence; but we shall still make a few observations. In the first place, the English will with their great power commit violence upon the poor and middling classes. The proof of which is, that in this town reports are constantly made of the excesses of white people against the natives before the Governor in Council, the Supreme Court, and the police, even although these great personages are set as lions for strength; but no one hears that any Bengalee or Hindoostanee has beaten a white man. The natives call every fellow with a bat "saheb;" and the villagers dread them as "copper-coloured tigers. No mercy, therefore, will be shewn by ignorant farmers to those who are afraid of them; especially as white men of this class are constantly drunk. The natives of this country of the same class are not capable of the same crimes, for they never drink spirits, and they are naturally quiet. Moreover, one white man, by various kinds of machinery, will accomplish the work of twenty natives; and hence many labourers will be thrown out of work. We shall hereafter mention other objections we have to make.—*Chundrika*.

Effects of Hindu Education.—To the Editor of the *Prubhakar*.—A few days ago, an inhabitant of Calcutta took his son with him to Kalesghat to obtain a *durshun* of the divine Kallee. Having

gone to a shop, and after bathing, prepared his offerings for worship, he approached the goddess, and with all present prostrated himself before her. But his sweet son offered no worship. This fool of a child only saluted her, who is worthy of the humble adoration of Brumha and all the gods, with "good morning, madam!" On hearing this, many put their hands to their ears and fled, and, as his father was about to chastise him, a worthy person prevented him, saying "be calm; it is not proper to exhibit passion in this place." The father of this scoundrel with grief exclaimed, "what crime had I committed that I should have placed you in the Hindoo college, that for your sake my caste, honour, and every thing should be lost! Alas, Sir, for this wicked son I am a separated man, and cannot go to the Dhurma Subha." Many hearing this lamentation asked him—"Sir, we have heard that the Hindoo College is under the direction of many respectable Bengalees inhabitants of Calcutta; how then is there such misconduct amongst the students?" He replied, "Sir, do not inquire into the merits of the great Bengalees: you can see how by donations of their money they are destroying the future welfare of all. How then can I speak of the merits of our Bengalee Baboos?"—A servant of Kallee.

HOG-HUNTING.

The following is enumerated amongst the "miseries of hog-hunting," in the *Oriental Sporting Magazine*:—

"Making your debut in the field, a fine fellow is sent to the shades below, being the first wild hog you have ever seen, you commence examining him from tail to snout, making sundry grif-finish remarks, and asking divers green questions—such as, what are those long yellow-looking curly things sticking out on each side of his mouth? What frightful animals they are! Where do they sleep at night? What do they live upon? These questions are only answered by a titter from the older hands, one of whom dismounts and calls out, 'who's got a knife?' Upon hearing this question your mouth begins to extend itself; your bridle drops from your hand, and you are all anxiety and attention. A large clasp-knife is at length produced, and handed to the man who dismounted. He immediately commences making sundry large incisions, not a great way from the tail of the animal. You say to yourself, what the devil can he be at? and draw closer to the operator, who apparently handles his knife with great dexterity. Here you remain, as it were rivetted to the spot, until your olfactory nerves warn you to retire. This you cannot prevail upon yourself to do, seeing your companions take it so coolly, who, in fact, almost seem to enjoy it. While in this

teasing or pleasing suspense, you every now and then lean over to observe the process that is going on; at length you behold something of a round flabby appearance in the hand of the operator, and before you can ask the question, 'what's that?' find yourself nearly deprived of one of your daylight by the said circular missile. Without waiting to wipe away the glutinous substance from your peeper, you dismount for an explanation; but being told that it is the *dustoor*, and that all new hands are served in the same way, you are with difficulty compelled to join in the laugh, and content yourself with vowing vengeance against the first unlucky griff who may have the misfortune to be of the same party with you on a similar occasion."

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

Meeting at the Town-hall, on the 20th May.—About eighteen gentlemen of the civil service assembled, and Mr. Plowden was voted into the chair. The cause for which this meeting (postponed from a former day on account of insufficient attendance on that occasion) was assembled, was then declared from the chair, and several letters from gentlemen in the interior of the country were read and laid on the table. Most of these, we believe all (though some of them suggested further measures), were in favour of the objects to which it was desired to obtain the concurrence of the Court of Directors, viz.

First. That annuities should commence from the 1st January in each year, instead of on the 1st May.

Second. That annuities should be payable quarterly, instead of not till the end of each year.

Third. That, in the event of the demise of an annuitant in the course of any quarter, the proportion of annuity due up to the date of demise should be claimable by and payable to the estate of the deceased.

These proposals were verbally submitted from the chair to the gentlemen assembled, and they were agreed to without a dissentient voice; when it was desired that they might be reduced to writing. The declared and legitimate cause of the meeting was thus apparently brought to a decision and conclusion.

About this time, however, some additional gentlemen joined the meeting, by whom various fresh subjects were started. One was, that before sending any further proposals relative to this fund for the consideration of the Court of Directors, it was expedient to wait for an answer to a question which had been submitted a long time ago. Another was, that no benefit was likely to arise from the commencement of annuities on the 1st of January instead of on the 1st of May in each year. A third was, that a member of the service duly qualified by length of service as prescribed, ought

to be allowed to pay up his difference, according to age, for the annuity, whenever he pleased, without waiting for any fixed date, and that his annuity should commence from the date of such payment. On the second of these suggestions reference may be made to a letter of the 18th January last, addressed to the civil service by Mr. Siddons, which was published in the *Government Gazette* for the 24th of that month.

The questions already decided were set aside by these new discussions; and, in short, the meeting broke up without having come to any final resolution upon the points for which it was called, so far as we can learn.—*Hurk.*

TREATMENT OF NATIVES.

A letter, signed "A Christian," in the *India Gazette*, contains the following remarks upon the conduct of Europeans towards the natives:—

"I have always contemplated, with feelings of deep and painful regret, the cruel and oppressive conduct of a great many European and even of East-Indian Christians towards the unfortunate aborigines of this ill-fated country. A poor native seldom escapes a thump of a cane, if, in walking the streets of Calcutta, he happens to be a-head of a *topee-walla*; or if the latter happens to be drawn in a one-horse chaise, the former seldom escapes the lash. The coolness with which the poor natives brook these and ten thousand other insults, has often puzzled my philosophy; and how so many men, who are taught the benign doctrines of Christianity from their infancy, could so far forget its holy and blessed precepts as to injure their fellow-men without any cause, is still more puzzling. Even on the festivals of the Hindoos, when large assemblies of them go in procession, I have seen a single drunken European make them run in all directions; but the Mussulmans evince more firmness on such occasions, and they have often taught turbulent Christians their duty towards their neighbour.

"A cruel prejudice exists in the minds of low-bred European and East-Indian Christians against the aborigines: the faults of these unfortunate men are looked upon as crimes. The natives, I know, are often exceedingly cunning in their dealings, and at times provokingly stupid; but Christians, who are aware of their state of ignorance, should judge them less harshly—they ought to 'do unto others what they wish others should do unto them.'"

THE SLAVE CASE AT BOMBAY.

The *India Gazette*, of May 6, has the following reflexions on the result of the late trial at Bombay:—

While it must be most grateful to the feelings of every one of Captain Hawkins's

countrymen in India, that he retired from the bar without any imputation on his character for humanity, we at the same time rejoice that his conviction has fixed a stigma on a traffic which, it is to be feared, has been too long covertly carried on, and that it has given a solemn warning to those who, in opposition to the laws of their country and the claims of humanity, have allowed themselves directly or indirectly to be engaged in conducting it.

In the instructions nothing illegal is enjoined, but they enjoin that which, as the event has shown, could be accomplished only by illegal means, and this, we conclude, constitutes the peculiar circumstances in which Captain Hawkins was placed. The acts of Captain Hawkins were the only acts legally criminal, but in the eye of morality and equity we cannot avoid considering his superiors in office and authority as equally blame-worthy. We should come to this conclusion, even if we could believe it possible that the framers of Captain Hawkins's instructions would recommend the adoption of such a measure to government, with information so imperfect or erroneous, as to leave him ignorant that the only means by which it could be carried into effect were those actually employed. The ground on which this recommendation was offered was the failure of an attempt to engage Gogo lascars for the Company's marine; and the only class of seamen next thought of was "the Seedees, or natives of Africa, from which race most of the Arab ships are manned, particularly the *Imaum of Muscat's*." Now, without adverting at present to the fact, that all or most of the seamen who navigate the Arab ships are slaves, we are at a loss to conceive the policy or expediency which could have induced the authorities at Bombay to resort to the measure of procuring negro boys from the eastern coast of Africa to recruit the crews of the Company's Indian navy, at the present time comprising only an inconsiderable number of small vessels. We have understood that the Bombay merchant ships are considered the best manned of any vessels sailing in India, and their crews are principally the natives of the western side of India. No such difficulties in manning the Company's marine as those of which we have lately heard were experienced during war, and it does not seem a groundless inference that, in times of peace like these, the maritime provinces under the Company's rule could, as hitherto, furnish the comparatively limited number of competent native seamen required. Even if the sources of supply we have pointed out should prove inadequate, it would have been better to obtain boys from the Marine School in England, of whom numbers are disposable, and who might, we learn, be

brought to India at a very inconsiderable expense. Their superiority, in point of qualification, is unquestionable. We ascribe no improper motives to the superintendent of marine, and we are utterly ignorant of the influence by which he was induced to prefer precisely the worst mode he could have adopted of supplying the Company's navy with men; but, as a check to other public officers of the Indian government, in giving orders and instructions to those who are below them which they can neither obey nor disobey without incurring a severe penalty, we think it right to lend our aid in giving expression to the opinion, that the acquittal of Sir Charles Malcolm, before the bar of the public, does not follow as a necessary consequence from the conviction of Captain Hawkins by the verdict of a jury.

There is one branch of this subject to which we are desirous of obtaining the attention of the magistrates of Calcutta and the public. It is notorious that most, if not all, of the Arabian ships which resort to Calcutta annually from the gulfs are manned chiefly with African negroes, reputed to be slaves, the property of the owners of the vessels. We have a strong conviction, founded in more than one instance on personal knowledge, that it is in this way African and other slaves are smuggled into British Indian ports and conveyed through the Company's territories into those of native princes. There is another case connected with this view. The Arab vessels we have mentioned, manned by slaves, are also not unfrequently commanded and navigated by European offi-

cers in the Supreme Court, about the matter referred to in your letter of the 15th instant, received by me this morning, I beg to assure you that I was actuated solely by a principle of public duty, which I owed to myself in the first place, and in the next to the community at large, who are doubtless interested in every case of ill-treatment experienced by passengers at sea; but your unequivocal acknowledgment of error, and your expression of deep regret on that account, now leave it open to me to adopt a different course, and I will, therefore, instruct my counsel to drop the prosecution, though I deem it absolutely imperative on me to publish this correspondence between us, through the same channel of which you availed yourself not long since in addressing the public on this subject.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN W. RICKETTS.

"Capt. J. S. Lindsay,
Ship *Tam O'Shanter*."

TERRIFIC HAIL-STORM.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Jubbulpore, 10th April:

"On Saturday, the 9th instant, we were visited with the most severe hail-storm that has been known here in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The hail-stones were some of them full as large as a guinea-fowl's egg, and came down with such violence that some sheep and goats were killed. All the trees have been deprived of their leaves, and several birds have been beaten from the trees and killed. The storm lasted for more than two hours, and the ground remained covered with hail for a long time. All the gardens are being completely ruined, the peaches, &c. being knocked off the trees."—*John Bull*.

The following is an extract of a letter from Kamptee, giving an account of an extraordinary hail-storm which happened at that place on the 10th April:—

"Just as I was finishing this, the most violent hail-storm I ever saw or heard of commenced; it fortunately did not last long, but the damage done is considerable; we had a number of ducks and geese killed, and the fruit-trees in the garden regularly smashed; the peach crop is completely destroyed. Many of the hail-stones measured from ten to twelve inches in circumference; few or none were smaller than a hen's egg. I hear five people have been killed in this neighbourhood by it."—*Ind. Gaz.*

ORIGIN OF THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

An anonymous writer, in a Calcutta paper, referring to the supposed era of the known commencement of cholera, in Bengal and Bahar, in the month of August 1817, affirms its local but positive existence in the district of Purneah in the

MR. RICKETTS AND CAPT. LINDSAY.

The following correspondence is published in the Calcutta papers, with reference to the occurrence noticed p. 58:—

"Calcutta, April 15th, 1831.

"Sir:—I am happy in availing myself of the opportunity of expressing to you my deep regret for the unfortunate misunderstanding which arose betwixt us, during our passage from England on board of the *Tam O'Shanter*, and which, from that time to the present, has been and still will be, remembered by me with feelings of pain.

"For the unfortunate betrayal of temper on my part towards you I beg to apologise; and I trust that this expression will be acceptable to you, and be received in the same good feeling in which it is offered. With best wishes for the happiness of yourself and family, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "JAMES S. LINDSAY.
"J. W. Ricketts, Esq."

"Calcutta, April 18th, 1831.

"Sir:—In filing a prosecution against

earlier part of 1816. "In that year," he observes, "I was a resident of the said district, near to the Thannah, and also the populous village of Saifungu, close to which was an encampment of *Koorpoojees*, a class of people whose ostensible occupation is bird-catching, but they also employ themselves collecting and selling fuel, and, in the season, renting mangoe-topes and selling the fruit when ripe. For these occupations they are in the habit of encamping under mangoe-topes, &c., for months, and often years pass away on the same spot, though I believe they very seldom have what might be called a settled habitation. These people were attacked with cholera, in April and May 1816, and eight or ten of their numbers died daily; at the expiration of a month or so, finding the pestilence did not abate, the survivors broke up their encampment and scattered themselves over the surrounding villages. In the course of my rides, I fell in with several parties of them, and from their verbal communication had the particulars I have herein detailed confirmed. At that period there was not even a name for cholera (as a pestilence) amongst the natives; next year it was called '*oola*.'—'Upper Bengal, 10th May 1831.'"

THE MAHOMMEDAN CLERGY.

A case occurred at the police office, May 14th, in which Hafiz Zadah, a moollah, complained against Eliza Davidson and Ahmed Khan for an infringement of his rights. The case of any place is always supposed to be entitled to certain perquisites, on the performance of the Musselman rites by a moollah at burials, marriages, and the restoration of caste. It is, however, necessary for the moollah to obtain permission from the casee; and as Ahmed Khan, an uninitiated student of Coiroo Mitter's Musjid, had performed the ceremonies of *Chaleesa* and *Rokhannae* at the spot where Eliza Davidson's mother had expired a month and a half ago, without his having obtained the necessary license, Hafiz, the moollah, complained to the magistrate, at the instigation of the Casee Abdulwaree.

The offence was not proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate, who cautioned Ahmed Khan against repeating the offence.

AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The following paragraph, which is one of the many impudent impositions circulated in this country, is inserted in the *India Gazette* (a free-trade paper), which has the honesty to say "our information is somewhat different!"

"*American Cottons*.—A writer in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* states, that within the last three months some thousands of tons of American merchandise have been imported in American ships from Calcutta, through *Adini Jour*. Vol. 6. No. 24. N.S.

fourths of the bulk of which consists of raw materials for the use of American manufactories, and upon which the ship-owners have a freight of twenty-five or thirty dollars per ton, and the importers twenty to forty per cent. profit; and what is more to be noted and wondered at, a part of these very cargoes has been paid for by American cotton manufactures sold in Calcutta, at a profit of fifteen to twenty-five per cent."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The following letter, addressed to the *India Gazette*, April 30, tends to strengthen the remarks in p. 118:—

"I beg leave to direct your attention to the present state of the native press, which, for obvious reasons, must be unknown to a large majority of the European community. There are, I believe, nine or ten newspapers in the Bengalee language, and from what I have seen and learnt of some of them, I am sure you will agree with me in thinking that an immediate check is absolutely necessary to be put to the streams of the most indecent language and abominable sentiments which they are in the daily habit of pouring forth. I refer you in particular to yesterday's *Probakhur*, which contains passages so excessively shocking, that nothing in the whole vocabulary of impure language can equal them."

EPIDEMIC.

We regret to learn that the epidemic which has existed for some time in Calcutta continues to prevail. Twenty-nine persons out of an establishment of eighty-seven fell sick in the course of Thursday and Friday, and illness exists very extensively, we believe, among children in particular. It begins, we are informed, with sneezing, oppression at the chest, and racking pains in the limbs, with, in some cases, very smart fever. It lasts generally three days, but is often cut short by a mercurial purgative the first day.—*India Gaz. Apr. 30.*

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

A new daily paper, under the name of *The East-Indian*, was commenced at Calcutta on the 1st June; it is conducted by Mr. Derosio, an East-Indian by birth. It professes, notwithstanding its title, not to be exclusively devoted to any particular interest, but that "it will advocate the just rights of all classes of the community."

Another paper, in the East-Indian interest, named the *Hesperus*, has been published for some time past, but we have not seen a number yet.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following opinion of the Supreme Court is expressed by a correspondent of (Y)

the *Reformer*, Hindu paper, April 12th:—"The English government has uniformly professed to extend its defending arms over all classes of men in this country, without the vile and unnatural distinctions of caste and creed. But the Supreme Court of this presidency, like many other institutions, that through mismanagement defeat their own ends, has all along been productive of the evils which it was its express duty to prevent. This failure must owe its origin to a radical error in its constitution. Few have passed through this high tribunal without materially injuring their fortunes and estates. The fees of the barristers, attorneys, and other officers of the court, which both the parties are obliged to pay, have ruined the most opulent members of the native community. It has almost become a passing proverb, that to go to the Supreme Court is to enter into the royal road to ruin. Lawsuits have been carried on for twenty years successively without any final decision, and the parties have continued paying until they quite exhausted their stock. We have known a gentleman who left behind him a considerable amount upon his death, and the court has been considering to this day who are to be entitled to his property. The process of its consideration has already consumed one-half of the sum; and we know not whether the other half will be sufficient to satiate the devouring jaws of the various forms of court transactions. What is more detrimental to the feelings of a philanthropist, than to observe a tribunal intended to administer justice, and thereby promote the peace of a country, producing effects so injurious to the inhabitants? If then the court bring on the same mischief that it is intended to prevent; if then its existence and non-existence be almost indifferently felt; if then its object be defeated by itself, of what use is it to this country? What will India derive from thus enriching a few who are fortunately connected with this judicial institution?"

HINDU MURDERER.

Mr. Sutton, a Baptist missionary of Orissa, gives some particulars of his conversation with a Hindu condemned to suffer for murder:—

"As I was walking through the bazaar, I saw the blacksmith making up an iron cage, intended for a man who had committed murder; who was to be hanged in a day or two, and afterward hung up in this iron frame as an object of terror. On inquiring into the circumstances of the crime, I learnt that his victim was an opium merchant, who was too successful in obtaining purchasers for his goods, for a rival merchant; and that this merchant persuaded the murderer, for 100 rupees, to commit the horrid deed. The guilt of

procuring the death of the deceased could not be brought home to the merchant; but the murderer who committed the crime was fully convicted and sentenced to be hanged; he enticed the man to a distance, under the pretence of having some purchasers for opium, then knocked him on the head with an axe. A few days, however, before his execution was to take place, he effected his escape; but he was traced home, where he had an interview with his wife, and concerted a future meeting in the jungle: *his wife and brother were bribed to betray him*; but, by some means, the snare was broken, and the man again escaped. He then assumed the disguise of a Jogue (religious mendicant) for which he was well qualified; and was making his way toward Upper Hindoostan; but was at length taken. I wrote to the judge, and obtained leave to visit him."

Mr. Sutton, on visiting him, found him repeating the name of "Hurry" (Heri), but evincing no sense of guilt. He endeavoured at that and a subsequent visit to instil into him some contrition, and to lead him to a knowledge of christianity; but in vain. "Neither he, nor the numerous Hindoos about him, had any sense of the moral turpitude of murder, or indeed of any sin. It was evil, inasmuch as it would lead to evil consequences to the perpetrator; but there were none of those feelings which most murderers evince—no horrors of a guilty conscience—no shuddering among the bystanders at the idea of his guilt. There was no commiseration, on his part, for his wife and children; and none, on her part, for him. She might fear from the inconvenience attending widowhood, but no further."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TROUBLES IN MYSORE.

The Madras papers down to the middle of June give no further account of the insurgents in Mysore. A London paper contains the following extract of a letter, dated Trichinopoly, May 27:—"We have war and rumours of war. A sharp skirmishing battle took place at Hydernugger, in the northern part of Mysore, between Colonel Evans and a brigade, opposed to a large body of insurgents, who had taken up that strong position on the hills. Evans's force was repulsed, with considerable loss to the 15th N.I., and the Colonel himself wounded, as well as Lieut. Salter, of the artillery. We have not yet received further particulars, but I think a general feeling of discontent is generating throughout British India, and chiefs of ability and decision

are ^{being} for the natives to imitate
nd, and other European
All the Seringapatam local bat-
talion, which was disbanded some time
ago, have joined the insurgents in Mysore,
and many hundred sepoys, who had been
discharged lately as underpaid, have fol-
lowed the example. The 39th N.I. dis-
charged 100 men, of from eight to twelve
years' service, for no other reason than
being too short."

MEETING OF EAST-INDIANS.

A general meeting of East-Indians was held, by permission of government, on the 16th of May, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most eligible mode of representing to parliament, the disabilities under which they at present labour, when the following resolutions were passed :—

That a petition to parliament be prepared as soon as practicable, to be presented in conjunction with, and for the support of the specific object of, the Calcutta East-Indian petition.

That the petition be forwarded to the East-Indian petition-committee at Calcutta, with a solicitation that it may accompany theirs, and be put into the hands of the same agent employed by them.

That public subscriptions be solicited under this presidency, in support of our undertaking.

ALLEGED TRANSMISSION OF A BARRISTER.

The following statement is given on the very dubious authority of the *Bengal Hurkaru* :—

"We have heard that recently at Madras, the government, in concert with the court, or at least with the assent of the judges, have exercised the power of transmission against a barrister of the court. There are but three practising barristers now at the bar of that presidency, and on a recent occasion, we understand that Mr. Cator, the registrar of the court, was permitted to practise, on the ground of the number being insufficient. As a general rule, nothing can well be more objectionable to the 'initiated' than permitting any officer of court to practise. A rule of the sort would tend to injure the independence of the bar, in the highest degree, would inspire, or tend to inspire, sycophancy towards the bench, and unworthy preference from the other branch of the profession, for reasons which it would be needless to enumerate."

THE SYRIAN CHRISTIANS.

Messrs. Tyerman and Bennet give the following account of the Syrian Christians at Travancore :—

"When at Quilon we were not more than twenty-four hours from Cochin, and

the Syrian churches, which have excited so lively an interest among Christians in England; and being aware that the worthy church missionaries there were desirous of seeing us, and that our having seen those Christians would be highly gratifying to you all, we resolved to pay them a short visit. Dr. Macauley lent us his boat, we proceeded up the Backwater, a series of lakes running parallel with the sea shore northward, and seventy-five miles from Quilon, and arrived next day. The whole Syrian population in Travancore amounts to 13,000 families, perhaps about 70,000 individuals, in about 1,500,000, the whole population of this country. They have fifty-five churches still in their hands; the papists have appropriated several of these to themselves. These churches, in general, resemble the parish churches of our own country, though of course they are of various sizes, and differ much as to the style of architecture. Some of them are respectable buildings, and of a considerable extent. They have neither pews nor benches inside. At the east end there is a kind of altar, with steps, on which a cross is placed, and tapers lighted in time of worship. Their mode of worship strongly resembles that of the Armenian churches, and strikingly approaches, in different ceremonies, those of the church of Rome. Though they have crosses in their churches, there is no crucifix, nor carved image. The service is read in the Syriac language, of which the people know nothing; and but few of the Catenars are acquainted with it. The Catenars are the priests. Here is no preaching, and nothing in the whole service for their edification, but a short extract from one of the Gospels which is read in the Malayalim language, which is the language of these Syrian Christians. Of course they are in a state of the most wretched ignorance. In fact, these churches are but so many hubs of popery, from which, as to doctrinal sentiment, they do not essentially differ. The church missionaries have for their object the introduction of the pure gospel among these benighted Christians. The Rev. Mr. Bailey is engaged in translating and printing the Scriptures in the Malayalim language, and has made considerable progress. The Rev. Mr. Doran is at the head of the college, in which are fifty-one students and stout boys; twenty-eight of these are intended to be Catenars. On examining all the pupils in mathematics, Latin, Greek, English, &c. &c. we found them in a very reputable state of proficiency. The college building is large and commodious, and there is in it a valuable library. The Rev. Mr. Baker is at the head of the school-system. Here is a sort of grammar-school, in which are sixty boys; from these are selected students for the college. We found them also in

an excellent state. Besides this there are fifty-five other schools, containing about 1,000 children of the Syrian Christians, in different parts of the country. Both the college and the schools are conducted on principles which are decidedly evangelical, to which the metropolitan does not object."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

We learn from a correspondent at Ahmednuggur that a desperate attack was lately made upon Colonel Strover, the commandant of artillery at that station.

It appears that a lascar called Ram Sing, in the service of government, conceiving himself from some cause or other to be much aggrieved, determined to revenge himself upon the colonel as the supposed author. For this purpose, having provided himself with a large pistol, he approached the carriage in which the colonel and his lady were returning from their evening drive, and deliberately fired it at them, being at the time so close that considerable injury was sustained from the explosion of the powder; but the charge fortunately, with the exception of one shot which slightly wounded Mrs. Strover, passed over her shoulder, and went through the top of the carriage. The villain, upon discovering that he had not succeeded in his object, made several cuts at the colonel with a large sword, which were luckily warded off by the hood of the carriage. Not deterred, however, by having failed thus far, he continued to run after them until the carriage had passed the mess-room, where the officers happened to be assembled; the alarm being given, they immediately pursued the wretch, and after meeting with very considerable resistance, finally succeeded in securing him.—*Bomb. Cour.* May 24.

Ceylon.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta embarked last Monday afternoon, under the usual salute, on board the ketch *Nelson*, for Jaffnapatnam, where his lordship purposed to hold a confirmation, and thence to proceed to Madras.

The bishop arrived at Colombo on the 17th of February, and on the 22d and 24th held two confirmations in St. Paul's Church in the Petah, one in English and the other in the native languages; the service on the latter occasion was per-

formed in Cinghalese by the Rev. Samuel Lambick.

On the 1st of March his lordship held his visitation of his archdeaconry; a few days after which he proceeded to Kandy, where he administered the rite of confirmation, and on his return from that station held an ordination in St. Paul's, when the Rev. James Payne Horsford was admitted into the order of priest. The sermon both at the visitation and the ordination was preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon.

The bishop afterwards visited Galle and Baddegamme, at both of which places his lordship administered the rite of confirmation.

During his lordship's stay here he preached several times, besides delivering lectures twice a week in St. Paul's, on all of which occasions the church was numerously and respectably attended.

The bishop also attended at different times at St. Paul's Sunday school, established in December 1829, by the Rev. Joseph Bailey; his lordship examined many of the children himself, and appeared to take a lively interest in the prosperity of the school.

His lordship twice visited the church missionary institution at Cotta, and was highly satisfied with all the arrangements, and the progress made by the pupils on the establishment, and the children from the several schools in the neighbourhood.

At the bishop's suggestion, a society has been established at Colombo, called "The Friend in Need Society." An institution under the same designation has existed at Madras for the last sixteen years, and has been productive of much good in that presidency, and there is no reason to doubt that, if encouraged and supported as it is expected it will be, it will prove of equal utility in this place. It is hoped those at outstations will follow the example set them by the inhabitants of Colombo.

Statement of Persons confirmed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

At Colombo.....	22d Feb.	124
Do.	24th do.	151
At Kandy	10th March	44
At Galle	20th do.	39
At Baddegamme, 22d do.....		16

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It is expected there will be a great number of candidates at Jaffnapatnam.—*Ceylon Gaz.* April 9.

The bishop has since quitted Ceylon for Madras, where he arrived on the 31st April.

The *Missionary Register* contains communications from the church missionaries respecting the progress of the

whose conduct, it is said, towards them has been marked by a truly paternal character. At Cotta, the Cotta translation of the prayer-book was used for the first time in any church in Colombo. At Kandy, when the bishop had finished the examination of the children, he remarked that there was enough to encourage, but nothing to elate. The communication from Baddegamme states that the bishop "is very generally greatly esteemed; but we cannot help entertaining fears that the Indian church will not long be blessed with his presence and labours, as he appears to be in a very delicate state of health."

DESTRUCTION OF THE MISSION HOUSE AT MANIPAY.

Mr. Roberts, of the Wesleyan mission at Jaffna, reports the destruction of the American mission premises at Manipay:

"On the 30th March a fire broke out, at noon, in a small hovel, from which a few sparks were blown on an adjoining bungalow, whence a flame arose which spread forth with amazing rapidity over the whole of the buildings. The church, dwelling-house, and two large bungalows, being covered with palmyra leaves, no efforts could prevent the progress of the flames; thus in one short hour, the clothes, library (consisting of about 500 vols.), the furniture and stores of the family, were reduced to ashes. The dreadful heat from the 'tempest-drooping fire,' the cries of the children, the shrieks and exclamations of the natives, gave a fearful interest to the horror of the scene. A lady, who was on a visit, fled in the direction of the wind and flame, from an idea that the gate lay in that quarter, but being timely convinced of her error, she began to return, and was assisted to a place of safety.

"The loss is estimated at Rds. 10,000; and such is the expense of the extensive school establishment, and so limited are the funds of the mission, that unless some aid can be obtained in India, this interesting station must for a time be almost abandoned.

"In a place like India, where so many Europeans live in houses thatched with leaves, fire-hooks ought always to be kept in readiness, and every building, where fires must necessarily be made, ought to be so situated as that the winds of neither monsoon could convey any sparks to the adjacent buildings."—*Ceylon Gaz.*

Ultra-Gangetic India.

MISSIONARY PROCEEDINGS.

Burman Empire.—The voice of a Christian minister, has probably for the first time, been heard in Prome, a large

town, about 120 miles from Rangoon. Dr. Judson (of the American Baptist Mission) proceeding thither from Moumein, and resided somewhat more than three months of last year, from June to September: he thus speaks of the effect of his labours:—

"At one period, the whole town seemed to be roused to listen to the news of an eternal God, the mission of his Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, and the way of salvation through his atonement: a considerable proportion of the hearers became favourably disposed. At length, the enemy assumed a threatening aspect: the poor people became frightened; many sent back the tracts which they had received; and there was a general falling-off at the *zayats*. I was summoned to undergo a long examination at the court-house; not, however, on the subject of religion, but concerning all my past life, since I have been in Burmah. The result was forwarded to Ava. The magistrates still preserve a perfect neutrality, in consequence of the absence of the governor. At Ava, I have been regarded as a suspicious character, ever since I deserted them at the close of the war, and went over to the British."

He subsequently adds:—"I have just received intelligence, that about the 1st of September, the King issued an order that I should be removed from Prome, 'being exceedingly annoyed that I was there, in the interior of the country, distributing papers, and abusing the Burmese religion.' The Woongyees, being unwilling to proceed to extremities, made application to Major Burney, the British resident at Ava, who assured them that he had no control over me; that I was in no way connected with the British Government, but employed exclusively in the duties of my profession; and he begged them not to proceed to adopt a measure which would be condemned, as intolerant, by good men of all countries. They said, however, that his Majesty's order was peremptory; and that it was necessary for me to confine my labours within the limits of Rangoon."

Tavoy.—In June of last year, the Rev. G. D. Boardman (another American Baptist), writes:—

"Besides several thousand foreigners, there are, in this city, more than six thousand Burmans and Tavoyes; in the surrounding villages, about twenty thousand more; and, in the jungle, about three thousand Karens; making the whole population of the province of Tavoy more than thirty thousand souls. This is literally a population of *atheists*, who believe, not only that there is not, but that there cannot be, any eternal God, or any Supreme Being to govern the world or call its inhabitants to an account! In

the city alone, there are arrayed against us about fifty monasteries, with two hundred men in the sacerdotal garb, all of whom, when employed at all, are engaged in teaching atheism and metempsychosis: similar monasteries are scattered here and there, throughout the whole province. Village-preaching is most obviously required; and, out of the time that could be spared from the business of the family, the zayat, the church, and the schools, I have visited, within the last two months, between twenty and thirty of the villages, and preached Christ crucified to both priest and people. In a few instances, I have been received and treated but coolly, in most, respectfully, and in some, gladly. Christian books have also been widely circulated: and, in more instances than one, I have heard of their having been read with interest and hopeful advantage. Many persons have acknowledged their doubts of the truth of Buddhism; and some have even boldly avowed their preference of the Gospel.

"The Karens have justly occupied a considerable part of our attention. They seem to be, in general, a people prepared for the Lord. Large numbers of them have visited us, and spent several successive days at our house; not unfrequently, ten, fifteen, or twenty being present at once, though their settlements are thirty, fifty, or even seventy miles distant. Repeated applications have been made for me to visit them. Urgent applications have recently been made by Karens from the frontier of Siam, for some one to come across the mountains and preach the gospel to them; and Ko Thab-byoo (a native Christian) has been accordingly sent."

In an address delivered at the Anniversary of the American Tract Society, the Rev. Elon Galusha stated some remarkable facts relative to this people:—

"The Karens are a numerous race, inhabiting the mountains and valleys of Burmah, Pegu, Arracan, and Siam. They live in the most simple style, and are without religion, without temples, and without gods. They have been expecting a religion to be given them. No sooner had they heard of the arrival of our missionary at Tavoy, than they sent a deputation to inquire of him about the True God, and a much revered book, whose unknown pages they had for twelve years kept in sacred deposit, and to which they had been taught to pay divine adoration. According to the missionary's advice, a company of Karens, after three days' journey, reached the mission-house. The two most interesting persons among them were, a chief of much native talent, and a soldier, who had received the venerated book from a Mussulman Joger. The chief panted for knowledge; and, while the bright fire of his rude intellect flashed through the

darkness which enveloped his untutored soul, he exclaimed, 'Give us books! give us books in our own language! then all the Karens will learn to read. We want to know the true God. We have been lying in total darkness. The Karen's mind is like his native jungle.' The old sorcerer stood up before the missionary, while at his feet was a pitched basket of reeds containing the sacred deposit, wrapped in many successive folds of muslin. 'Shew me the book,' said the missionary: 'I will tell you whether it be good or bad.' All was silent as death, while the venerable old man uncovered the precious volume, and presented it with the most profound solemnity—it was an *old English Prayer-Book*! 'It is a good book,' said the missionary: 'it teaches that there is a God in heaven, whom alone we should worship. You have been ignorantly worshipping the book: I will teach you to worship the God whom the book reveals.' The eye of every Karen beamed with joy. They tarried two days, listening to religious instructions, with the deepest interest."

Arracan.—The periodical accounts of Serampore missions supply us with the following illustrations of the influence of Christianity on some natives of Arracan:—

"To understand the power of divine Grace, as seen in Arracanese, it is necessary to remember what has been said of this people in their natural state. A genuine Arracan Mugh differs not more from his feeble neighbours of Bengal, in form, nature, and physical strength, than in general habits, particularly with regard to diet. Far from any delicacy as to eating flesh meat, although he stands on some ceremony about taking the life of an animal, yet, when once killed, nothing comes amiss to him: these, and vegetable productions rejected by most other nations, supply him as a meal. Yet in the midst of this people has the gospel triumphed; and changed the habits and temper of men, who had otherwise died in a state but little higher than the animal creation. Nay, individuals among them have been found well qualified for spreading the knowledge of Christ among their poor countrymen."—*Missionary Register*.

Borneo.

Among the papers of Mr. Dalton, published in the *Singapore Chronicle*, is one on "Bagotts," or Fergottan, one of the states of Borneo.

"It is but little known to the European world," he says, "that at this moment many natives of Europe, women and men, are doing the work of slaves in the interior of Borneo;—unfortunate beings who have been taken by pirates at sea, or suffered ship-

wreck on the coast; and many are in the power of the most contemptible chief, probably, in the whole island, the rajah of Bagotta. Five hundred speos with three gun-boats could take his country with ease, and yet he is allowed to keep Europeans in his possession as slaves; the friends and relations of whom no doubt conclude them to be long dead. I am willing to believe the fact is not known, as so very few Europeans have ever visited these countries: there, however, does not exist a doubt on the subject; or that the captives are living (if living at all) within 100 miles from the coast. That such was the case was communicated to me, and I in consequence determined to make all possible inquiries; the result is that there are now in the rajah's house two English women, and several men of the same nation, besides others, Dutch and native Portuguese, with many Chinese.

"This information I received from three several chiefs who did not appear to be acquainted with each other. There were in the bazaar four bibles; pieces of broad cloth with some buttons attached were seen on the persons of many of the people; they had formerly jackets and waistcoats; pieces of shirts might likewise be seen tagged to other parts of their dress; broken pieces of instruments, such as quadrants, spy-glasses, binnacles, &c. were to be purchased in the bazaar, with pieces of old ship-sails, bolts, hoops, and a variety of gunners' and carpenters' stores; there were likewise seen two pelisses, one the colour of lilac, and the other dark grey; they were of modern cut, and fashionably made, and had evidently belonged to some lady of respectability. On inquiring how these articles came into their possession, I was told by some they were from a wreck on which was found no living being; others said the people to whom they belonged died at Bagotta, whilst others did not scruple to say they were taken from Europeans who had been brought into the country, and sold as slaves, and that the rajah was the principal purchaser; that most or all the goods in the bazaar belonged to him at the time, and were exposed for sale on his account, and that the remainder was in the rajah's house. One mandoor (or head-man) shewed me some women's stockings, some of which were marked by the letters S. W.; two chemises, one much torn; two flannel petticoats, one almost new; a miniature frame, the picture said to be in the rajah's house, with much wearing apparel of both sexes. These were secreted by order of the rajah, when he received the news of two Europeans having arrived.

"This rajah has a brother named Raga, who has committed more piracies and murders about this coast within the last twenty years than any other chief; he lives at Kylie near Mandhaar, the western part of

Macassar, and scours these seas every year with three or four prows, and generally takes all prizes into Bagotta, where he shares with his brother the rajah; however, he is well known at other parts of Borneo, particularly Coti, where in 1819, he murdered Captain Gravessome and most of his crew. The vessel and part of the crew are now at Tongarron, in Coti.

"Last year (1827) Raga was upon the coast; no doubt he will, with his prows, be again at Bagotta this year, about the month of September or October. This place is apparently made by nature favourable for piracy; there are upwards of twelve rivers leading up to where the people live, and inside the mouths of these rivers are multitudes of small islands, beyond conception favourable to the natives, who can either fight or get away at pleasure, whilst Europeans would be totally lost in the labyrinth of the mazes. In my opinion it would be a hundred to one if seamen could, without assistance from the people, find an outlet into the sea, having once firmly got into the net. The people of the place say, not even the people of other parts of the coast can find their way through without a pilot. The only plan to pursue is to land about 200 men at the entrance of a small river, under a mountain which I have called from its shape 'the saddle;' this small river runs up past the bazaar, to the rajah's house, and commands the main points of the country. Here a battery might be built mounting long guns, where in a short time, they would be in possession of a very rich country. Two hundred men, if Europeans, would be quite sufficient, and after burning down the jungle, they would have an open country before them, so they need be under little apprehension, whilst two or three gun-boats might scour the main branches of the river. The pirates about the islands and other parts, finding themselves cut off from the main points of land, would soon leave the place."

With reference to this statement, the *Chronicle* of February 24th, says: "When the said rajah of Bagotta arrived at Singapore some months since, Mr. Dalton was called upon to corroborate his statements, and although then in a dying state, he was desirous of confronting Rajah Agi Bots, which however he was not required to do. He made an affidavit as to the truth of the statements; but it appears the simple denial or word of a crafty Bugis was esteemed by our rulers to be of much more weight than the oath of an English gentleman, who had (especially in such a state) no earthly motive in imposing upon the credulity and feelings of the public, by swearing to any false statements of what he himself witnessed and suffered in a barbarous country. It is remarkable that at that very time, one or two Bugis, on interrogation, corroborated several facts related by

Mr. Dalton. Their accounts were also disregarded, and the rajah, after one or two questions being put to him, was allowed to depart in peace, and there is every reason to suppose that, through fear of a further investigation, he has already ordered the destruction of every European within his power, and of every vestige of their ever having been in the country."

Persia.

We published in last Saturday's paper (see p. 69) an extract of a letter from Persia, giving an interesting account of the state of parties in the country; since that, we have heard that Abbas Meerza has actually marched a large force to the province of Yezd, for the purpose of securing his present ascendancy over his brother at Futteh Ali Shah's death. It is also reported that a considerable number of Russians had joined his forces, but we have been unable to learn whether they were organized troops or not; however, should this information prove true, it may eventually, we fear, be the means of placing our political relations with that country in an embarrassing situation.

We have also heard that affairs in Arabia are taking an interesting turn.

The Wahabees under Turkey bin Saood, the son of the celebrated chief of that tribe, who was seized by Ibrahim, and afterwards beheaded at Constantinople, have again recovered a large share of the power which they once possessed. The whole of that tract of country which extends from Grain near Bussorah to Ras el Khyma, has been conquered by them. All the Arab tribes acknowledge the supremacy of the present chief, and it is expected that he will immediately carry his arms to the south, and drive the Turks entirely out of that part of Arabia.—*Bombay Courier*, April 19.

A few days ago we learned from the Bombay papers, that serious disturbances were likely to take place in Persia; and we are now enabled to add, on the authority of private letters, that information has reached that presidency of the Prince Abbas Meerza having marched to suppress them at the head of an army of 50,000 men, supported by an auxiliary Russian force of 15,000 men. The influence which Russia has acquired, and is now apparently exerting with a high hand, in Persia, ought to be, if it has not already become, a subject of deep consideration with British and British-Indian statesmen. In Persia, as well as in Turkey, Russia has obtained a preponderating influence, which, when war does come, as come it must, she will be able to employ with great effect against us both in Europe and

Asia. The appointment of Major J. Stewart, late resident at Hyderabad, to be envoy to the court of Persia, is, we learn, considered particularly fortunate, as a better selection for this situation at this important time could not have been made.—*Ind. Gaz.* May 17.

Major Stewart was not expected to proceed to Persia till October or November.

S. E. Coast of Africa.

By the arrival of the H. C. brig-of-war *Nautilus*, late resident at Barbora, we learn that the cholera had been making the most fearful ravages among the natives of that place. Those that had not fallen victims to it, had abandoned their homes and fled in all directions, in consequence of which, whole districts have been entirely depopulated. So precipitate appears to have been the flight of the inhabitants, that some persons belonging to the *Nautilus*, discovered, in going through a once populous village, that the only remaining inhabitant was a girl about five years old. The little creature was taken on board ship apparently in the last stage of starvation, and appears to have been forgotten or neglected during the haste of the flight. We are sorry to add that the *Nautilus* has suffered severely, having lost fifteen of her crew by the same dreadful malady.—*Bomb. Cour.* May 24.

Mauritius.

Private letters from the Mauritius of the 24th February represent commercial affairs as being in a truly wretched condition, the mercantile community experiencing the greatest difficulty in meeting their engagements. The notaries were the only individuals who were thriving, having ample employment in protesting and arranging for the renewal of Bills of Exchange. Rice from India was selling at auction in lots of five bags at piastres 2-50.—*Cul. John Bull.*

China.

ATTACK ON THE FACTORY AT CANTON.

The *Canton Register Extraordinary*, May 26, contains the following particulars of an extraordinary act of violence committed by the acting local government of Canton upon the British factory:—

Public Notice.—From the disposition which has been recently shown in various acts of the Canton Government, the President and Select Committee are under apprehension, that British commerce with China cannot be conducted with credit or

security, while it remains exposed to them.

They do, therefore, as Representatives of the British Nation in China, give this public notice, that, should the evils complained of remain unremedied, all commercial intercourse between the two countries will be suspended on the 1st of August next.

By order of the Select Committee,
H. H. LINDSAY, Sec.

British Factory, Macao,

May, 19, 1831.

Notice.—Several recent acts of the Chinese Government have compelled the President and Select Committee to intimate to the authorities in Canton, that while exposed to them, it is impossible that commercial intercourse should continue, and to acquaint the British community that unless the evils complained of were removed, or security against their recurrence obtained, such intercourse would of necessity be suspended on the 1st of August next.

The acts of the Chinese Government which the Select Committee have adopted as the grounds of this proceeding are the following:—

The seizure, close imprisonment, and subsequent death of a Hong merchant, his alleged crime being his "traitorous connexion" with the English. No association ever did take place with this merchant, except of an extensive commercial nature, and in his mercantile dealings he proved himself an intelligent and most industrious man.

The recent attack made upon the British factory in Canton by their Excellencies the Foo-yuen and Hoppo (in the absence of the Governor, the principal officers of the Canton government), accompanied by a numerous body of armed attendants, without any previous intimation of their intentions; the forcible entry of the public hall of the factory; the abandonment of the factory by all Chinese servants, who fled under the greatest alarm; the tearing down of the covering from the King of England's picture, which was otherwise treated with indignity; the threatening the senior Hong merchant with imprisonment and death, and the compelling him and others who were present, to remain for upwards of an hour upon their knees, on account of their connexion with the English; the seizure of the senior linguist, who was thrown into chains in the Company's hall, and orders given for his execution, which was only suspended on the repeated intercession of the Hoppo and Hong merchants, when he was committed to prison; the breaking down of the gates of the factory leading to the river, and destruction of the quay, built by the express sanction of the Governor of Canton; the demolition of the walls, the uprooting of trees, and general devastation of the property.

Asiat. Jour. N 2. Vol. 6. No. 24.

The death of the Hong merchant above stated, and the occurrences briefly mentioned, have taken place since the commercial business of the season was concluded in perfect tranquillity, and while the President and Select Committee were residing at Macao, resolute in their determination to leave no means in their power untried to preserve a pacific intercourse with this country. Two members of the Select Committee proceeded to Canton to seek redress from these acts of the Government. Their remonstrance has been unattended to, and the demolition of the Company's property is going forward, the natives employed continuing at work during the night. Further intimation has been given to the Select Committee that these were only the commencement of a course of proceedings of a similar character; and a proclamation has been received by them, issued in the name of the principal officers of the Canton Government, interdicting the employment of native servants, and the presentation of petitions at the city gates; precluding all communication with Canton by means of foreign boats, and ordering bodies of Chinese soldiers to act as a guard on the ships at anchor at Whampoa. The proclamation is accompanied by a threat, that should foreigners decline submitting to the commands of the Government, "they will be expelled from the country, and for ever prohibited from coming to Canton for the purposes of commerce."

The Select Committee abstain from advertent to minor grievances; the foregoing they regret to think are more than sufficient to justify them in the course which they are compelled to pursue. They will deem it their duty immediately to communicate the state of affairs in this country to the Supreme Government of India. They refrain from attempting to characterize the acts which they complain of. Under the influence of the most pacific disposition, their present decision is the result of calm and deliberate consideration. They feel confident in the support of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, who, guided by mature judgment, will discern that the credit and security of their commerce cannot, under such circumstances, be maintained; and should an appeal be made to his Majesty's Government, they are equally confident that British national character and commercial interests in China, will be too plainly seen to be inseparably associated to admit of the possibility of their being with safety disunited.

Published by order of the President and Select Committee,

R. HUDLESTON, Sec.

British Factory, Macao,

May 20, 1831.

We regret to announce the interruption of the good understanding subsisting between
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tween the Canton government and the British factory, owing to a course of outrageous conduct on the part of the individual who is, temporarily, at the head of it, during the absence of Governor Le, in suppressing the insurrection of the Hainan mountaineers.

So serious is the rupture considered, that the Select Committee has issued a public notice, that unless the evils complained of be redressed, or security given against their recurrence, all commercial intercourse between Great Britain and China will be suspended from the 1st day of August next. A circular has been published for general information, explaining the motives of imperious necessity which have dictated this resolution; of both these documents copies are prefixed.

The grounds of difference have probably a deeper source than may be generally apparent; and, we believe, we but echo the sentiments of many around us, in expressing the opinion that the Chinese would not have ventured on such violent proceedings, were it not from a conviction that the removal of the former Committee, by the Court of Directors, would deter their successors from offering opposition to insult and encroachment. Most fortunately for British interests, the firm bearing of the new Committee kept the Chinese in check for a time; and it was hoped that it had proved completely successful in averting the evil consequences from which, in the first instance, none were sanguine enough to anticipate that we could escape. But the recoil has at length come, however carefully guarded against, as it certainly has been by those in charge of the Company's affairs.

The case of the unfortunate Woo-Yay, managing partner of How-quas's Hong, is the first topic adverted to in the Committee's circular. This innocent man has fallen a victim to the envy of his fellow merchants, and the malice of the governor, who gained their object by falsely alleging that he held a traitorous intercourse with the English, the proof of which consisted in his having procured for one of them a sedan chair. He was imprisoned (as related in our former number) in November last, was tried for his life, threatened with torture, and sentenced to banishment to Ele, but died on the first of this month, from the rigours of a winter's imprisonment, and mental anxiety, operating on a feeble frame. While the proceedings against him were still pending—while a hope existed of his engaging the governor's venality in his favour, or that a sense of justice would arrest the iniquitous prosecution—it is obvious that any interference or remonstrance on the subject would only have had the effect of increasing the chances against his life, and would be assumed by his enemies as additional

evidence of guilt. Now that persecution has done its worst, while his fate is held out as a warning to other merchants against dealing with the English, the same motives for silence, from an apprehension of possible injury to him, no longer exist. And it can require but little consideration to come to the conclusion, that an acquiescence in the impression which such proceedings must produce on the minds of the Chinese, must be alike injurious to national character and individual interests.

The forcible entry of the Company's factory, which was the immediate occasion of bringing to light the evil passions that had been brooding, took place, very unexpectedly, on the 12th instant, about seven o'clock in the morning. It is said, that even the Hoppo had no previous knowledge of what was intended, when the Foo-yuen called at his residence, with 200 or 300 attendants, to request that he would accompany him to the factory. On entering the Public Hall, the Foo-yuen directed that the portraits, with which it was decorated, should be uncovered, and when that of King George IV. was pointed out to him, he deliberately ordered the back of his chair to be turned to it, and seated himself in a manner plainly indicating contempt. This manœuvre, however unimportant in itself, is far from immaterial, with reference to its obvious motive, more particularly when it is considered that no Chinese, without performing nine prostrations (in lieu of which our ambassador was required to perform nine obeisances) can approach even the curtain before the portrait of his own sovereign.

To those unacquainted with the locale, it may be here necessary to explain, that after the fire in 1822, the rubbish removed from the ruins, was made use of by the Chinese to advance the bank of the river, immediately above the Company's factory, over a mud flat, partly dry at low water. This of course occasioned an increased deposit of mud in front of the factory, which so obstructed the approach of boats to the bank, that it became necessary to push out the quay about forty yards over the flat. And the enclosing walls, from the factory to the river (previously existing), were extended over the ground thus saved, with the express sanction of the authorities. Two years ago, a part of the space was neatly laid out as a shrubbery.

The destruction of this was, it seems, the object of the Foo-yuen's incursion. How-quas, the head Hong merchant, with the head linguist A-tom, soon made their appearance at the factory, and afterwards some more of the Hong merchants. A scene of boisterous anger ensued, in which even the Hoppo came in for a share of the Foo-yuen's vituperation for his supineness in tolerating English encroachment. "Do

you do nothing but eat and sleep," he observed, "that you suffer these things to go on under your eyes? This was under your care, and you should have prevented it." He then gave orders that the bank of the river should be cut away, and the walls taken down, to reduce the enclosure to the same dimensions as before the fire. The linguist replied, that he would communicate these orders to the chief of the factory, and see them carried into effect. The idea of a reference to the chief increased his Excellency's ire beyond all bounds. Fetters were sent for to an adjoining Mandarin house, in which the linguist was bound. He was threatened with instant decapitation; and then ensued what is already related in the Committee's Circular. In the course of his railing, he is reported to have said, "What does Baynes mean by remaining in China? Why does he not go home? I can see that he fears losing his head if he goes to England!" Two foreigners were looking on during a part of the time. Mr. C. Markwick, of the British Hotel, happened to be passing as the Foo-yuen was leaving the factory, and was assailed by his Excellency's reproaches on learning that he was a British subject. "How dare you be so troublesome?" said he, pointing to the obnoxious enclosure, with angry gestures and a fierce expression of countenance. "Do we not protect you in your commerce, and have we not executed the murderers of the Frenchmen* (alluding to the *Navigateur's* crew), "and how is it that you are so ungrateful? If you do not behave better, I will write to the Emperor to send you all away, and prevent your trading with China."

The work of destruction commenced next day, and is, we believe, now completed, by the exertions of about 500 Chinese labourers, working day and night, when not prevented by the rise of the tide.

The excavated rubbish has been conveyed in boats to about 50 yards off, and (strange to say) there thrown into the middle of the river, as if to show, that, far from wishing to clear the bed of the river, insult alone was the object in view.

On the 21st instant, the Secretary to the Select Committee arrived in Canton, with remonstrances to the leading officers of the Government, which were formally delivered to the Hong merchants in full meeting. He, at the same time, gave up possession of the Company's premises, by handing over the keys in a sealed cover addressed to the Foo-yuen. But the Hong merchants are afraid to present either the one or the other; his Excellency having declared that he will listen to no-

* It is not quite certain whether this was his meaning. Mr. Markwick first supposed him to say, "Have we not protected you in your wars with the French?"

thing that may be said to him on the subject.

It is difficult to account for this violence of conduct, which is considered, by the Chinese themselves, as outrageous and improper in the highest degree. Some think it is grounded on orders from Peking, not yet divulged. Possibly, it may have been a scene got up by the Foo-yuen, to strike terror into the minds of foreigners, and reconcile them the more readily to the new regulations of trade (issued a few days afterwards), of which a translation will appear in our next. It is impossible for us to conceal that the present rupture is considered by far the most serious that has of late occurred; nor is it easy to foresee how a reconciliation can be brought about, unless the tried moderation and superior experience of Governor Le should induce him to disapprove of what has been done, in his absence, by his hot-headed deputy. It is to be hoped the orders from Peking are not so imperative as to preclude him from acting on his own judgment, and that he may have discernment to perceive the perilous situation in which recent acts have placed the continuance of the amicable relations between the two countries; and, eventually, the very existence of the trade.

We subjoin the following notices of the character of the Foo-yuen, received from a correspondent, before he commenced his acts of violence.

"The Deputy Governor, Choo, is greatly admired by the people in Canton for his devotedness to the welfare of those placed under his care. He disregards all personal comforts, and lives only for the sake of his imperial master and the subjects of his Majesty. He has been trained in the school of affliction; is a widower and childless; he has a grandson, but that grandson is insane, and Choo now lives only for the public."

His conduct in recent acts seems to have been suitable to his education. Brought up in the interior of China, with very high notions of his own country and much ignorance of the rest of the world, suddenly elevated to high authority, and playing the stern patriot and reformer of abuses, from such a person tyrannical and silly deeds may be expected.

In the midst of all the violence of this civilized magistrate, we think we can perceive some symptoms of a want of nerve; for, on no other principle can we account for the circumstance of the governor of a great province being so extremely anxious to forbid the Hong merchants, on pain of death, from communicating to the parties concerned (ten or twelve gentlemen composing the Company's factory at Macao) the violent attack which he was about to commit upon their property.

Postscript.—Since the foregoing was written, Mr. Lindsay has taken the opportunity

of the Kwang-heep visiting the Company's garden, to place in his hands the documents and keys which the Hong merchants were afraid to present. He is a military officer of some rank, who usually receives petitions at the city gate.

The bark *Austen*, Captain Ladd, taken up by the Select Committee to convey intimation of the existing state of affairs to the Supreme Government of India, will sail on the 1st of June, having on board also a packet for England, to be left at Anjier.

A private letter from Canton, inserted in a London paper, approves of the judicious conduct of the Select Committee on this occasion, and states, that the foreign community, and particularly the British merchants, are fully convinced of the necessity of the measures they adopted. "Nor must I omit to observe," it is added, "as a singular feature in the case, that the Chinese public mind is opposed to the acts of the government, which greatly strengthens our case."

The following documents, in addition to the contents of the *Canton Register*, are supplied by the private letters inserted in the London papers.

Notice.—The English President and Select Committee have been compelled by late occurrences in Canton, to address their Excellencies the Viceroy, Fooyuen and Hoppo, but their letters have been refused to be presented by the Hong merchants, and the Kwang-heep, into whose hands they were likewise delivered, has declined to receive them.

"The English come to China for the purposes of commerce; they wish to be the friends of the Chinese people, but their Canton factory has been attacked, and their property destroyed, while they were living in peace and quietness at Macao. Chinese natives have been chained and punished in their factories for their connection with them, and new regulations have been attempted to be imposed upon their commercial transactions, to which they never can submit. Public notice has, therefore, been given, that British intercourse with China will, unless the evils which they complain of be remedied, be suspended at an early date.

"The English have no other than a feeling of perfect good-will to the Chinese people, but they never can submit to oppression.—May 20, 1831."

The above has been placarded every thirty yards between the factories and the Petition City-gate, being a distance of at least an English mile, being translated into Chinese.

Resolutions of the British Merchants of Canton, 30th of May 1831.—The undersigned, British subjects resident in Can-

ton, having seen the recent acts of aggression committed by the Chinese on the property of the Honourable East-India Company, and witnessed, with deep regret, the cruel treatment and death of an innocent Hong merchant, on the false charge of traitorous connection with the English; and the Viceroy and Hoppo having now communicated to them a new and objectionable code for the future regulation of the commerce of Canton, they have unanimously resolved—

1. That the statement, published by the President and Select Committee, of the grounds upon which they have come to the determination of stopping the trade (should satisfaction for past and security against future aggressions not be granted by the Chinese authorities), enumerates only a part of the vexatious exactions unceasingly made upon European commerce in this country.

2. That the new code of regulations for foreign commerce, recently submitted to the Emperor for his approval, in place of alleviating, tends materially to aggravate the evils of the arbitrary and obnoxious system under which commercial intercourse with China has been hitherto with difficulty carried on. That the mere fact of such regulations having been promulgated would not produce much impression on the minds of the undersigned, it being well known that the Chinese authorities issue laws which they never mean to enforce; but when this code, now delivered to all the merchants in Canton, is joined to the fact of the violent entry of the Company's factory, the demolition of their property, the gratuitous insult offered to the picture of the King of England, and particularly the refusal of the local government to receive any remonstrances or address from the Hon. Company's servants, a deliberate plan to oppress and degrade British subjects is clearly manifested; to endure which, in silence, would prove them deserving of even the insults they are exposed to.

3. They therefore feel it their duty to remonstrate with the members of the Chinese government, and to appeal to their own country, against yielding to the caprices of the local authorities, convinced as they are, that for the ultimate benefit and security of commerce, it were even better to resort to extreme measures of resistance, than to render the trade, each year, more precarious and unproductive by submitting to increased exactions, national injury, and constantly recurring petty disputes with the provincial government of Canton.

4. That the refusal of the local authorities to receive any communication from the President and Select Committee, thus preventing all amicable adjustment of existing differences, renders it advisable to

adopt the most decisive steps, if Great Britain wish to retain any beneficial commercial intercourse with China, it being apparent from the whole history of foreign intercourse with this empire, since Captain Waddell, with a single merchant vessel, in the middle of the 17th century, took possession of the Bocca Tigris Fort, till Sir Murray Maxwell, in recent times, silenced the same fort by one broadside from the *Alceste*, that firmness, resistance, and even acts of violence, have always succeeded in producing a spirit of conciliation, while tame submission has only had the effect of inducing still further oppression.

5. They therefore desire to express their unequivocal approval of the measures lately adopted by the Select Committee, considering them conducive to the general interests of British commerce with this country.

(Signed) W. Jardine; Jas. Matheson; A. P. Boyd; Jas. H. Rodgers; George Horback; James Ilbery; A. Saunders Keating; Alexander Matheson; T. C. Beale; A. Grant; R. Turner; James Innes; P. P. Robertson; W. H. Harton; C. Fearon; John C. Whiteman; F. Hollingworth; John Templeton; H. Wright; Henry S. Robinson; J. Henry.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRADE OF THE COLONY.

The following is a statement from the Colonial Custom-house books, of the trade of Sydney:

IMPORTS:			
	1850.	1850.	
	£.	£.	
From Great Britain and Ireland	423,463	268,935	
— British Colonies	135,486	60,356	
— Foreign States	48,053	91,180	
Total..£	607,004	420,480	
EXPORTS:			
To Great Britain and Ireland	146,283	190,459	
— British Colonies	13,602	15,597	
— Foreign States	2,741	5,305	
Total..£	162,716	141,361	
Excess of Imports	£ 439,288	279,119	
	tons.	tons.	
Total Inward Shipping	37,348	31,825	
Total Outward Shipping	37,580	26,522	

The largest items of the imports in 1850 were apparel and stuffs, beer, cottons, haberdashery, hardware and ironmongery, wine from Great Britain; and flax, sperm oil, and sugar from Foreign states. The quantity of tea imported was 338,925 lbs.

Commencement of Steam Navigation.—On the 17th June, the first Australian steamer, the *Sophia Jane*, started from Sydney Cove to Middle Harbour and

back, being the commencement of steam-navigation in the colony. The *Sydney Gazette* says:—Soon after 11 o'clock, she loosed her moorings, and began her adventurous journey. The manner in which she threaded her way through the shipping, without any assistance whatever, filled every one with admiration. She crept in and out with the utmost exactness, as if she had possessed all the attributes of a rational creature. Her velocity was astounding. She actually flew through the water. The ordinary motion of a vessel leaving the harbour, compared with her's, was absolutely contemptible. Before the passengers well knew they had started, they found themselves abreast of Pinchgut Island; and ere they had digested this astonishment, they looked up, and lo! they were in the very mouth of the Heads! She performed the trip from between the Heads to Fort Macquarie, a distance of full five miles, in twenty-six minutes and forty-two seconds; the shortest period in which it was ever accomplished by a sailing ship, with wind and tide directly in favour, being forty-two minutes. Having honoured Sydney with a hasty glance, to assure the good folk that all was well, she shot past with the velocity of thought, directing her course to Kissing Point. Thither she had a delightful trip, and returned to Sydney, the distance being about ten miles, in less than three quarters of an hour. Her progress, throughout the day, varied from ten to thirteen miles an hour.

Subsequently another small colonial steamer, called the *Surprize*, started as a passage-vessel from Sydney to Paramatta daily.

New Timber.—Mr. Barnes, of Paramatta, has met with a timber, which, he says, was before unknown, and which he believes will prove just the thing for the manufacture of casks. It has every appearance, in colour, grain, and firmness, of English oak. He has had several hogheads made of it by way of experiment, one of which has stood some time in the store of Mr. Grose, filled with pickle. Hitherto it has realized his most sanguine expectations.—*Sydney Gaz.*, June 23.

In a subsequent paper (July 5), the "Australian oak" is stated to answer very well, and the discoverer is about to enter on the manufacture of casks on an extensive scale.

Colonial Beef.—A gentleman in the interior has commenced slaughtering some of the finest of his cattle, with the intention of sending three thousand barrels to the London market.—*Ibid.*

Australian Fisheries.—It appears that the whalers actually belonging to the port of Sydney, and worked by colonial capital, are no fewer than eighteen in number, and amount to an aggregate of

5,480 tons; that besides these, there are four belonging to London, but with tonnage amounting to 878 tons; and four belonging to London, but sailing from Sydney, amounting to 1,059 tons; and that the whole tonnage embarked in the trade, and more or less connected with the colony, amounts to 5,737.

By the Tasmanian papers, it appears that one vessel has been already started from Launceston on a whaling voyage, and is to be followed by another.

SWAN RIVER.

The *Colonial Times* (V.D. Land) of July 6, says, "We have seen a gentleman lately arrived from Swan River, on whose veracity we can place implicit confidence, and who flatly contradicts the report which states that things were selling then at very moderate prices. Fish meat sells at 2s. per lb., salt pork 10d., onions 2s. 6d. potatoes and other provision in proportion. The unfortunate Mr. Peel, who obtained an enormous grant of 250,000 acres, and brought out with him property to the amount of £40,000 and 400 mechanics, farming men and labourers, dare not move out of his house. He is constantly beset by numerous poor people, who execrate him for having induced them to come to a settlement where they have met with nothing but starvation and disappointment. Mr. Peel is now under the necessity of selling his stores to the government in exchange for provisions. All sorts of English goods are rather cheap."

Madagascar.

The *Mauritius Gazette* of the 11th July contains a notice of the death of Dr. Lyall, late British resident at Madagascar. He fell a victim to the fever peculiar to that island. Dr. Lyall, already known to his countrymen by the account of his travels in Russia, was about to complete for the press a narrative of his observations while resident at Tananarivo, when death put a stop to his earthly and literary career.

Society Islands.

TAHITI.

The missions have not only to bear up against the calumnies of foreigners, but to encounter the hostility of natives who refuse to be reformed. The young queen gathered round her evil counsellors, and absented herself from Tahiti for several months. She disregarded the laws established by her late father; and which prohibited the old oppressive practices, and all the impure and idolatrous customs.

Returning to Tahiti with her partisans, she was resisted by the well-affected natives in her attempts to subvert the laws; but her partisans not venturing to oppose force to force, she consented to govern according to the code which had been established, and peace was proclaimed throughout the islands, though little dependence is placed on her professions.—*Mis. Reg.*

New Zealand.

Mr. R. Davis, a missionary in Australasia, has written home the following confirmation of the horrible statement inserted from a Van Diemen's Land paper, in p. 15 :—

"We have many serious thoughts about forming a new settlement on or about Entry Island, in Cook's Straits. It appears necessary that something of the kind should be attempted as speedily as possible; but it will require prudence and care, as many outrages have been committed on the coast by our wicked countrymen; one of which, I trust, from report, is unparalleled in the annals of history: the account, or rather report, is as follows :—

"A brig which sails from Sydney went to Cook's Straits, to trade for flax. On her arrival, she inquired for the article of which she was in quest; when the captain was told by the natives, that they would give him two cargoes of flax if he would assist them to revenge themselves on their enemies, of a certain place on the second island. To this, it is reported, the perfidious man agreed, took two hundred natives on board, and sailed for the place in question. When he arrived, it is reported that he decoyed the principal chief on board, and put him in confinement; also, that a great number of natives were decoyed on board, put to death, and actually cooked; and after that they could no longer succeed in decoying the natives on board, the captain and natives went on shore, and burnt, killed, and destroyed all and every thing that came in their way; and then returned, in more than brutal triumph, to the place from which they set out."

"This report has been circulated in the Bay, by many vessels and by natives; but, yesterday, I heard the above account, nearly word for word, from the mouth of a captain who has just come from Cook's Straits."

The *Missionary Register* states :—"Our readers will be glad to know that the atrocious occurrence mentioned by Mr. R. Davis has been brought under the notice both of the government of New South Wales and of his Majesty's government at home."

Troops have been sent from New South Wales to this island, for the protection of the English settlers, who are prosecuting their labours successfully. The country is rapidly advancing in improvement and civilisation. A whale-fishery has been established, and is carried on to a considerable extent by New Zealand vessels, manned wholly by natives.

Egypt.

Letters from Alexandria of the 6th of October state, that the cholera morbus had nearly subsided in Egypt, and had taken the road to Nubia. The following extract gives some interesting particulars:

"This terrible scourge has ceased, thank God! since the 20th of September, after having swept away four per cent. of the population of Egypt. The mortality on board English ships was much more considerable than on board those of other European nations. We have lost Mr. Creus, the Spanish Consul, and Mr. Antarchi, his interpreter. At Cairo the mortality was less severe. The establishment of the Pacha, the regiments and manufacturers, have suffered most. We have also to regret the loss of about 100 Europeans, which is very little if we consider the violence of the contagion. By accounts just received from Cairo, we learn that the cholera is ascending the Nile. It infects

Siout, and all the surrounding country up to Thebes. It is difficult to decide whether this disease is contagious or epidemic, or to form an opinion in the midst of so many contrary examples. Mr. Creus died in the arms of his family, without a single person catching the disorder. This is against contagion. On another hand, a vessel of the Pacha at sea, without communicating with the country, at length caught the disorder, owing to the landing of a part of the crew for a supply of provisions. This is for contagion."

Cape of Good Hope.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The following vessels were driven on shore in Table Bay during a heavy gale at N.W., on the 16 and 17th of July, viz. *Rambler*, Paulin, from London to this port; her cargo nearly all discharged. *Calpe*, Eales, from this port to London, nearly laden. *Sir James Saumarez*, Machin, from Rio Janeiro to this port. *Usk*, Long, hence to Algoa Bay, laden. *Candian*, Reed, from Bordeaux to this port and Mauritius. *Vine*, Varney, from Salem to Bourbon. Crews saved, and the cargoes injured.

The whole of the vessels have been since condemned and sold.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

Calcutta papers to the 21st July reached us on the eve of publication.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, Thursday, July 14.

The rehearing of the *Martine* case was concluded this day. Judgment is postponed, but the Chief Justice stated that according to his present opinion he did not think he should be inclined to alter the minutes in any very material respect, unless the government should now decline to consent to receive the money for carrying into effect the wishes of the testator as to the establishments at Lucknow. On this point a very warm discussion had taken place, in the course of the argument, between the Chief Justice and the Advocate General. The other judges declined expressing any opinion on the case at present. Among the many important questions that have been mooted, there is one of peculiar interest, viz. how far the alien law of England applies to this country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

We are grieved to announce the death of Dr. Turner, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on the 7th July. His Lordship was forty-five years of age.

The remains of the Bishop were interred the following day, in the cathedral-yard, near the tombs of Sir H. Blossett and Sir Christopher Puller. The Hon. the Vice President, the Hon. W. Blunt, Esq., the Hon. the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Heads of Departments of the Civil and Military Services, together with several members of the mercantile community, and many of the respectable Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, were present at the solemn and affecting ceremony. The Rev. T. Robertson read the burial service on the occasion. The bell of the cathedral kept tolling the whole time, and minute guns, corresponding to the age of the lamented deceased, were fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The intention of his Excellency Lord Dalhousie to return to the presidency from ^{at} the end of the rains, and proceed ^{troops} in January or February, has for some days past by private from head-quarters, and is now at formally declared. It is not, we are happy to learn, any return of severe indisposition which has induced the Commander-in-chief to take this step; on the contrary, the climate of the mountains has been of great service in restoring his lordship's health.

The successor to the chief military command in India, as we mentioned some days ago, is to be Sir Edward Barnes, at present governor, and commanding the troops in Ceylon, who has figured in several of the last received Royal Army Lists, as if already installed in his new office; whereas it is well known that his coming to Bengal was quite uncertain until within the last week or two, when the Earl of Dalhousie determined to avail himself of the conditional leave given him to proceed homewards.—*Hurk.*

NEW MOFUSSIL COURTS.

We understand that it has been decided by the government to establish a distinct court of Sudder Dewani and Nizamut Adalat at Allahabad; annexing to its jurisdiction the districts included in the divisions of Benares and Bareilly, and part of that of Patna. It is said, that of the present superior court, Messrs. Rattray and Turnbull will preside over the new court. We think this arrangement judicious, and it cannot fail to prove satisfactory to the inhabitants of the provinces; compared with those conveniences, any objections to the plan are insignificant.—*Ibid.*

THE TAJ MUHAL AT AGRA.

"To the Editor of the *India Gazette*.

"My dear Sir:—If not already aware of the circumstance, you will be doubtless astonished to hear that Government has sold the Taj or Pearl Mosque at Agra, for something more than three lacs of rupees. The Jauts and Mahrattas have plundered Agra in former times, but spared those splendid monuments of Moslem genius and piety. It has been reserved for a British and Christian government to destroy for paltry gain what the hand of the plunderer had spared. The Pearl Mosque, by far the most beautiful specimen of oriental architecture in India, is now in the act of being taken down to form a fat Baboo's passport to heaven, in the shape of a misshapen temple at Bindrabund; and doubtless the Taj, the wonder and admiration of ages, will soon be as the baseless fabric of a vision.

The site of these once proud monuments of fallen grandeur will at some future day form a most appropriate spot for a monumental column to the present liberal governors of India, or perhaps it is intended to raise another Taj to the memory of the Honourable Company now under sentence of death. Truly the feelings of those men are much to be envied, who can expose the British name and character to the contempt and indignation of the civilized world for so splendid a consideration as £30,000!"—B. C. D.

The *India Gazette* observes: if the report is true—and we solicit pardon for such an assumption even for a moment—if the report is true, and the act is irrevocable, then the stain on the British name is indeed deep, dark, and indelible. Let us no longer boast of our superiority in the arts of life and in the refinements of taste. Henceforth the British in India will be regarded as the barbarians of the nineteenth century.

The Editor of the *Gov. Gazette* insinuates that the *India Gazette* is hoaxed.

INDIGO PROPERTY.

The following is the substance of advices from indigo planters in different parts of the country, containing accounts of the present prospects of the season.

A letter from Purneah of the 5th of July, states that the rain has been almost unintermitted since the 23d of June, and much injury to the crop is anticipated.

One from Tirhoot of the same date says, that it has rained incessantly since the 15th of June, and the consequence is, that the country is nearly under water. The rivers are quite full, and if they should overflow, of which there is every probability, the low lands will suffer much. A few fine days may still be of great advantage to the crop, but the produce of Tirhoot will certainly be less than has hitherto been anticipated.

At Mirzapore, on the 6th of July, the weather had been very favourable for sowing during the three or four days preceding. The river had begun to decline rapidly.

In Jessore, on the 9th, in consequence of the heavy falls of rain, prospects were not so good as at the same period last year. The weather had been tolerably good for the last three days; but the river was rapidly rising, and it was expected would force the planter to cut plant that would have recovered with a few more days of fine weather. Letters of the 11th July from one quarter state, that the heavy rains from the 9th June to the 7th or 8th July had very much injured the plant; and from another quarter that there had been no rains for the last five days, and that the weather from the 3d July had been more favourable.

At Jungypore on the 9th, there had been no rain for three days. The Ganges

had ceased rising; and if it should not rise higher, some of the plant would be brought in that was then standing in the water. The produce was expected to be better than that of last year.

At Kishnagbur on the 6th, the sudden rise of the river had rendered it necessary to commence cutting the plant, and the weather up to the 12th had been very unfavourable for manufacturing, and the produce inferior.—*India Gazette*, July 16.

NEW FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

An official notice, dated 7th June, 1831, announces the opening of a new four per cent. loan: notes to bear date 1st May 1832. None of the notes are to be advertised for payment without consent of holders, before the 1st May 1834; and after that date no greater amount is to be advertised for payment in any one year than one crore of rupees.

The holders of the notes of the loans of 1825-27 and 1829-30, and of that class of the loan of 1823 next liable to payment, will be allowed the option of transferring to this loan.

The *India Gazette* of July 15th observes, with reference to this experiment: "After a lapse of more than a month, according to all the information we have been able to collect, we are bound to state that, *hitherto*, like its predecessors of the same class, it has proved a failure. The first evidence of this is that, notwithstanding all the nursing and bolstering it has received, the subscriptions to it, we learn, hardly exceed nine lacks of rupees, if they amount to so much. Another proof of this is the fact, that a small parcel of four per cent. paper has been offered within the last two or three days at one per cent. discount, and this parcel, moreover, is paper of the first four per cent. loan, which is better than the present one, inasmuch as bills on England at two shillings may be had for the interest till about this time next year. The low character of the new four per cent. loan is still further shown by the course which it has been determined to pursue with regard to the funds belonging to suitors in the hands of the accountant-general of the Supreme Court. Those funds were invested to the extent of about sixteen lacks in the old five per cent. paper of the sixth class, which is now in course of payment, and it was at first doubtful in what manner the court would direct them to be reinvested. Our readers will recollect the invitation which was given to the holders of this paper to transfer into the new four per cents; but the intelligence and sound judgment of a distinguished officer of the court are understood to have decided the judges against such a measure. *Regard to the interest of*
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of the suitors is justly considered to forbid investment in the four per cents."

SUTTEE.

The *Chundrika* announces a suttee having taken place near Patna on the 20th June. The deceased was a *Gwala*, aged twenty-five, his wife about seventeen; she was forbidden to burn by the chokeydar of her village, but perished, and before the thannador arrived was a corpse. The father of the deceased, who had lighted the pile, his brother, and the other relatives who assisted, were apprehended, and with the mundril and chokeydar, were brought before the magistrate.

PETITION OF NATIVE MANUFACTURERS.

A petition was in preparation to the Lords of the Privy Council, from the native manufacturers and dealers in Bengal silk and cotton fabrics, praying that they may be placed on the same footing, in regard to duties, as the manufacturers of Great Britain.

Madras.

Madras papers have just been received to the middle of July.

INSURGENTS IN THE MYSORE COUNTRY.

Private letters in the Madras papers communicate further particulars respecting the transactions in Mysore.

Nugger, June 7, 1831.—You will, I hope, congratulate me on having finished this unprofitable and harassing campaign. After the failure at the fortified lines of Fultapett, which cover the approach to Nugger from the northward, Colonel Evans thought it necessary to concentrate a force at Semagah, consisting of the flank companies of his Majesty's 62d, the 9th, 15th, and 24th regiments native infantry, a squadron of the 7th light cavalry; a contingent of the Mysore troops, amounting to between two and three thousand men; two twelve-pounders, two six-pounders, and a five-and-a-half inch howitzer, and a three-pounder of the Mysore rajah's.—From the force I was detached with five companies of the 24th regiment, a six and three-pounder, with fifteen artillery men, and a party of acting pioneers of the Mysore contingent. The last march but one we had absolutely to cut our way through an impervious jungle for nine miles, and did not reach our ground till ten at night; and the last four miles we had to make roads, and fell trees by torch-light, it raining at times excessively, which added not greatly to our comfort. The day following we came in sight the barrier gate of the town of Nugger, after dislodging 300 of the insurgents, who
(2 A)

came out to dispute the road with us. The first discharge of the three-pounder, loaded with grape, &c. fortunately knocked off the leg of their chief, and wounded many others, when a few more rounds cleared them from the village they had taken post in. We had now to clear, in the course of six miles, ten different places they had contrived to block up with felled trees the day before, which brought us close to the above-mentioned gate. For the last mile we were greatly harassed on both flanks by sniping from the jungle. Perceiving the gate was not of the strength I had been led to suppose, I ordered a few round shot to be passed through, to clear the fellows from behind; the three-pounder was instantly run up to the wicket, by which it was blown open; the light company dashed through, and opened the large gate; the guns were admitted into the main street, and the pettah was cleared, the insurgents retiring to a hill; the hill was immediately stormed, covered by a well-directed fire from the guns—twelve prisoners taken. From this height I soon saw that the fort might be entered at the point of the bayonet, which was done the moment I got the guns into a position to cover the assault. We are all off to our respective cantonments, except a wing of the 9th, which remains for the present here."

Another letter states, that the troops have suffered from cholera and jungle fever. Major Elderton, and several other officers, are dangerously ill.

Private accounts state, that the whole of Mysore is in a disturbed state; the governor was proceeding to that district, and it was understood that all the Bangalore force, under General Hawker, would be called into the field.

IRON MANUFACTURES.

The *Madras Gov. Gazette*, June 23, has the following: "Having been on duty, the 16th June, at the station of Porto Novo, I cannot refrain from bringing to your knowledge and information, the gratifying sight I experienced in witnessing the manufacture of the first cast-iron ever produced in India. Being present at what I termed the tapping of the furnace, I beheld in a moment a pure and liquid stream of cast-iron running like water. The European workmen as momentarily gave the hearty English huzza, in which I as heartily joined. This casting of iron weighed three hundred weight, of which I send you a sample with the cinder, which is pure glass. The new Indian iron furnace having now so honourably to her founder, so well discharged her duty, I should observe, what is not less worthy of remark, that this cast-iron has been produced from it within one month from the foundation having been laid.

Bombay.

The festival of the *Mohorum* came to a close here on Tuesday last the 21st instant, at about six o'clock in the evening, and most gratifying to say, without a single accident, or the slightest disturbance whatever; so that if we may judge from the happy result, the arrangements made by the police must have been most judicious. The greatest praise is due to Mr. Gray, the magistrate of the centre division, who attended in person during the whole of the festival, for his activity and steadiness in carrying those arrangements into effect, aided and assisted by the European and Native constables and peons, whose conduct on this occasion, we are happy to record, was every thing that could have been wished.—*Bombay Gaz.* June 29.

It is reported that Mr. Hammond, the new Advocate General, is dead.

Persia.

Extract of a letter from Bushire, dated May 1.—"I arrived at this place on the 19th April, having been compelled to leave Sheeraz rather suddenly on account of information having been received of its being Abbas Meerza's intention to attack the city; and of his having actually made a prisoner of his brother Hassan Ullee Meerza, late governor of Kerman, and of all his sons, except one who reached Sheeraz the day that I quitted it. You can scarcely conceive a country in a more wretched condition than the south of Persia now is. Chappows were actually occurring at every munzil (station) I came to on the road. The people of Kauseroon dare scarcely open their doors at night, and people are occasionally stripped in the very streets. The plague has broken out in Bagdad, and we are of course preparing for its importation into this place, even although the Sheik has pretended to establish a tolerably strict quarantine from seaward, as at present no boats from Bus-sorah are allowed to come here. Our position at this moment is far from being an agreeable one.—*John Bull*, June 11.

Cape of Good Hope.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of August 29th states, on the authority of private letters, that Dingaan, the Zoolah chief, brother and successor of the celebrated Chaka, had invaded Fort Natal, and expelled the city, killing four men, twenty women, and fifteen children. The remainder had sought refuge at the missionary station near Natal.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUTS. CAMPBELL AND HALDANE.

Head-Quarters, Simla, March 24, 1831.

—At a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Neemuch on the 26th Jan. 1831, of which Lieut. Col. S. Smith, of the 9th L. C., is President; Lieut. Kenneth Campbell, of the 45th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1st. For having, on the evening of the 19th Dec. 1830, while at a party, at the house of Lieut. Short, of the same regt., made use of gross and highly abusive language towards me, his immediate commanding officer; such conduct being a violation of the respect due from every officer to his commander, and disgraceful to his own character as an officer and a gentleman.

2d. For being, at the same time and place, in a state of intoxication, he (Lieut. Campbell) then being on duty as subaltern regimental officer of the day; such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer, and subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) T. WORSLEY,
Lieut.-Col.-comd. 45th N.I.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court having duly weighed the whole of the evidence for the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the first charge, with the exception of the words 'and disgraceful to his own character as an officer and a gentleman,' of which they acquit him.

On the second charge, not guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above, do sentence him, Lieut. Kenneth Campbell, of the 45th regt. N.I., to be reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

Disapproved,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Court.

"The court having passed apparently so lenient a sentence, after finding the prisoner guilty of making use of gross abuse towards his commanding officer, feel it their duty to explain their reasons for so doing. The party where the prisoner so far forgot himself was strictly private, and whatever conversation took place at it, ought to have been held sacred; and it is evident that expressions were made at a moment of irritation, and in an unpreme-

ditated manner, caused by the prisoner being repeatedly accused, in spite of his denial, of private pique towards his commanding officer.

It further appears to the court, that the second charge has been made without sufficient enquiry or consideration, and more from a desire of injuring the prisoner, than from any motive of good for the public service.

Before the same Court-Martial, re-assembled at Neemuch, on the 5th Feb. 1831, Lieut. Radeliffe Haldane, of the 45th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—For having, on the 19th day of Dec. 1830, while in the house of Lieut. Short, of the same corps, made use of violent and grossly offensive language, in presence of a party there assembled; such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence brought forward on the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he is not guilty, and does acquit him.

Approved,
(Signed) DALHOUSIE,
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.

The court have found Lieut. Campbell guilty of gross and highly abusive language towards his commanding officer, but have acquitted him of uttering language disgraceful to himself, though the words to which these distinct imputations attach are the same. It is to this acquittal that the Commander-in-chief has affixed his disapproval. Had the court, in the expression of their judgment, merely palmed the conduct of Lieut. Campbell, by ascribing it to a momentary insensate irritation, the Commander-in-chief might have acquiesced in it; but, as the court, by their acquittal, have vindicated the language uttered from the character of being disgraceful to an officer and a gentleman, the Commander-in-chief is bound to declare his disapproval of such a judgment, and equally his dissent from the opinion, that silence was incumbent on the members of the company, all of whom were insulted by such language being uttered in their presence.

The court have pronounced an acquittal on the second charge. In the opinion of the Commander-in-chief, there were

grounds for the belief of Major Worsley, that Lieut. Campbell was in a state of intoxication while on public duty, and with such a belief, and such grounds, the second charge was a proper subject of judicial investigation.

Lieutenants Campbell and Haldane will be released from arrest, and directed to return to their duty.

ASSIST. APOTHECARY M'CAULIFFE.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 11, 1881.—

The Commander-in-chief has been pleased to confirm the sentence of dismissal from the service, of Assistant Apothecary Richard McAuliffe, attached to the Hospital of H. M. 16th Lancers, pronounced by a Detachment Court-Martial assembled at Meerut, for the trial of that individual, on the 23d ultimo.

Mr. McAuliffe is to be considered dismissed from the service of the Hon. Company, from the date of the publication of his order at Meerut.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

April 12. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, 20th or Burdwan division.

May 24. Mr. T. B. C. Bayley, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, 19th or Cuttack division.

Mr. W. M. Dirom, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, 14th or Moorshedabad division.

Mr. C. Grant, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, 20th or Burdwan division.

June 21. Mr. H. C. Hamilton, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, Bhagulpoore division.

Mr. C. B. Quinton, assistant under ditto ditto, 10th or Sarun division.

Mr. W. T. Trotter, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, 9th or Goruckpore division.

July 12. Mr. A. U. C. Plowden, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit, 2d or Agra division.

Financial Department.

May 24. Mr. J. A. Dorin, sub-accountant general and accountant in revenue and judicial departments.

Mr. G. Udny, accountant in commercial and marine departments, and auditor of commercial, salt, and opium accounts.

Mr. J. W. Alexander, assistant to accountant-general.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

June 7. Mr. J. St. inforth, magistrate and collector of district of Sylhet.

Mr. F. J. Halliday, first assistant to register of courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. A. J. M. Mills, second assistant to ditto ditto.

Mr. G. F. McClinton, assistant to magistrate and collector of district of Chittagong.

July 12. Mr. G. Mainwaring, judge of Bundelcund.

Mr. B. Tayler, judge of Futtehpore.

Mr. J. T. Rivas, magistrate of Futtehpore.

Mr. A. F. Lind, judge and magistrate of Mirzapore.

Mr. E. L. Campbell, joint magistrate and deputy collector of district of Tirhoot.

Mr. R. H. Mytton, head assistant to magistrate and collector of Jessore.

July 10. Mr. E. Currie, joint magistrate and deputy collector of the district of Goruckpore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, April 20, 21, and 22, 1881.—The following regimental, station, and division orders confirmed:—Lieut. R. M. Campbell to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 33d N. I., during absence of Ens. Sandeman, on med. cert.; date 11th April.—Lieut. W. R. Maidman to act as adj. to 2d brigade horse artillery, during absence of Lieut. Dashwood; date 14 April.—Capt. C. Coventry, 32d N. I. to receive charge of Bareilly Prov. Batt. on departure, on med. cert. of Major Hall; date 12th April.—Surg. J. B. Clapperton, 6th L. C., to officiate as superintending surg. to Cawnpore Circle; date 9th March.—Surg. J. Eckford to officiate as superintending surgeon, ditto, until arrival of Mr. Tweedie; and assist. surg. C. McKinnon, to assume medical charge of 12th N. I., during absence of Surg. Eckford; date 9th April.—Assist.-surg. T. Ginders to do duty with H. M. 3d Bufts. and Assist. Surg. A. Lamb, to do duty with 64th regt. N. I.; date 6th April.

Fort William, May 13, 1881.—Assist.-surg. James Graham, M.D., to be surgeon, from 7th May 1881, v. C. Hunter, der.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of captain by brevet:—Lieut. Lewis Burroughs, artillery, from 26th April 1881; Lieut. J. T. Somerville, 51st N. I., from 7th May 1881.

Cadet of Cavalry Geo. Cunliffe admitted on establishment.

Mr. Wm. Scott admitted on establishment as an assistant-surgeon.

Assist.-surg. Thos. Spens, M.D., to resume charge of duties of his situation as 1st-asses. garrison surgeon of Fort William.

Assist.-surg. Thos. Alex. Wise, M.D., to resume charge of medical duties of civil station of Hooghly.

Cadet of Infantry Thos. Sturrock, admitted on establishment.

Ho 1 Quarters, April 25.—The following regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. J. Stephen to officiate as int. p. and qu. mast. to 19th N. I. during absence of Ens. Dougan; date 4th April.—Lieut. C. H. Thomas to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 11th N. I., during indisposition of Lieut. Gould; date 6th March.

25th N. I. Lieut. H. C. Wilson to be adj. v. Vanden, who resigns that appointment.

Lieut. R. Vinken, 6th L. C., to act as adj. to the regt. during absence of Lieut. and adj. Watt.

Asst. surg. A. Campbell, M.D., 3d brigade horse artillery, to do duty at Convalescent Depot at Landour during 1st of season, v. Fisher.

April 26 and 27.—The following division and district orders confirmed: Assist. Surg. J. Magrath to afford medical aid, from 1st April, to officers of civil and military services residing at Mussoorie.—Lieut. Int. p. and Qu. Mast. F. Senton, 60th N. I., to act as district and station staff at Aracan; date 23d March.

Cadet J. D. Pinder permitted, at his own request, to join and do duty with 7th N. I.

Assist. Surg. D. Gullan to act as garrison surgeon and medical store-keeper at Agra, during absence, on leave, of Surg. Garden.

April 29.—The following division orders confirmed: Assist. Surg. J. Magrath to assume medical charge of 4th comp. Pioneers; date 11th April.—Assist. Surg. R. Washbourn to do duty with 59th N. I., date 18th April.

May 4.—The following division orders confirmed: Assist. Surg. J. M'Haie to do duty in hospital of H. M. 26th Foot; date 6th April.—Assist. Surg. J. R. Brien to do duty with hospital of H. M. 26th Foot, date 18th April.

Fort William, May 20.—13th N. I. Ens. W. St. Leger Mitchell to be lieut. from 6th May 1881, v. R. McMurdo retired; Supernum. Lieut. F. G. Beck brought on effective strength of regt.

47th N.I. Ens. the Hon. John O. Murray, to be lieutenant from 6th July 1831, v. H. C. Williams struck off.

50th N.I. Capt. Robert Blackall to be major; and Lieut. H. J. White to be capt. of a company, from 21st June 1831, in suc. to J. Drysdale retired; Supernum. Lieut. Richard Ouseley brought on effective strength of regi.

Lieut. Col. W. C. L. Bird, invalid estab., to be Commandant of Buxar, v. Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Martindell, K.C.B. dec.

The undermentioned cadets of infantry promoted to rank of ensign, viz: Douglas Seaton, to rank from 5th June 1831, in suc. to Lieut R. McMurdo retired; Robert Thatcher, to rank from same date, in suc. to Lieut. H. C. Williams struck off.

Capt. J. D. Stokes, 4th N.I., on Madras estab., to be military secretary and an extra aide-de-camp on personal Staff of Vice-President and Deputy Governor.

Head Quarters, May 6.—37th N.I. Lieut. A. C. Spottiswood to be adj. v. Barstow, prom.

May 10.—The following division orders confirmed: Surg. J. Coulter to afford medical aid to 2d comp. 2d batt. artillery, from 2d March; date 26th April.—Lieut. H. M. Lawrence to act as adj. to left wing of 2d batt. artillery, during absence of Lieut. Abbott; date 27th April.

Lieut. C. H. Cobbe, 6th N.I., attached to convalescent depot at Landour, permitted to rejoin his regiment.

Lieut. J. T. Somerville, 51st N.I., to do duty at depot at Landour.

May 11.—Capt. R. Codrington, 49th N.I., to do duty at convalescent depot at Landour, during present season.

Capt. A. T. Davies, 57th, to do duty with 38th N.I. at Barrackpore, until 1st Nov. 1831.

Fort William, May 27.—Mr. Thos. Stott admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. Charles Coventry, 32d N.I., to take charge of Barrack Prov. Batt., during absence of Major Hall; as a temporary arrangement.

Head-Quarters, May 13.—The following station order confirmed: Assist. Surg. J. Duncan, M.D., to have charge of artillery, pioneers, and sappers and miners, at Nusserabad.

Fort William, July 1.—4th L.C. Cornet F. S. Scott Writing to be Lieut., v. J. G. Campbell struck off, with rank from 10th April, 1831, v. Wm. Parker, dec.

Assist. Surg. James Johnstone, M.D., to be Surgeon, from 14th June, 1831, v. W. Leslie, M.D. dec.

Assist. Surg. C. B. Handvide, M.D. app. to medical duties of civil station of Bhoondshier. Assist. Surg. Fred. Fleming, 29th N.I. suspended from rank and pay for four calendar months, by sentence of a general court martial.

July 8. Surg. Isaac Jackson app. to situation of Port-surgeon, consequent on quarantine to be performed by ships arriving from Persian Gulf at Port of Calcutta.

Mr. H. J. Michell admitted to service from 2d July, 1831.

Ens. S. Wyndham, 2d N. I., permitted, at his own request, to resign service of Hon. Company.

Head Quarters, June 17.—Maj. J. Tulloch, 43d N. I., to do duty with 24th do., until 1st Nov. 1831.

June 21. The following division order confirmed as a temporary arrangement: Assist. Surg. A. Campbell, to have medical charge of depot, and Assist. Surg. J. F. Bacon to assist Dr. Campbell in duties of Convalescent Establishment, dated 15th June.

Assist. Surg. F. H. Fisher, 1st N. I. app. to medical charge of convalescent depot at Landour, in suc. to Surg. Leslie, dec.

Fort William, July 15.—2d N. I. Lieut. Bruce Roxwell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. P. Kay to be lieut. from 28th June, 1831, v. W. Murray dec.

20th N. I. Capt. William Price to be Major, and Lieut. F. B. Corfield to be Capt. of a Comp., from 22nd April, 1831, v. T. F. Hutchinson dec.

Supernum. Lieut. Charles Hutton brought on effective strength of Reg.

Messrs. Roger Foley, G. E. Christopher, Alex. Crighton, James Esdaile, and G. C. Henderson, admitted on estab. as Assist. Surgeons.

Head-Quarters, June 24 and 25.—The following garrison and detachment orders confirmed:—Capt. C. H. Marley, Fort Adj. of Buxar, to assume command of garrison, date 18th January 1831.—Ens. F. A. Carleton to act as Adj. to a detachment of 4 companies of 36th N.I. proceeding on escort duty, date 13th June.

Lieut. Col. J. Garner. removed from 29th to 12th N.I.

Lieut. Col. P. M. Hay (new prom.) posted to 20th N.I.

Surg. G. Playfair to officiate as superintending surgeon to Benares Division, v. Limond app. officiating 3d member of medical board.

June 27.—Lieut. W. C. Carleton to act as Adj. to 36th N.I. during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Troup, date of order 15th June.

Lieut. H. Apperley, 6th, to do duty with 29th N.I. at Meerut, until 1st October 1831.

Mr. John Edwards, deputy commissary of ordnance, to do duty in Delhi magazine.

June 29.—The app. of Lieut. A. S. Waugh to act as Adj. to engineer corps, on 20th March 1831, confirmed.

Cadets appointed to do duty as follows:—G. Cuchiffe, at his own request, with 1st L. C., at Muttra; T. Sturrock, at his own request, with 33d N.I., at Cawnpore; F. H. Hawtrey, with 54th do., at Benares; J. H. Ferguson, with 48th do., at Barrackpore.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 13. Lieut. C. Fowle, with N.I.—21. Capt. W. Mac-tier, 4th L.C., and Capt. A. Hervey, 6th N.I.—27. Lieut. E. S. Lloyd, 49th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—May 27. Ens. Rich. Port, 48th N.I., for health.—Ens. S. D. Agar, 55th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.—July 8. Maj. H. L. Playfair, regt. of artillery, on private affairs (via China).—15. Lieut. J. A. Iveson, 7th N.I., for health.

To New South Wales.—May 13. Capt. A. Davidson, 10th N.I. for eighteen months, for health (via Isle of France).—July 8. Veterinary Surg. Geo. Skeavington, horse artill., for two years, for health.

To Mauritius.—May 20. Capt. R. McMullen 4th N.I., for ten months, for health.

Cancelled.—The furl. to Europe obtained by W. F. Campbell, 64th N.I. on 3th April.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Houghley.

May 14. *Cyprian*, Smith, from Mauritius, Trincomalee, and Madras.—18. *Alexander*, Wake, from Bourbon, Madras, and Ceylon.—20. American brig *Cordine*, Graham, from Calappa and Singapore.—21. H.C.S. *Thomas*, Forbes, from London and Mauritius.—22. *Mennon*, Pattinson, from Liverpool; and *Fifeshire*, Crawley, from Madras.—24. *Peak*, Barrington, from Singapore and Malacca.—26. *Columbia*, Ware, from Liverpool and Isle of France.—26. H. C. S. *Republic*, Gribble, from London and Madras.—26. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Ritchie, from Glasgow; and American ship *Parashute*, Kinsman, from New York.—26. *Crown*, Slowman, from Liverpool; and *Bahaman*, Maxwell, from ditto.—12. *Lord Eldon*, Dawson, from Liverpool.—13. *Perceps*, Bann, from Greenock.—18. *Atrona*, Owen, from London.—20. *Planter*, Stewart, from London, Cape, and Madras.—July 3. *Nymph*, Ramsay, from Liverpool.—10. *Mercury*, Bell, from China and Singapore.—12. *Thalia*, Biden, from London, Cape, and Madras.—14. *Bartlett Junior*, Thomas, from London,

Cape, Ceylon and Madras.—19. *Hindoo*, Pinder, from Liverpool, and *Bolivar*, Gillett, from Mauritius and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

May 13. French ship *Jules*, Momet, for Bourdeaux.—15. *Prinsap*, Taylor, for Madras.—18. *City of Edinburgh*, McKinnon, for London.—20. American ship *Catharine*, Dean, for Salem.—21. American ship *Georgian*, Laud, for Philadelphia.—22. *Ira*, Hoodless, for Liverpool.—June 12. *William Wilson*, Woodley, for Port Louis.—5. *Capricorn*, Smith, for Mauritius; and *Hero of Maloon*, Williams, for London.—7. *Bounty Hall*, Jackson, for Liverpool; and American ship *Emerald*, Hilllet, for Boston.—8. *Hydery*, Strettell, for London.—July 3. *Elizabeth*, Currie, for London, and *Columbia*, Ware, for Liverpool.—4. *Bohamian*, Maxwell, for Mauritius.—8. American brig *Caroline*, Graham, for Philadelphia.—9. *Lord Amherst*, Rees, for China, and *Sumatra*, Williams, for Isle of France.—10. *Research*, Ogilvie, for Isle of France.—11. *Perseverance*, Bell, and *Rebecca*, Landale, both for Mauritius.—13. American brig *Sirene*, Frazer, for Baltimore, and *John Taylor*, Crawford, for Liverpool.—15. *Lord Melville*, Brown, for London.—17. *Cruon*, Slowman, for Liverpool.—19. *Mignon*, Pattinson, for Liverpool, and *Tam O'Shanter*, Mitchinson, for Bombay.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 2. At Colgan, the lady of W. Hawes, Esq., of a son.
4. The Rane of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, of a son and heir.
— At Bassuldee Factory, near Dacca, Mrs. James Bluett, of a daughter.
— At Sylhet, the lady of F. Furnell, Esq. assist. surgeon, of a son.
5. At Mhow, in Malwa, the lady of Capt. Windsor Parker, major of brigade, of a son.
8. At Dinapore, the lady of E. M. Sandford, jun. Esq., indigo planter, of a daughter.
11. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. B. Richardson, of a son. (since dead.)
12. At Entally, Mrs. George Nicholls, of a son.
13. At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph A. Canell, of a son.
14. At Serainpore, Mrs. J. B. Dorrett, of a daughter.
16. At Howrah, Mrs. John Wood, of a daughter.
21. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Sibley, H. M. 26th of a son.
25. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Cornelli, of a son.
30. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Llewellyn, of a son.
31. At Chunar, the lady of Lieut. W. M. Stewart, Adj. Euro. Invalids, of a daughter.
June 1. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. P. Bolleau, Horse Artillery, of a son.
3. At Allahabad, the lady of Joshua Carter, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
4. At Mussoorie, the lady of Major R. E. Chambers, 9th L. C. of a daughter.
— At Aunungabad, the lady of Captain George Twemlow, Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.
— At Simla, the lady of H. M. Tighman, Esq. of a son.
8. At Chinsurah, the lady of the Rev. William Morton, officiating chaplain, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Farrington, Artillery, of a son, still born.
9. At Kishanagur, the lady of T. G. Vibart, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a son.
10. At Saugor, the lady of Capt. F. E. Manning, 16th N. I., of a daughter.
15. At Dacca, the lady of Major Brewer, 64th N. I., of a daughter.
16. At Dum Dum, the lady of Capt. C. Graham, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
18. At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain Lucius Smith, 6th L. C., of a daughter.
19. At Calcutta, the lady of William Luke, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.
— At Bankpoor, Mrs. James Perry, of a daughter.
20. At Soopore House, the lady of Ebenezer Thompson, Esq. of a son.
24. At Bareilly, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Foster, 3d Local Horse, of twin girls.

25. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. H. R. Osborn, Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. of a son.
— At Agra, the lady of Ens. S. Toulmin, 65th N. I. of a son.
27. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. Kenneth Campbell, 45th N. I., of a son.
29. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Jackson, 68th N. I., of a daughter.
30. At Bhagulpoore, the lady of J. Innes, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
July 3. At Etawa, the lady of W. H. Benson, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
5. At Secora, the lady of Major Shuldham, commanding 31st regt. N. I., of a son.
7. At Serampore, Mrs. Charles Jadwin, of a son.
8. At Barrackpoore, the lady of Capt. A. T. Davis, 57th N. I., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. S. Le Blanc, of a son.
10. At Calcutta, Mrs. William Sanders, of a daughter.
11. At Calcutta, Mrs. John D'Bruyn, of a son.
16. At Cawnpore, the lady of Colonel Harry Thomson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 9. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Dye, H.C. Pensioner, to Miss Mary Pegg.
17. At Calcutta, Mr. R. W. Smethurst, to Miss Sarah Mack.
21. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Rebero, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. John Rebero, of the judicial department.
June 3. At Calcutta, Mr. James Sykes, Superintendent of the Bishop's College Press, to Emily Cauldwell, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Lawson.
6. At Chandernagore, James Hill, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Hill, White, and Co., of Kishanagur, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late J. A. Hill, Esq.
7. At Calcutta, Mr. James Penny, to Mrs. Lucy Brunson.
8. At Calcutta, Mr. John Hall Hindmarsh, of the Upper Orphan School, to Miss Mary Ann Nicholson.
— At Meerut, Mr. J. Bridge, of the Delhi Revenue Survey, to Miss Caroline Julia Foy.
9. At Hameerpoor, Alfred W. Begbie, Esq., to Charlotte Augusta, sixth daughter of the late G. P. Ricketts, Esq.
14. At Calcutta, Mr. A. Lingham, to Jane, youngest daughter of John Frazer, Esq., late of Jessore.
20. At Calcutta, William Bartlett, Esq., late of the 68th N. I., to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Howatson, Esq.
27. At Calcutta, Mr. W. C. Ridge, of the H.C. Bengal Marine, to Miss Matilda Jane Smith.
28. At Calcutta, Joseph Samuel Smith, Esq., Merchant, to Miss Harriet Chesce Greenway.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. F. Hayer, H. C. Dispensary, to Miss Eliza Ross.
July 4. At Calcutta, Mr. Arratoon Johannes, to Miss Marian, eldest daughter of A. C. Gasper, Esq.
9. At Calcutta, Capt. Francis S. Hawkins, deputy assist. com. gen. Bengal establishment, to Emily, second daughter of Henry Kellet, Esq., Morrison's Island, Cork.
15. At Calcutta, Capt. N. Wallace, 53d regt., to Mrs. Dwyer.
Late. At Bhaglepoore, Mr. William Preston, to Miss Hannah Neale.

DEATHS.

Feb. 19. At sea, on board the *Suway*, the lady of Colin Lindsay, Esq., Bengal civil service.
April 2. At Succuddee factory, near Arrah, Mr. John Miller, aged 69.
May 5. At Bhagulpoore, Mr. James Draper, aged 22.
6. At Chinsurah, Miss Anne D'Cruz, aged 18.
9. At Calcutta, Mary Da Costa, aged 34.
10. At sea, Capt. William Bignell, of the 63d regt. N. I. aged 32.
10. At Beerbhoom, Mr. Thomas de Resurreicao, aged 49.
12. At Calcutta, William Burke, son of the late Mr. Mark Smith, indigo planter, aged 17.
13. At Cawnpore, Louisa Evelyn, youngest daughter of Mrs. R. A. Greenway, of Cawnpore, aged 10 years.

15. At Chunar Ghur, Mrs. M. Hornidge, relict of the late Lieut. William H. Hornidge.
20. At Dinapore, of cholera, Ann, wife of Mr. W. H. Jones, aged 31.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Camell, aged 27.
22. In the fort at Chunar, Mr. James Ball, a trader.

24. At Pooree, William Leycester, Esq., senior judge of the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Louisa Maria Pinhorn, aged 48.

27. At Ghazepore, in the 52d year of his age, Lieut. Col. William Frith, C.B., commanding H.M. 24th regiment, and the station. On the preceding evening he was thrown from his buggy and had both his legs fractured. Amputation of the right one became necessary, and he expired shortly after the operation, which he bore with characteristic firmness.

28. At Monghyr, Lieut. William Johnson Farley, of the European invalid establishment.

— At Hazlebut Factory, Mr. W. Scott M'Bean, aged 32.

31. At Hameerpore, in Bundelcund, Jas. Fraser, Esq., of the Bengal civil service.

June 3. At Hooghley, Mr. J. H. Ross, aged 45.

6. At Ghazepore, in his 31st year, Lieut. Robt. Dullely, H.M. 39th regt.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. S. Phillips, aged 26.

— At Barrackpore, Mr. A. Marr, Superintendent Government Park, aged 29.

9. At Akyab, in Arracan, while on a tour of duty with the Commissioner of the Province, Samuel Thomas Harper, Esq., of the civil service.

15. At Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Williams, aged 75.

17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Pereira, aged 60.
18. At Garden Reach, Colonel Thomas Roberts, of the Corps of Engineers, aged 60.

— At Patna, of cholera, Caroline Letitia, wife of Mr. J. M. Conell, and eldest daughter of the late C. Scott, Esq., of Sandy Bay, St. Helena, aged 39.

20. At Calcutta, Martha, wife of the late Mr. H. Tyner, aged 32.

21. At Cawnpore, Miss Elizabeth Anderson Greenway, aged 22.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. Timothy Pereira, schoolmaster, aged 51.

26. At Howrah, Mr. Charles Ollenback, late an assistant apothecary of the Lower Orphan School, aged 20.

28. At Singiah Factory, Tirhoot, of cholera, Eliza, Lady of H. Fitzgerald, Esq.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. John Martin, Assistant in the Secret and Political Department, aged 35.

July 3. At Mhow, of spasmodic cholera, Ensign William Wollaston, of the 57th regt. N. I.

7. At Garden Reach, the Right Rev. J. M. Turner, D.D. (Lord Bishop of Calcutta), aged 45.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Gasper, mother of Mrs. W. Bruce, aged 73.

8. At Kidderpore, Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Smalley, aged 45.

11. At Calcutta, Balthazar Lodovick Von Obeltz, Esq., aged 68.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Barnes, midshipman of the ship *Aurora*, who unfortunately fell overboard from the chopper of a bhur.

— At Berhampore, Mr. W. H. Trantum, aged 26.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Farquhar, aged 25.

15. At Calcutta, A. French, Esq., Indigo planter, of Dacca, aged 30.

16. At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Elias Avdal, Esq., aged 46.

Lately, at Lintin, China, on board the barque *Mercury*, H. Crocket, Esq., late surgeon dentist at Calcutta.

last, which directs that tarpaulins shall be supplied as carpets for the tents for European soldiers.

ALLOWANCES TO THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL, THE ADJUTANT, AND THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL.

Fort St. George, May 17, 1831.—The following extract from letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 19th Jan. 1831, is published for the information of the army:

Para. 1. "It has been brought to our notice that the commissary-general, the adjutant and quarter-master-general at your presidency, draw certain regimental allowances in addition to their respective salaries and the pay of their rank, contrary to the practice in use in Bengal.

2. "We direct, that on the death or removal of the officers respectively holding those appointments, the regimental allowances be discontinued; and that the commissary-general, the adjutant and the quarter-master-general, be thereafter allowed only the pay (or subsistence) of their regimental rank, with the salaries at present annexed to their respective appointments.

3. "The adjutant and quarter-master-general of the Bengal army being allowed, when actually in the field, to draw the full batta of their rank in addition to their pay and staff salary, we direct that the same indulgence be extended to the adjutant and quarter-master-general of your army, whenever they may be actually in the field."

COMMAND ALLOWANCE.—STAFF SALARIES OF MAJOR-GENERALS.

Fort St. George, May 20, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following general orders by the Hon. the Vice-President in council, and to regulations therein laid down applicable to this presidency.

[Here follow Calcutta General Orders, dated April 22, 1831, already inserted, p. 133.]

ALLOWANCES OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, May 24, 1831.—1. With reference to the G. O. of the 22d June 1827, veterinary surgeons in his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's service under this presidency, are entitled to pay or subsistence according to the following scale, being the same as authorized by his Majesty's Regulations: but as in these rates, of pay the sum of one shilling per diem is included for a horse, a corresponding deduction is to be made from the regimental horse allowance at present drawn by all veterinary surgeons:

1st Class Veterinary Surgeon, above

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

TARPAULINS FOR TENTS.

Fort St. George, May 10, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the fourth para. of the G. O. by Gov. under date the 25th Feb.

twenty years service, fifteen shillings a day, Rt. 182. 10. 0. per month.

2d Class Veterinary Surgeon, above ten years service, twelve shillings a day, Rt. 146 1 6 per month.

3d Class Veterinary Surgeon, above three years' service, ten shillings a day, Rt. 121. 12. 0 per month.

4th Class Veterinary Surgeon, under three years' service, eight shillings a day, Rt. 97. 6. 5. per month.

The same for any month.

2. In addition to the regimental allowances laid down in the G. O. above mentioned, veterinary surgeons are entitled to the regulated house-rent when not in receipt of full batta.

3. The foregoing provisions to have effect from the date of the G. O. before quoted, and all claims to arrears arising therefrom to be adjusted accordingly.

RETURN OF OFFICERS FROM SICK LEAVE.

Fort St. George, May 24, 1831.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that officers of the Invalid establishment, who shall have obtained leave of absence from their corps on sick certificate, and from debility, wounds, or extreme ill health, shall be unable to return to their duty on the expiration of two years' absence, shall, on the production of a medical certificate to that effect, be exempted from the provisions contained in the third paragraph of the G. O. by Gov. of the 29th June 1830, No. 119.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

June 24. J. C. Whish, Esq., principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

W. Mason, Esq., collector and magistrate of Guntur.

A. Maclean, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Malabar.

E. B. Glass, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate of Bellary.

A. P. Onslow, Esq., head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Bellary.

T. L. Strange, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar.

June 24. J. F. Thomas, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Combaconum.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 24, 1831.—May. Gen. John Dalrymple (recently admitted on staff of this presidency), to command southern division of army.

Corps of Sappers and Miners (late 1st Bat. of Pioneers). Capt. Lawe, of engineers, to command; and Lieut. Lawford to be adjutant. The following subalterns posted to the corps: 1st Lieuts. Stafford Vardon, J. H. Bell, and Fred. Dittmas; 2d Lieuts. J. C. Shaw, Henry Watts, J. P. Power, and Thos. Smythe.

June 3.—49th N. I. Sen. Lieut. Arch. Douglas to be Capt. v. Cozens dec. date 25th May, 1831.—Supernum. Lieut. Chas. Pickering admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.—Acting Ens. Willoughby Fleetwood to be ens. from 29th May 1831, to complete estab.

June 7.—1st Lieut. Aug. De Butts, of Engineers, to do duty under superintending engineer at Presidency.

Supernum. Ens. Wm. Blisset admitted on effective strength of 16th regt. to complete its estab.

29th N. I. Sen. Major John Scott, from 29th N. I. to be Lieut. Col. in suc. to Clapham prom.; date 5th April 1831.

29th N. I. Sen. Capt. James Noble to be major and Sen. Lieut. H. J. C. Menardiere to be capt., in suc. to Scott prom.; date 5th April 1831.—Supernum. Lieut. C. T. Hill admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

The services of Major James Noble placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for regimental duty.

15th N. I. Sen. Lieut. C. A. Browne to be capt., v. Chauvel dec.; date 31st May 1831.—Supernum. Lieut. J. R. Arrow admitted on effective strength of regt. to complete its estab.

The appointment, dated 29th April, of Colonel H. F. Smith, C. B. to temporary command of Jaulnah force cancelled.—Colonel Smith to assume command of Bangalore.

June 10.—Medical Board. Surg. Thos. Owen, 2d member of board, to be 1st member, v. Howard.—Surg. John Hay, 3d member, to be 2d member.—Surg. James Amesley, superintending surgeon Ceded Districts, to be 3d member.

Capt. Westrop Watkins, 30th N. I., to be an assistant commissary general, v. Noble prom.

26th N. I. Sen. Lieut. Nich. Johnson to be capt., and Sen. Ens. W. H. Welch to be lieut., v. Robson dec.; date 3d June 1831.—Acting Ens. Edw. Pereira to be ensign, from 3d June 1831, to complete estab.

Mr. Alex. Wight admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under medical officer in charge of Madras Europ. Regt. at Masulipatam.

Assist. Surg. H. Graham to be zillah surg. at Salem.

June 14.—15th N. I. Sen. Ens. Edw. King to be Lieut., v. Babington dec., date 2d June 1831.—Acting Ens. James Kykyn to be ensign to complete estab.

Assist. Surg. P. Poole to be surgeon to Residency of Travancore.

June 17.—Lieut. G. S. Fitz-Gerald, H. M.'s 26th Foot, to be extra aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

Assist. surgs. C. Rogers and John Forbes permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Assist. surg. T. M. Lane relieved from medical charge of gun carriage manufactory.

June 21.—Madras Europ. Regt. (right wing).—Sen. Lieut. Philip Chambers to be capt., and Sen. Ens. T. F. Nicolay to be lieut., v. Brown dec., date 6th June 1831.—Act. Ens. J. N. Warrington to be ens. to complete estab.—Acting Ens. Hornby Birley to be ens. from 9th June 1831 to complete estab.

June 24.—Supernum. Lieut. H. M. Pritchard admitted on effective strength of 33d N. I. to complete its estab.

Head-Quarters, June 1, 1831.—Ens. R. B. Bodington posted to 23d L. C.

Acting Cornet A. J. Kelso to do duty at riding school at Bangalore.

Acting 2d Lieut. W. B. Stevens to do duty with 2d bat. of artillery; and 2d Lieut. F. C. Vardon, with 3d ditto.

Acting Ens. G. H. Walker, to do duty with N. I.

June 4.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Lavia, horse brigade, to act as assist. adj. general of artillery, during absence of Capt. Pol-
whole on furlough; date 15th May.—Lieut. H. Currie to act as adj. to left wing of 9th N. I.; date 2d May.

Surg. T. Williams removed from 25th to 30th regt., and Surg. J. Smith from latter to former corps.

The following removals ordered in the artillery: 2d Lieut. D. Carruthers, from 3d to 4th bat.; 2d Lieut. W. S. Croft, from 3d to do duty with 2d bat.; Acting 2d Lieut. J. H. Bourdieu, from 2d to 1st bat.

June 6.—Ens. Willoughby Fleetwood posted to 26th N. I.

June 8.—2d Bat. of Pioneers. The following officers to be considered as attached to this bat. from 1st July: Major Edward Cadogan, 33d regt. to command; Capt. Wm. Murray, 40th regt. to have temporary charge during Major Cadogan's ab-

sence on duty: Capt. F.H.M. Wheeler, 51st regt., to do duty with bat. during period of Capt. Murray's charge of corps; Lieut. J. Waldwyn, 51st regt.; Lieut. J. P. Woodward, 9th do.; Lieut. G. Burn, 14th do.; Lieut. J. McD. Minto, 8th do.; Lieut. J. Shepherd, 94th do., adjutant; Lieut. C. F. Le Hardy, 14th do.; Lieut. A. Shurrefs, 21st do.

The following officers to be struck off strength of corps of Pioneers from 30th June, and to join their respective regiments:—Capt. T. Eastment, 26th reg.; Lieut. E. Peel, 19th do.; Lieut. J. W. Smyth, 34th do.; Lieut. W. H. Budd, 31st do.; Lieut. C. Pickering, 49th do.; Lieut. C. A. Cosby, 25th do.; Lieut. H. Marshall, 33d do.; Lieut. J. L. Jones, 30th do.

Surg. W. H. Richards to do duty with 2d bat. of artillery till further orders.

June 9.—Lieut. Col. W. Kelse (late prom.) posted to 2d regt.

Lieut. Col. J. Scott (late prom.) posted to 36th regt.

June 11.—Ens. Edward Pereira, removed from doing duty with 43d, and posted to 26th N. I.

June 13.—Capt. J. Chisholme, 4th bat. artil., to command artillery serving at Fort Cornwallis and its dependencies, from 5th May, v. bond returned to coast.

Assist.—*Surgeons posted.* G. E. Edgcombe from 31st to 51st regt.; J. Lovell from 2d bat. to 25th, N. I.; J. Gill to 41th do.

Deputy Commissary D. Hooker app. to arsenal of Fort St. George.

June 14. Assist. Surg. H. Chenpe to do duty under garrison surgeon of Fort St. George.

June 15. Ens. James Eykyn posted to 13th N. I. Ens. James Hacking to do, ty with 39th N. I.

June 16.—*Removals of Surgeons.* W. E. E. Conwell, M. D., from 51st N. I. to left wing Madras Europ. regt., and W. Turnbull, from latter to former; J. Cruikshank, from 8th to 31st regt. L.I., and W. H. Richards, from latter to former.

Fort St. George, June 24.—Lieut. S. C. Macpherson, 8th N. I., to be assist. surveyor, v. Dardell, dec.

Acting Cornet A. B. Jones to be cornet from 10th June 1831, to complete estab.

Sen. Assist. Surg. Robert Wight, to be surg. v. Heward, retired; date 10th June 1831.

Assist. Surg. J. L. Geddes, to have charge of civil establishment at Chicacole, during absence of Assist. Surg. Briggs.

June 21.—Lieut. Col. W. Hankins to command 1st Nat. Vet. Bat. from 10th June, v. Taynton, dec.

Lieut. J. Shephard, 24th N. I., to be adj. to corps of Pioneers from 1st July 1831.

Lieut. C. A. S. Bruere, of artillery, to be staff officer to detachment of artillery serving at Fort Cornwallis and its dependencies, from 12th May, v. Beresford, returned to coast.

Returned to duty from Europe.—June 7. Lieut. G. C. Whitlock, 36th N. I.—Ens. T. M. Christie, 18th N. I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—June 3. Major Wm. Isaacs, 25th N. I.—Major T. W. Wigan, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat., for health.—Ens. Thos. Medley, 8th N. I., for health.—7. Lieut. R. P. Alcock, 46th N. I., for health.—10. Lieut. G. E. Thompson, 49th N. I.—Ens. J. D. P. O'Neill, 27th N. I., for health.—11. Lieut. J. Black, 33d N. I., for health.—Ens. D. W. Balfour, 40th N. I., for health.—Ens. W. H. Dearsly, 10th N. I., for health.—21. Capt. R. F. Eames, 33d N. I.—24. Lieut. R. H. Richardson, 7th L. C., for health.—July 1. Ens. J. R. Starke, 20th N. I., for health.

To Bengal.—June 24. Lieut. Col. J. Briggs, 31st N. I., for six months, on private affairs.

To Penang.—June 14th. Lieut. John Deane, 30th N. I., until 31st Dec. 1831, on private affairs.

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SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 28. *Barretto Junior*, Thomas, from London, Cape, and Point de Galle.—30. *Thalia*, Biden, from London and Point de Galle.—July 1. H.M.S. *Success*, Jervoise, from Bombay and Trincomallee; and H.M.S. *Cruzar*, Parker, from Trincomallee.—4. *Bolivar*, Gillett, from Mauritius.—12. *Ellen*, Patterson, from Mauritius.—15. *Ann*, Towzell, from Mauritius.

Departures.

June 17. *Resource*, Shuttleworth, for London.—19. *Frances Charlotte*, Coghlan, for Mauritius.—20. H.M.S. *Crocodile*, Montague, for Trincomallee.—5. *Thalia*, Biden, for Calcutta.—6. H.M.S. *Cruzar*, Parker, for Swan River.—7. *Barretto Junior*, Thomas, for Calcutta.—12. *Bolivar*, Gillett, for Calcutta; and *Prinsep*, Taylor, for Mauritius.—17. H.M.S. *Success*, Jervoise, for England.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 29. At Rajahmundry, the lady of Henry Vibart, Esq., of a daughter.

June 10. At Royapooram, the lady of the Rev. J. Smith, of the London Missionary Society, of a daughter.

12. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. A. Hyslop, Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, N.S.F., of a daughter.

13. In Camp at Kamptee, the lady of Capt. R. W. Sherriff, Assist. Com. Gen. of a son.

14. At Calcutt, the wife of Mr. A. B. Rodrigues, of a son.

—At Madras, the lady of the late Capt. Cosers, of a son.

15. At Madras, the lady of Andrew Robertson, Esq., of a daughter.

20. At Bolaram, near Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. A. Mottet, of R. H. the Nizam's Service, of a son.

—At Madras, the wife of Mr. Geo. Mac Farlam, of H.M. 89th regt. of a son.

23. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Marr, of a daughter.

—At Madras, the lady of Capt. Charles Warren, H.M. 53th regt., of a son.

27. At Mangalore, the lady of Lieut. G. Marshall, 17th regt., of a son.

29. At Royapettah, Mrs. Gertrude Anna Bebero, of a daughter.

29. Mrs. Robert Leanderson, of a son.

July 1. At Courtallum, the lady of J. Harsley, Esq., Civil service, of twin sons.

—Mrs. G. Yettie, of a son.

2. At Black Town, the wife of Mr. J. H. Court, Commissariat department, of a son.

—At Madras, the lady of W. E. Underwood, Esq., of a daughter.

—At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. T. W. Stretzell, 1st L.C., of a daughter.

—At Mangalore, the lady of Capt. Farran, 14th N.I., of a daughter.

3. Mrs. J. H. Court, of a son.

4. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. Belford, H.M. 48th regt., of a son.

—At Vepery, Mrs. Dales, of a son.

5. At Cannanore, the lady of Ens. H. J. Brockman, 20th N.I., of a son.

7. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Hicks, 38th N.I., of a daughter.

—At Madras, Mrs. G. Mayers, of a son.

8. At Madras, Mrs. J. B. Pharoah, of a son.

9. At Vepery, Mrs. Hugh Ross, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 22. At Calcutt, Mr. J. P. Noronha, to Naraina, second daughter of Mr. Mathias de Rozario.

June 5. At Calcutt, Mr. Vincent de Sousa, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Capt. John Charles Desmair, of the country service.

14. At Ma ras, Mr. Peter Carstairs, to Miss Elizabeth Jones.

15. At Secunderabad, Byng Thomas Giraud, Esq., of the 2d M.N.I. to Anna Love, second

(2 B)

daughter of the late Capt. W. P. Blake, of H.H. Nizam's service.

18. At Ootacamund, J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., to Augusta, youngest daughter of the late Col. Banerman.

22. At Madras, Mr. Matthew D'Silva, to Miss Mary Anne Stonehouse.

25. At Visagapatam, Ensign John Merritt, 41st regt. N.I., to Selina Jane, relict of the late Capt. Gray, 3d N.V.B., and eldest daughter of the late Col. F. Walker, 8th I.C.

26. At Pulicat, Mr. J. Bell, of Madras, to Georgiana Frances, eldest daughter of R. W. Mepjen, Esq.

30. At Madras, G. J. Waters, Esq., Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Chittoor, to Maria Frances, third daughter of Conway Dobbs, Esq., barrister, Dublin.

DEATHS.

May 16. At Madras, of fever, Mr. Cornelius Gustavus Hart, aged 55, an accountant for upwards of twenty-five years, in the accountant general's office.

25. At Bangalore, Major Parker, H.M. 62d regt., son of the Rev. John Parker, of the city of Cork, Ireland.

26. In camp at Anantipore, Ensign T. Morrill, 18th regt. N.I.

June 1. At Ootacamund, Samuel Smith, Esq., judge at Calicut, son of Samuel Smith, Esq., 39, Charlotte Street, Portland Place, London.

— In camp at Mundarguddy, Lieut. C. S. Babington, 15th regt. N.I.

2. Near Errode, when on his way to the Presidency to embark for Europe, Capt. Thomas Robson, 26th regt. N.I.

5. In camp at Kamptee, aged 33, James Victor Browne, Esq., captain right wing Madras Eurorpean regiment.

7. Of epidemic cholera, at Cuddalore, Dugald Ferguson McLeod, Esq., assist. surg. 25th regt. N.I.

8. At Bednore, or Nuggur, Ensign Rob. Paton, 15th regt. N.I.

9. In the Neilgherry Hills, aged twenty-five, Jane, wife of Nathaniel Wm. Kindersley, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

9. At Kamptee, Cornet John Rose, 3d regt. L.C., aged 24.

10. At Madras, Mr. Joseph Van Colster D'Rosa, for many years a book-keeper in the accountant-general's office.

11. At Madras, Christopher Anstey Thompson, Esq., of the civil service.

— At Cannanore, Mrs. Welbank, wife of Lieut. Welbank, deputy judge advocate-general.

15. At Royapuram, 5 1/2 days after her confinement, Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. Smith, of the London Missionary Society, aged 32.

16. At Tanjore, when on his way from Trichinopoly to Negapatam, Lieut. Edward James, 32d regt. N.I., younger son of the late T. James, Esq., of Truro, Cornwall.

— At Cannanore, Mary Anne, lady of Thomas Ebenezer Bolleau, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

— At Vellore, Mr. Conductor Thomas Harris, of the ordnance department.

22. At Poonamallee, Mr. Edward Marsh, aged 37, late of H.M. 54th regt.

30. At Cannanore, Helen, wife of Capt. Cox, H.M. 54th regt.

— At Vepery, Mr. Month D'Silva, in his 60th year.

July 1. At Chittoor, from liver complaint, the Rev. Robert Jencks, of the London Missionary Society, aged about 32.

— At Madras, Marianne, wife of the Rev. Chas. Blackman.

4. At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, Jessie, wife of the Rev. John Cooper, of the Scottish mission, Hurree.

6. At Bangalore, Druasilla, wife of Mr. Wm. Rylands, commissariat department, aged 23.

10. At Vepery, Mrs. J. Dales, aged 17, daughter of the late Mr. Month D'Silva, of the same place.

12. At Madras, of cholera, Lieut. Col. Chas. Rundall, dep. mil. and gen. aged 53.

14. At Madras, of cholera, Henrietta, wife of Capt. Haig, of the adj. gen's department, and eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Rundall, aged 20.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT MAHABULESWHUR.

Bombay Castle, June 3, 1831. — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that in all cases of damage or destruction of the public buildings at the convalescent station of Mahabuleshwur, by fire, or otherwise, the tenant will be held responsible.

FIELD ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, June 8, 1831. — The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that clause in the G. O. of the 14th March 1822, which sanctioned the continuance of field allowances to the officers of the general staff attached to the head quarters of the Poonah division of the army, they, together with the superintendent of barracks, are accordingly placed on garrison allowances from the 1st inst.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS AT SEROOR.

Bombay Castle, June 11, 1831. — In accordance with the opinion of the Right Hon. the Governor General, the allowances granted under date the 9th Dec., in G. O.'s of that date, to the officers, commanding at Seroor, and to the surgeon of the engineer corps at that station, are suspended from the 30th inst.

The surgeon will be entitled to R. 12. 2. per hundred men, as prescribed by G. O. dated 2d April last.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

May 21. Mr. William E. Frere to be Assistant in Courts of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Territorial Department.

June 2. Mr. R. K. Pringle to be first assistant to principal collector of Ahmednuggur in charge at Nasick.

Mr. J. W. Longford to resume charge of his former appointment as second assistant to principal collector in Concan.

Mr. J. Burnett to be supernumerary second assistant to junior principal collector of Poona.

June 10. Mr. Thos. Williamson to be secretary with Right Hon. the Governor during his visit to Deccan.

Mr. Chief Secretary Norris to conduct duties of secretary to government in territorial department, during Mr. Secretary Williamson's absence.

Mr. Secretary Bax to conduct duties of secretary to government in financial and commercial departments, during Mr. Secretary Williamson's absence.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, May 23, 1831. — Sen. Assist. Surg. J. Inglish, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Conwell, dec.; date 6th July, 1830.

Sen. Assist. Surg. G. H. Davis to be surgeon, v. Paton retired; date 18th Aug. 1830.

The following temporary arrangements con-

armed?—Lieut. J. E. Lang, 20th N.I., to act as brigade-major at Hurrole from 23rd April, during absence of Capt. Macan on adj. Lieut. H. H. Hobson, 20th N.I., to act as adj. during absence of Lieut. Lang.—Lieut. C. G. G. Munro, 16th N.I., to assume command of detachments stationed in southern sequestered districts.—Lieut. A. P. Le Messurier, 23d N.I., to act as adj. to detachment (300) which marched to Biowach on 3d May.

Corps of Engineers. Lieut. W. Scott, to be interp. in Hindoostanee language; date 8th May.

Capt. P. D. Otley, deputy postmaster at Poonah, placed at disposal of Major General commanding the forces, from 15th June (the post-office at Poonah being placed under the Junior Principal Collector).

Asst. Surg. J. Fortnom, to be civil surgeon at Sholapoor, v. Dalgaun, proceeded to England.

May 28.—Surg. J. Walker to assume charge of medical store department at Presidency.

Asst. Surg. Scott to take charge of duties of civil surgeon at Ahmedabad until further orders date 12th April.

May 30.—*Department of Adjutant General.* Asst. Adj. Gen. J. Keith, to be deputy adj. gen. of army, with official rank of major.—Capt. C. Hagart, acting asst. adj. gen., confirmed in that appointment.—Capt. John Fawcett, 6th N.I., to be acting deputy adj. gen. of army—all to have effect from 5th May.

May 31.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed.—Lieut. S. Poole, 1st L.C., to act as brigade major at Sholapoor, from 24th April, during absence of Lieut. Wylie.—Lieut. A. Hamerton, 15th N.I., to be acting adj. to a field detachment (300) from date of its march from Rajcote.—Lieut. R. Hughes to act as qu. mast. to 3d N.I., from 24th to 31st March.

June 7.—Surg. D. C. Bell placed in charge of ophthalmic institution until return of Asst. Surg. Jeaffreson to Presidency.

Cadet of Infantry W. R. Simpson admitted on establishment.

June 8.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed.—Lieut. G. Fisher, 13th N.I., to act as adj. from 20th May, during absence of Lieut. Maughan on leave.—Lieut. L. W. Hart, 22d N.I., to perform duties of interp. to Guzerat prov. bat.

Europ. Regt. (left wing). Capt. W. Burnett to take rank, v. Watkin dismissed service; date 30th Dec. 1829.—Lieut. C. R. Hogg admitted on effective strength, from same date, v. Burnett prom.—Lieut. A. P. Hockin to be capt., and Ens. G. F. Symptom to be lieut., in suc. to Little prom.; date 8th July, 1830.—Sen. Cadet R. H. Young to be ens., v. Symptom prom., ditto.

14th N.I. Lieut. T. R. Wynter to be capt., v. Hare retired; date 13th Sept. 1830.—Supernum. Lieut. C. G. Calland, admitted on effective strength, from same date, v. Wynter prom.

Supernum. Ens. J. G. Johnston, 10th N.I., admitted on effective strength of regt., from 23d Sept. 1830, v. G. F. Fenwick resigned.

Supernum. Ens. W. G. Wheatley, 4th N.I., admitted on effective strength of regt., from 31st May, 1831, v. Wardell, dec.

June 10. Capt. P. D. Otley to continue in charge of post-office at Poona until end of June.

June 11.—Cadets of Engineers Geo. Wingate and J. H. G. Crawford admitted on establishment.

Messrs. W. B. C. Graham and R. Kirk admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

June 16.—*Infantry.* Sen. Maj. R. Barnwall to be lieut. col., v. Whitehill, dec.; date 10th June, 1831.

26th N.I. Sen. Capt. M. Soppitt to be major and Lieut. G. Smith to be capt., in suc. to Barnwall prom.; date 10th June.—Supernum. Lieut. G. Wilson admitted on effective strength from same date, v. Smith, prom.

8th N.I. Lieut. A. Thomas admitted on effective strength from 6th May, 1830, v. C. A. Hawkins, dec.—Ens. F. Cristall to be lieut., v. Livingston, prom.; date 6th Dec. 1830.—Supernum. Ens. W. R. Duff admitted on effective strength, from same date, v. Cristall, prom.

June 18.—8th N.I. Ens. R. W. Horne to be interp. in Marhatta language; date 5th May, 1831.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 28. Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill, 2d L.C.—June 7. Lieut. W. Trevelyan, 2d L.C.—11. Major A. Seymour, 20th N.I.—Lieut. W. Maunsell, 6th N.I.—Ens. E. R. Elwall, 2d N.I.—18. Ens. W. Topham, 7th N.I.

FURLOUGH.

To Sea.—June 2. Assist. Surg. T. H. Graham, 4th N.I., for ten months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 29. *Rachel*, Potter, from Liverpool.—30. *Hebe*, Brille, from Bordeaux.—June 6. *Earl of Eblon*, Theaker, from London.—8. *Othello*, Thompson, from Liverpool.—10. *Sophie*, Henon, from Bourbon.—11. *Adelle*, Levalois, from Bourbon.—13. H.C.S. *Bonares*, Elwood, from Mocha.—17. H.C.S. *Hytha*, Shepherd, from London.—19. H.C.S. *General Kyd*, Nairne, from London and St. Helena.—25. H.C. sloop of war *Chee*, Sawyer, from Basadore.—26. H.C. sloop of war *Anherst*, Crawford, from Red sea; and H.C.S. *Harfordshire*, Hope, from London.

Departures.

May 30. *Clairmont*, Kucard, for Greenock.—June 5. *Elizabeth*, M'Alpin, for Greenock; and H.C. sloop of war *Ternate*, Wells, for Persian Gulf.—9. *Fort William*, Nelsh, for China.—12. *Runnymede*, Wildridge, and *Flying Fish*, Gardner, both for China.—17. *Navarin*, Guerin, for Mauritius.—24. H.C.S. *Buckinghamshire*, Glasspool, for China.—July 7. *Universe*, Duthie, for Glasgow.

Freight (June 29).—to London, £8 8s. per ton—to China, Rs. 42 per candy.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

May 22. At Darwar, the lady of Lieut. Edwards, 5th N.I., of a son.

27. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Lechmere Hathway, Esq., staff surgeon at that station, of a son.

31. At Colabah, the lady of W. G. Jolliffe, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

June 24. At Bombay, the Rev. Thomas Carr, acting archdeacon of this presidency, to Catherine Emily, only daughter of Lieut. Col. McMahon, of H.M. Queen's Royals.

Jan. 25. On board the *Caroline*, Thomas Charles Frazer, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

Feb. 19. On board the *Triumph*, at sea, Major John Hawkins, Bombay engineers.

May 6. At Ahmedabad, the Rev. Thomas D. Pettinger, of the Church Missionary Society, late curate of Weston and Bramhope, in Wiltshire, aged 31.

22. At Rutnaghery, Mr. Amaro de Costa, aged 45, a government pensioner.

May 9. At Nehr Hamlet, on the Mahabulleshwur Hills, after a short illness, Matilda, daughter of Lieut. Col. Robertson, resident of Satara, aged six years.

June 19. At Surat, Lieut. Col. Charles Whitehill 12th regt. N.I., commanding the Garrison of Surat, after a short illness of only two days.

23. At Kirkee, Frances Maria, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. Fendall, of H.M. 4th L. Drago.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

June 18. At Jaffna, the lady of Robert Atherton, Esq., Superintendent of the Government Stud, and Sitting Magistrate of Jelts, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 26. At Galle, Lieut. Nagel, H.M. 97th regt., to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Francis Dickson, Esq., formerly of that place.

May 19. At Colombo, Capt. G. Schneider, colonial engineer and land surveyor general, to Elizabeth Katherine Stewart, eldest daughter of James Titterton, Esq., apothecary to the forces.

DEATHS.

March 26. At Trincomallee, Lieut. Edward Tindal, of the Royal Artillery.

April 21. At Kandy, 2d-Lieut. C. B. Delatre, eldest son of Lieut. Col. Delatre, aged 25.

23. At Colombo, Mrs. A. D. De Vos, wife of Mr. J. J. Gerhard, aged 60.

Swan River.

MARRIAGES.

April 23. At Freemantle, Mr. Charles Smith, to Miss Ann Chapman.

30. At Perth, Mr. Thomas Watson to Miss Anne Smythe.

May 2. At Freemantle, James Henty, Esq., J. P., to Miss Charlotte Carter.

DEATHS.

Lately. William Stirling, Esq., commissioner of crown lands, and private secretary to the governor.

— At Perth, Mr. W. Cornish, aged 43, a native of Worcester.

April 29. At Perth, Mr. Wm. Sadler, late of Newark-upon-Trent.

May 2. William Stirling, infant son of His Exc. the Lieutenant Governor.

Mauritius.

DEATHS.

Jan. 26. Colonel Barry, chief secretary to the government.

Lately. Robert Lyall, Esq., M.D., formerly the Resident of the British Government at Madagascar. Dr. Lyall was compelled to visit the Isle of France for the benefit of his health, having suffered severely from the fever peculiar to Madagascar, during his residence at Tananarivo, to which he at last fell a victim, after lingering long in a painful state. He was about to publish a narrative of his observations while at Tananarivo.

Cape of Good Hope.

BIRTHS.

May 26. At Wynberg, the lady of James Carey, Esq., of a daughter.

June 23. At Cape Town, Mrs. R. Baker, of a son.

July 22. At Cape Town, Mrs. George Greig, of a daughter.

Aug. 10. At the Camp Ground, the lady of Rice Jones, Esq., of a son.

21. At Cape Town, the lady of the Rev. Charles Wimberley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 24. At Cape Town, John Fairbairn, Esq., to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Philip.

June 4. At Cape Town, Mr. Thos. Caffyn, of H.M. ordnance department, to Mrs. Johanna Sophia Pero, widow of the late Rich. Heurtley, Esq.

17. At Port Elizabeth, John Centlivre Chase, Esq., of the colonial civil service, widower, to Mrs. Damsant, widow of the late Dep. Asst. Com. Gen. J. Damsant, and only daughter of F. Korsten, Esq., of Cradock's Town.

July 6. At Swellendam, Mr. F. Rawstorne, assistant protector of slaves in the Swellendam district, to Eliza Henrietta, second daughter of Capt. Emett, late of the 54th regt.

22. At Green Point, Henry Ball Rutherford, Esq., to Miss Elvabeth Morton.

Aug. 1. At Cape Town, James Lindsay Crawford, Esq., to Miss Mary Allison.

20. At Cape Town, J. D. Thomson, Esq., naval officer, to Carolina Francisca, second daughter of the Hon. J. W. Stoll, treasurer and accountant-general.

29. At Cape Town, Major J. S. Paribb, Hon. E.I. Company's Bengal artillery, to Hester, only daughter of Capt. Vowe, late of His Majesty's Royal marines.

30. At Cape Town, Mr. Richard Clarence, second son of H. Clarence, Esq., of Hooley Park, Surrey, to Maria Iresin, second daughter of the late T. Hewson, Esq., of Stratford Grove, Essex.

May 22. At Cape Town, in his 46th year, Leopold Mund, Esq., M.P., at one time botanical collector in this colony for the King of Prussia.

24. At Cape Town, Mr. James Cameron, saddler, aged 49.

June 11. At Wynberg, Fredrica Charlotta Louisa Johanna Meyer, relict of the Colonel Baron F. von Buschenroder von Buschenroder, aged 70.

12. Mr. J. H. Lolly, aged 24.

16. On board the *Rambler*, near Mossel Bay, from apoplexy, Capt. Knight, commander of that vessel.

28. At Cape Town, James Andries Horak, Esq., aged 80, a native of this colony.

July 8. At Cape Town, Mr. A. Hutchinson, aged 50.

25. At Cape Town, the Rev. Fearon Follows, M.A., F.R.S., astronomer-royal at the Cape of Good Hope, aged 43.

Aug. 3. At Cape Town, Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Wm. Hawkins, Esq., aged 24.

St. Helena.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDER.—ABSENCE ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS.

James's Town, Aug. 8, 1831.—The period during which officers, whether regimental or staff, when absent on sick certificate, are permitted to draw allowances, is restricted to two years, which is not in any case to be exceeded: if the absence should be prolonged beyond that period, the parties will be entitled to the subsistence only of their regimental rank, without any allowance either regimental or staff.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONS, ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from p. 89.)

30th March 1830.

T. G. Lloyd, Esq. examination continued.—*Q.* In the paper you have delivered in it is stated, that in part-provision for the purchases of teas in China there had been drawn, by bills from China on the Court of Directors, for the season 1828-9, the sum of £135,813, for which there have been received in China 484,514 tales; that being the only part of this account in which there is a direct transaction between China and London for the cost of that money delivered into the Company's treasury in China, be so good as to state to the Committee what has been the price of the tale upon that transaction?—*A.* About 5s. 7d. *Q.* Is that not the result of the direct exchange between China and London, as exemplified by the actual transactions of the Company?—*A.* Certainly. *Q.* If the direct exchange makes the tale to cost only 5s. 7d., must not the whole difference between that and the exchange of 6s. 4d. and 62½ decimals, be a loss to the Company, arising from the circuitous manner in which their funds are placed in Canton, or from the way in which the money is calculated?—*A.* It is quite clear that if the money be obtained by bills upon England, the tale would of course give considerably less than it does by the consignment of merchandize from India and England. We did not place the tale by consignment of goods from this country in that year at the same rate that we might have obtained it by bills upon the court, and therefore the difference between the 6s. 4d. and 5s. 7d. is to be attributed to the mode in which the Company carried on their business. *Q.* Then, in fact, they lost by their consignments of merchandize?—*A.* Yes, as compared with the rate of exchange for bills on England. *Q.* And so they did by the goods sent from India?—*A.* Yes. *Q.* Supposing the goods sent from India had been calculated at 1s. 10d. for a rupee, what would have been the value of the tale then?—*A.* It would take some time to make the calculation. It is about 2d. in the rupee upon all rupees that have been furnished through India; it would not have made a very considerable difference in the tale on the final result. *Q.* You have stated that the real cost of the tale to the Company is 6s. 10d. and 417 decimals, so that the loss by this mode of supply must be the difference between 5s. 7d. and 6s. 10d. and 417 decimals?—

A. It is so, presuming we could have obtained all our supplies by means of bills, which I conceive to be extremely doubtful. I think it very questionable whether we could have obtained bills for two millions sterling upon the court in one season. *Q.* Can you state how much of the money paid into the Company's treasury in Canton has arisen from the sale of goods there, and how much from exchange operations?—*A.* The exchange operations are, "Bills upon Bengal 562,292," and "Bills upon England, 135,813;" making together, 698,405. *Q.* Can you state to the Committee what loss you suppose to have arisen from the bills drawn on Bengal?—*A.* For the bills drawn on Bengal we pay the territory at the rate of 2s. 3½d. *Q.* What is its intrinsic value according to the exchange?—*A.* The exchange, I apprehend, at that time was about 1s. 11d. *Q.* Should not you consider that the Act of Parliament directing the mode in which the upset price of the teas should be fixed, means that it should be done according to the actual cost of the teas to the Company, and not according to any arbitrary valuation of the rupee, or of any other coin?—*A.* I apprehend, certainly, that the Act of Parliament intended the teas should be put up at what they cost the Company; and by the operation we pursue, I conceive we fully comply with the Act of Parliament, because it actually has cost the Company to place the tale there, so much money as I have stated in the account I have delivered in. *Q.* Could not the Company have placed the tale there, by your own statement, at a much more reasonable rate?—*A.* By drawing bills, certainly. *Q.* Then must not your revenues in Bengal have been benefited to the extent of the larger price that has been put upon the tale, in so far as concerns that portion of the money which has been drawn upon Bengal?—*A.* The revenues of Bengal have been benefited by the difference between the exchange of Bengal upon England, and the rate of 2s. 3½d., which is nearly 5d. in the rupee. *Q.* And to that extent the upset price of the teas of the Company has been increased in the amount?—*A.* The upset price has certainly been increased in consequence of the mode we adopt; but not to the full extent of the difference, because the upset price has resulted from calculating the rupee at the intrinsic value. *Q.* Could you, looking at this

paper, state to the Committee what is the per-centage of difference between the cost, as you have stated it to have been calculated, and the cost as it would be if it had been taken at the rate of the direct exchange?—A. It would make about 14 per cent."

1st April.

Same witness.—Q. In the remittances made to the Company's factory at Canton, there is the article of commanders' cotton-bonds £98,000, what is the nature of that transaction?—A. The nature of that transaction is, that the Court of Directors have given a privilege to their commanders to load cotton for China, with which they are supplied by the presidencies of India; they give bonds for this at the presidencies whence they load, to pay for the same into the Canton treasury such an amount in tales. Q. At what rate of exchange is that payment taken?—A. The rate of exchange at which it is taken there is according to the intrinsic value of the coins with which the presidencies of India have supplied the commanders. Q. At how much per tale is that?—A. At the value of a rupee at the mint-price of silver, which is a little better than 2s., and their cotton-bonds are calculated at 210 sicca rupees for 100 dollars. Q. Can you state how much per tale it makes on that transaction?—A. About 6s. 1d. a tale. Q. So that the commanders get the benefit of the difference between the rate you have stated of 6s. 1d. and 5s. 7d., which you stated the real exchange from China to be?—A. The real exchange that I stated was 5s. 7d. for bills drawn upon England; a commander places the tale in China at 6s. 1d. Q. Is not the difference so much profit to the commander?—A. I conceive not, because he pays more for his tale than he would obtain it for in exchange; he pays 6s. 1d., whereas he could have obtained a tale by bill on England at 5s. 7d. Q. If he pays this money into the Company's treasury at Canton, the lower the rate of exchange is, the higher amount of sterling money he gets for the money he pays in?—A. The operation is this, that he by his engagement pays so many tales into the China treasury, which in sterling money amount to 6s. 1d. a tale; if he obtained a tale by a bill upon England, he would place it in China at 5s. 7d. whereas now he place it at 6s. 1d. Q. For every tale that the Company's commander pays in he gets a sum in sterling money; if he gets 6s. 1d. for the tale instead of 5s. 7d. for the tale, is not it so much for his benefit?—A. I apprehend the operation is mistaken. The China commander has been advanced so many sicca rupees in India, for which he undertakes to pay

into the China treasury so many tales at a stipulated rate of exchange; therefore he pays a tale, which in sterling is 6s. 1d., that is, he places 6s. 1d. in the Canton treasury, or gets credit for the tale at that rate; but if he drew a bill upon England he would have the tale in his possession 5s. 7d. Q. Is not it clear that this money paid into the Company's treasury, costing the Company 6s. 1d. per tale, is so much dearer to them than if they got it at the actually existing exchange of 5s. 7d.; and is it not therefore so much loss to the Company?—A. The Company could have obtained, by means of a bill on England, a tale at 5s. 7d., and they place it at 6s. 1d. Q. Therefore that is so much to the prejudice of the Company, and to the profit of the commander?—A. It is so. Q. In a note to your return, it is stated that "the cost of the supplies furnished to China through India is here calculated at the intrinsic value of the India coins at the mint-price of standard value, instead of the rate affixed to those coins by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India;" in what manner have the Board of Commissioners fixed those rates?—A. They have fixed those rates in the arrangement for the separation of the accounts between territory and commerce, which by a clause in the act of 1813 they were empowered to do; the act directed that the accounts should be prepared upon that principle. Q. Upon that principle the tale is taken at 6s. 10d. and 417 decimials?—A. That would be the value of a tale, if we calculate the supplies from England at the Board's rates. Q. If that is the rate pointed out by act of Parliament, why is it deviated from?—A. The rate is not pointed out by act of Parliament, but the Board of Commissioners have fixed that rate. Q. Then when you say that by this operation the teas are put up at a price below their actual cost and charges, do you mean to say that the real cost and charge of the tale to the Company in China is 6s. 10d. and 417ths?—A. I mean so to say, if we calculate the supplies from India at the Board's rates. Q. In taking your invoice of cotton shipped from Bengal of value according to what you call the mint-price of silver, at 5s. 2d., where do you find any such mint-price?—A. It was the former mint-price. I am well aware that 66 is now used where 62 formerly was; but I believe that the same standard exists as did formerly in respect of fine silver. Q. You continue the old standard, which is no longer existing?—A. Yes. Q. Will you have the goodness to explain how it is that the Company are entitled to rate the tale at 6s. 4d., which they now do?—A. The valuation of the tea is made according to the actual cost to the Company in pounds sterling;

they have placed so many pounds sterling for the provision of their investment in that year, which in fact has produced so many tales; the cost of one tale by that operation is 6s. 4d., which I have stated before. Q. Is there an investment purchased by the Company in India to be sent to the China market with which to pay for the teas?—A. There is, consisting of cotton. Q. Do the Company themselves purchase the cotton, or do the Company's officers purchase the cotton?—A. The Company themselves purchase the cotton for their own investment in Bombay and Bengal. Q. Do they receive that cotton in kind as part of the payment of land revenue?—A. I am not well acquainted with the Indian system, but I apprehend not: I think the cotton of Bengal is purchased in the market, or by provision, through their commercial residents. Q. Do they purchase that cotton at the market rate?—A. That which is purchased in the market certainly, but that which is obtained by means of advances is not at the market rate; it is what the commercial resident can obtain it at; it is not bought at the public market. Q. Supposing cotton to be purchased in the market, why should the sicca rupee be reckoned at 2s., when in fact it is only worth 1s. 10d. or 1s. 11d.?—A. The sicca rupee is stated in this account from what the Company in their commercial character are charged for it, without reference to the current exchange certainly; but the mode in which it operates as a reduction of the upset price is, that we have taken it at 2s., when in fact it cost us 2s. 384d. Q. Do you mean that it is a reduction of the upset price, supposing you take the valuation put upon a rupee by the Commissioners of the Board of Control?—A. It is a reduction of the upset price if we take a rupee at the mint-price of silver, that being 2s. and a fraction, and the Board's rate 2s. 384d. Q. Is the mint-price of silver the real value of the rupee at the present moment?—A. Not in exchange, certainly. Q. Then supposing cotton is purchased in the markets of India for an investment to China, and purchased with rupees, would it not be purchased at the rate at which the rupee is current in India at the time?—A. If the East-India Company were not obliged in their commercial capacity to account to the territorial branch of their affairs at the high rate as regards the value of the rupee, certainly I agree that it would be so. Q. Are not the funds coming into the Company's treasury at China parted with for a sale of cotton; and must not the upset price of the teas depend in part upon the price at which that cotton sells in China?—A. Clearly. Q. So that if the Company were to make a fortunate adventure

in their cotton trade, it would lessen the upset price of the teas; and, on the other hand, if it were to make an unfortunate adventure in cotton, it would increase the upset price of the teas?—A. It has precisely that operation. Q. How do you consider that the act of Parliament justifies the Company in confounding together two totally distinct operations, and putting upon the upset price of tea the result, either fortunate or otherwise, of their adventures in cotton?—A. Because I conceive that the act of Parliament directed the Company to put up the tea at its cost; and if by a fortunate operation in commerce they place more tales in China at one time than at another, I think that the cost of the tea would be so much reduced; it, on the other hand, there is an unfortunate out-turn, the upset price of the tea would be so much increased. Q. In every mercantile transaction with a foreign country, is not the sale price the produce of the goods sold valued in the money of that country?—A. It is so, certainly. Q. Is not the prime cost of any article purchased in a foreign country the amount paid for it valued in the money of that country?—A. It is; but I think it all has reference to the pound sterling, ultimately. Q. Is there any other way in ordinary mercantile transactions of ascertaining the value of such foreign money in British money, either of sale or prime cost, except the current rate of exchange between the foreign country and this country?—A. That is the ordinary process, but I think that the value or the cost of placing any funds in a foreign country must be regulated by the pound sterling it ultimately costs me. Q. You are, of course, acquainted with the Commutation Act of the 24th Geo. III.; by the 5th section of that act, the East-India Company are required from time to time to send orders for the purchase of such quantities of tea as may be requisite for the supply of this country, and that the tea so purchased shall be put up to sale at the prime cost thereof, with the other charges thereupon. Now have you any reason to believe that it is the intention of that act that the prime cost of purchase, as therein directed, should be calculated upon a different principle from that which prevails in all other mercantile transactions?—A. I apprehend that the effect to the Company is precisely what I have before stated; that they have disbursed a certain amount in sterling money, for which they have placed a number of tales in China, I conceive that that is the sound principle for establishing the cost of a single tale, and thereby they have complied with the act of Parliament. Q. What reason have you to believe that "prime cost" in the act of Parliament is to be construed dif-

ferently from the construction put upon those words in all mercantile dealings?—*A.* I conceive that nothing can shake what I have stated, that for so many pounds sterling so many tales have been placed in China, consequently the price of one tale is so much in sterling money. *Q.* Suppose the Company draws upon England £100,000 in bills from China, and the cost of the tale in those bills is 5s. 5½d. at the present rate of exchange, is the Company justified under the act of Parliament in charging the tea purchased with that £100,000 sterling, at a rate of exchange which gives a different value to the tale from that at which the bills were drawn?—*A.* They are perfectly justified, inasmuch as the mode by which they have supplied their Canton treasury would, in that case, be by the operation of a mean that they have not used, or in a very limited way. *Q.* Have they not drawn bills upon the treasury in England at a rate of exchange which gives the tale at about 5s. 7d.?—*A.* They have calculated the tale to have been furnished at that rate by bills. *Q.* Is there any legal opinion to justify that construction of the act of Parliament?—*A.* I am not aware that there is, because the necessity for it has never been apparent. *Q.* Suppose an adventure made by the Company in manufactured goods from England or from India, upon which their loss should be 500 per cent., should you feel that the act of Parliament was not strained by charging the tale at a rate which would cover that loss?—*A.* The instance is not very likely to arise; but certainly the mode which I have adopted would involve such an issue. But I apprehend the Company would never export goods upon which there may arise a loss of 500 per cent. *Q.* It appears that in 1814 the Board of Control interfered to settle the value of the rupee for the territorial accounts of the Company. This act of Parliament, fixing that the teas should be put up at prime cost, was passed long before any such interference on the part of the Board of Control, therefore how can the Company rest this construction of the act of Parliament upon the decision of the Board of Control in 1814?—*A.* I do, inasmuch as I conceive the mode which they adopt is the actual prime cost to the Company. *Q.* Are you aware that in the evidence of the late Mr. Charles Grant, given before the Committee of Foreign trade in 1821, he stated that the invariable custom of the Company for a century had been to value the tale at 6s. 8d.?—*A.* I am aware that he did state so, and they are so valued in our common transactions, but certainly not for the computation of the prime cost

of tea for the upset price; we should then have run into the errors which the Committee appear to think I have already run into. *Q.* Then it was not so valued invariably in the upset price of tea?—*A.* Clearly not. *Q.* To what other transactions did Mr. Grant's evidence refer?—*A.* To our profit and loss accounts. *Q.* Must not the question of profit and loss in mercantile transactions be determined by the prime cost and the sale prices?—*A.* It would certainly be dependent upon such an issue; but in the computation that I have made I have assumed a rate for part of our supplies less than we pay for it; but I could say that the computation of profit and loss upon an investment from China, since the rate affixed by the Board for the coins of India, should be calculated in as far as regards the return to India at the Board's rate of exchange. *Q.* Are you aware that it is the custom of the Company to charge part of the freight upon the woollens that they send from England upon the prime cost of the tea at Canton?—*A.* It enters into the invoice amount of the export. *Q.* Does it enter into the real charge?—*A.* Clearly it has that effect, because it forms part of the invoice amount, which on the other side produces so many tales, and thus enters into the computation of 6s. 4d. a tale. *Q.* Does it influence the real amount at which the freight is paid for the export of the woollens, or is that entered upon the price of the tea?—*A.* It falls upon the price of the tea in the termination of the transaction; because, if the exports are increased in value by the amount of freight included in the invoice, and if the rate of the prime cost of the tea is increased in the same ratio, clearly it enters into the upset price of the tea. *Q.* Was the same method of calculating the prime cost of the teas in China pursued before the Board fixed the rate of exchange in 1814?—*A.* The calculations for the upset price of tea before 1814 were made according to the rate of exchange of the day between China and England. *Q.* You have stated that £135,000 was drawn upon the treasury in England at the exchange of 5s. 7d.; supposing a much larger sum had been required could those bills have been passed at the same rate of exchange?—*A.* The rate I have mentioned for the tale, in the drafts from China, was that, deducting interest included in the rate, for the sight of the bill; but I apprehend that, according to the usual principle, where there is a great demand for bills, the rate of exchange would have been enhanced in some degree; to what degree I am not prepared to say.

(To be continued)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

PREROGATIVE COURT, Nov. 23.

Bryce v. Leith and Leith.—This was a suit respecting the will of the late Major-General Leith, of the Madras army, the validity of which was disputed by the two sisters of the deceased, on the ground of insanity. The question arose on an allegation offered by the Misses Leith.

Sir John Nicholl.—This is a question respecting the will of General James Leith, who died in May 1829 at Madras, leaving two sisters, the parties in the cause, nephews and nieces, entitled to distribution if he had died intestate. The personal property is considerable, and there is a real estate in Scotland. It appears from the facts in the cause, that the deceased went to India in the year 1782 as a cadet. His father was then living; he died in 1805; the family property was in Scotland. He returned to England, after the death of his father, in 1807, and went again to India in 1808. He returned a second time to England in October 1810, and went back again to India in January 1812. From that time till his death he remained in India, and attained the rank of Major-General. In December 1817, he executed the will propounded in this cause. At that time, the deceased was judge-advocate-general of the Madras army. In 1821, he executed a codicil to the will. On the death of the deceased in 1829, probates are taken of the will and codicil at Madras by Col. Cadell. Mr. Alexander Briscoe applied for probate in this court, which is opposed by the sisters of the deceased, and Mr. Briscoe has propounded an allegation pleading the *factum* of the instrument. From the contents of the will, it appears that the deceased left considerable property, the bulk of which he bequeathed to his friend Major Bryce and to his children, and on failure to Mrs. Bernard, who resides in Scotland. There are legacies to servants, and trifling bequests to several friends. The will of 1817 is all in the deceased's hand-writing; it is perfectly well expressed; there is nothing tending to folly; but there is no notice taken of his relations. An allegation is now offered to the court on the part of the sisters of the deceased, in opposition to the will, containing thirty articles and a great mass of exhibits, to show the insanity of the deceased, whereby he was incompetent to the execution of any testamentary act. The two sisters have been admitted paupers, and therefore the other side labours under great disadvantages. It is the duty of the court to allow paupers the full extent of setting forth their case;

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on the other hand, the court ought to be cautious not to allow paupers to harass an adverse party, and to put him to expense without the possibility of recovering costs. The alleged insanity is on one subject, and one subject only, in respect to the two sisters. He wrote affectionate letters to them on his return to England; but it appears that they thought it expedient to purchase their father's property, and endeavoured to involve him in the purchase of that estate, contrary to his wish and authority; and he took up an impression that his sisters were desirous of advancing their own object, contrary to his wishes and intentions, and that they fraudulently, or at least improperly, endeavoured to force the purchase on him. That is stated to be a delusion of mind; and the court is to go back into all these circumstances, respecting nothing but the purchase of this property, which are pleaded in order to shew that there was delusion; that he could not but be satisfied with their conduct, and that therefore he, the deceased, was an insane person on this particular subject. Considering the time when these transactions took place, twenty years ago, from 1807 to 1811, is the court to say, that although the deceased sent affectionate letters to his sisters, he might not have rational ground to be dissatisfied with their conduct? Although he may have carried his resentment beyond due bounds, and kept his mind under passion, yet it is impossible, on such grounds, for the court to hold that he was insane at that time, still less that he continued so during the remainder of his life, or that the court can decide that this will is void on account of the injustice of the testator. The case of *Ely Stott* has been referred to; but no case can be more dissimilar. Yet in that case the court went to the full extent it could do; and in that case the delusion was accompanied by a variety of acts shewing derangement of mind, which ended in insanity, for he was insane at the time of his death. It is impossible, therefore, for the court to consider any of the alleged acts of the deceased as a reasonable ground for inferring insanity. He disapproved of the conduct of his sisters, and went back to India, convinced that he had not been properly treated by them. It is quite impossible for the court to hold that this gentleman laboured under an incapacity to make a will. From 1811 to 1829 he was judge-advocate-general; he was lieutenant-colonel in the Indian army with the rank of major-general at the time of his death; and to say that he was insane, because he thought proper to leave his property to his particular friend, and ser-

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vants, and considering that the will is all in his own hand, writing, and that there is no pretence for imputing any act of subsequent insanity, or that this testamentary act was not his own motion, is impossible. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that, in justice to the executor under the will, although the court is disposed to allow a pauper to go to the utmost length, in a case likely to be successful, I am bound to consider this allegation as unfit to go to proof, and that it is my duty to reject it.

EMIGRATION OF FEMALES.

Colonial Office, Oct. 10, 1831.—His Majesty's Government having resolved that the sums produced by the sale of land in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land should be appropriated to the encouragement of the emigration of females to those colonies, the Commissioners for Emigration have been directed to publish the following account of the regulations under which this money will be applied :

1st. The commissioners will contribute £8. (which it is supposed will be about one-half of the total expense) towards the passage of unmarried female emigrants.

2dly. When emigrants of the above description, and between the ages of fifteen and thirty, are members of families which are about to proceed to New South Wales or Van Dieman's Land, they will, on applying to the Commissioners for Emigration, be furnished with orders, payable in the colony, for the above sum of £8. This money will be paid at the option of the emigrants, either to the heads of their families or to the captains of the ships in which they are conveyed ; but it will be necessary that they should make their option before departing from this country, as the orders will be framed accordingly.

3dly. Females desirous to emigrate to New South Wales or Van Dieman's Land, and not forming part of any family proceeding to those colonies, are required to send in an account of the particulars enumerated in the annexed paper. If they be between the ages of eighteen and thirty, and possess the funds which would be necessary, in addition to the sum allowed them by the commissioners, to complete the price of their passage, they will be admitted as candidates for the bounty of government. As soon as a sufficient number of such persons shall have signified their wish to emigrate, they will be called upon to pay into the hands of an officer appointed for that purpose, their share of the charge of the passage, and the commissioners will then take up a vessel (into which no other passengers will be admitted) for the conveyance of these emigrants to their destination.

4thly. Should the number of applications to the commissioners be greater than

the funds at their disposal will enable them to comply with, the preference will be given, first, to females emigrating (as described in paragraph 2) in company with their families ; and next, to those who are qualified to make themselves useful as servants in a farmer's family. Females who may offer to pay a larger proportion than others of the cost of their passage, will also be considered entitled to a preference. In the absence of all other distinctions, priority of application will form the rule of selection.—By order of the Commissioners,

T. FREDERICK ELIOT,
Secretary to the Commission.

CAPT. HAWKINS.

Portsmouth, Nov. 19.—The East-India Company's sloop of war *Coote* sailed on Thursday to the eastward, to undergo repairs previous to her return to India. Lieutenant Hawkins, of the Company's service, and who, it will be remembered, was acting captain of one of the Company's cruisers (the *Clive*), was tried some months since at the instigation of the grand jury of Bombay, for having contravened the slave laws, in taking on board a certain number of slaves to complete his crew, and who was sentenced to be transported for seven years, was brought to England by the *Coote*. His case had been previously taken into consideration, and on Sunday morning he received the King's pardon and was released. It appears the *Coote* was on her way to Van Diemen's Land, with Mr. Hawkins on board, for the purpose of carrying his sentence into effect, when she deviated from her course by coming to England with important despatches, which she accidentally fell in with.

ISLAND OF ASCENSION.

The *Hampshire Telegraph* contains accounts from this island to the 26th of September. The exertions of the marines, under the command of Captain Bates, at Ascension, have been very great, and the benefits from which are shown in a constant and abundant supply of water, vegetables, and meat. Provisions sent from England were found to keep in good condition, while at Sierra Leone and Fernando Po the government supplies were constantly condemned. Iron pipes had been laid from the Green Mountain 2000 feet high for a length of 26,000 feet, and water by that means could be delivered into the boats at the beach, without landing the casks. The batteries, hospital, and other public buildings, had been completed, and the roads extended. The cattle were breeding very fast, and looking very well, and the horses were in remarkably fine condition. Turtle, fish, and vegetables, were in abundance.

THE KING'S LEEVES.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Majesty :

September 38.

Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Worsley, Bengal Infantry, on being nominated a K.C.B.

Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Scott, Madras Infantry, on being nominated a K.C.B.

Maj. Gen. Sir H. Stratford Scott, Madras Infantry, on being nominated a K.C.B.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

(SERVING IN THE EAST.)

4th Lt. Drago. (at Bombay). E. R. Read to be cornet by purch., v. Nesbitt app. to 6th Drago. (18 Nov. 31).

13th Lt. Drago. (at Madras). C. J. Stock to be cornet by purch., v. Bradshaw, app. to 12th Lt. Drago. (18 Nov. 31).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. W. T. Shakespear to be lieut. by purch., v. Pearson, who exch.; and G. A. Tytler to be ens. by purch., v. Shakespear (both 20 Oct. 31).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Edw. Lugard to be lieut. by purch., v. Preston, who retires (31 Oct. 31); Ens. Fred. Spence to be lieut. by purch., v. Evans prom. (1 Nov.); J. C. Brooke to be ens. by purch., v. Lugard (31 Oct.); J. S. Scott to be ens. by purch., v. Spence (Nov.).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. C. E. Turner, from h.p. 60th regt., to be lieut., v. St. John, whose app. has not taken place (20 Oct. 31); Assist.-surg. John Ferguson, from h.p. 70th F., to be assist.-surg., v. Arch. M'Isaac, who exch. (18 Nov.).

45th Foot (at Madras). Assist.-surg. J. Mitchell, from h.p. of regt., to be assist.-surg., v. Eason, dec. (18 Nov. 31).

54th Foot (at Madras). Assist.-surg. F. Moran, m.b. from h.p. royal staff corps, to be assist.-surg., v. P. Stewart, who exch. (18 Nov. 31).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. W. F. Hoey, from 69th F., to be ens., v. Maclean, dec. (1 Nov. 31).

97th Foot (in Ceylon). Fns. C. T. Henry, from h.p. 5th F., to be ens., v. Pattinson, app. to 2d W. I. regt., (1 Nov. 31).

98th Foot (at Cape of Good Hope). Brev. Maj. W. T. Boyce, from h.p. 60th F., to be capt., v. H. Edmonds, who exch., rec. dif. (18 Nov. 31); Capt. P. Tripp, from h.p. 74th F., to be capt., v. H. L. Daniel, who exch., rec. dif. (ditto).

Ceylon Regt. C. H. Fitzroy Vigors, to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Newnham, app. to 65th regt. (28 Oct. 31).

Unattached.—Lieut. H. Evans, from 31st F., to be capt. of inf. by purch. (1 Nov. 31).

ORDER OF THE LION AND SUN.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Wm. Keir Grant, K.C.B., &c., &c., has been permitted by his Majesty, to accept and wear the Insignia of the first class of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, which the Shah of Persia has been pleased to confer upon that officer, in consideration of his distinguished services in the Persian Gulf.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 25. *Elizabeth*, M'Alpin, from Bombay 5th June; at Greenock.—28. *Ira*, Hoodless, from Bengal 31st May; at Liverpool.—29. *Gleniffer*, Baxter, from Bengal 23d May, and Cape 21st Aug.; at Liverpool.—30. *Briton*, Munro, from South Seas; at Gravesend.—31. *Hector*, Richardson, from Ceylon 19th June; off Margate.—31. *Daniel*, Duncan, from South Seas; off Margate.—Nov. 6. *Resources*, Shuttleworth, from Madras 17th June; at Gravesend.—8. H. C. sloop-of-war *Coots*, Temper, from Anjies 26th July (with despatches); at Portsmouth.—18. *Earl of Liverpool*, Manning, from New South Wales 10th July; at Liverpool.—19. *Diamond*, Clarke, from Cape of Good Hope 28th

Aug.; at Deal.—19. *Ann*, Christie, from South Seas; off Margate.—20. *Pacific*, Saunders, from South Seas; at Gravesend.—20. *Edward Lombe*, Freeman, from Swan River 9th April, and Mauritius 4th July; off Dover.—20. *John*, Noworthy, from Van Diemen's Land 13th June; off the Wight.—20. *Universe*, Duthie, from Bombay 7th July; off Cork (for Glasgow).—20. *Ceres*, Huguet, from Mauritius 25th July, at Jersey.—21. *Charmont*, Kincaid, from Bombay 31st May, and Cape 23d Aug.; in the Clyde.—22. *Amy* (transport), Grey, from Mauritius 31st July, and Cape 11th Sept.; at Plymouth.—22. *Elizabeth*, Swan, from V. D. Land 6th June; off Margate.—22. *Nar*, Russell, from V. D. Land 20th June; at Gravesend.—23. *Edvard*, Gulkert, from Batavia 19th June, and Mauritius 28th July; at Deal.—24. *Magnet*, Watkins, from Cape 30th Aug.; at Gravesend.—25. H. M. S. *Succree*, Jervoise, from Bombay 24th May, Madras 17th July, and Cape 25th Oct.; at Portsmouth.—26. *Crown*, Slowman, from Bengal 21st July; at Live pool.

Departures.

Oct. 25. *Royal Charlotte*, Dudman, for Penang and Singapore; from Liverpool.—26. *Carrington*, Wilson, for New Zealand; from Greenock.—Nov. 6. *Caroline*, Ferson, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—6. *Irene*, Lucy, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—7. *Captain Cook*, Stewart, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Dublin.—9. *General Palmer*, Cotgrave, for Cape, Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—9. *Sesavaria*, Liddel, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—9. *Eurhantes*, Canney, for New South Wales; from Portsmouth.—9. A. L. Drew, for Cape of Good Hope; from Portsmouth.—9. *Arcturion*, Clark, for Van Diemen's Land; from Deal.—9. *Hollis*, Murdoch, for New South Wales; from Deal.—9. *Pyramus*, Wilson, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Cove of Cork.—9. *Thomas Paley*, Elliott, for Ceylon; from Ramsgate.—9. *Isabella*, Wiseman, for New South Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—13. H. M. S. *Marsenne*, Plumridge, for Rio de Janeiro and East-Indies.—13. *Miserve*, Ahlars, for Batavia; from Dartmouth.—16. *Sir William Wallace*, Carter, for New South Wales; from Plymouth.—17. *Alexander*, Green, for New South Wales and V. D. Land; from Liverpool.—17. *Diana*, Lepper, for Cape, Batavia, and Manila; from Liverpool.—18. *Arab*, Drysdale, for Bengal; from Glasgow.—20. *Mota*, Gaikill, for St. Helena; from Deal.—27. *Orontes*, Baker, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—27. *Menand*, Evans, for Bombay; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Georgiana*, from Bengal and Madras, recently arrived: Mrs. Wardrop and three children; Mrs. Button and two children; Alex. Wardrop, Esq.; Capt. Button; Dr. Adam; Lieut. Du Santoy, Madras N.I.; Lieut. Patrickson, Madras Artillery; Lieut. Alcock, Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Gale, ditto; Master Jas. Webster.

Per *Gleniffer*, from Bengal, Lieut. Jenkins; Mr. Middleton.

Per *Resources*, from Madras: Major Isaac; Mrs. Isaac and two children; Major Wiggan; Mrs. Parker; Capt. Guard; Capt. Sinclair; Lieuts. Anderson, Arutter, Hackett, Thompson, and Compton; Mrs. Thompson and child; Miss Agar; Mr. Scott; 47 H. C. invalids; 2 women and 6 children belonging to do; 2 servants.

Per H. C. sloop of war *Coots*, from Bombay, Madras, &c.: Capt. Lamert.

Per *Clairmont*, from Bombay: Capt. Miller; Mrs. Miller and child.

Expected.

Per *City of Edinburgh*, from Bengal: Captain and Mrs. Duncan; Mr. D. N. Naughton; Mr. W. Baker.

Per *Lady Harewood*, from N. S. Wales; W. J. Browne, Esq.; Mrs. Browne; Dr. MacTernan, R.N.; Mrs. MacTernan and servant; Alex. MacLeod, Esq.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Orontes*, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. Muriel, and lady; Mademoiselle Muriel; Lieut. Baillie; Mr. Poole; Mr. Bush and family, &c.

Per Mermaid, for Bombay. Mr. and Mrs. Morris; Miss Burnes; Miss Hart; Mr. Goddus; Mrs. Jeffrey; Mr. Hackin; Mr. Nicholson; Mr. Pilcher; Mr. Ryan.

Per Sesostrus, for Madras: Mrs. Vansomerlu; Miss Lightfoot; Miss Marsden; Miss Biffeld; Miss Vansomerlu; Miss E. Vansomerlu; Alex. Kerr, Esq.; Lieut. Magee, H.M., 45th; Lieut. Wood, Madras Army; Thos. Smith, Esq.; Dr. Colin Pattison, M.D.; Mr. Haugh; Mr. Bradford.—For Madeira: Mrs. Derby, 2 children and 2 servants; Mrs. Cuff, and 1 child and 1 servant; E. Derby, Esq.; Thos. Cuff, Esq.

Per Protector, for Bombay: Col. Stanley; Mrs. Colonel Stanley; Miss Stanley; Mrs. Duncan; Mrs. Phillipson; Miss Hume; Dr. Alexander Duncan; Capt. T. Gidley; R. Phillipson, Esq.; Ems. Carr; Mr. Malcolm, writer; Mr. Pottenger, cadet.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Jane Young*, Norris (late Spottiswood), from London to Bombay, was totally wrecked near Bassin, 20 miles north of her destination, on 7th June. Crew, passengers, and part of the cargo saved.

According to the *Singapore Chronicle* of the 30th Dec. last, the following persons were passengers in the *Guildford*, Capt. Harrison, which sailed from thence the day before for London, and has not since been heard of, viz.—Major and Mrs. Lake, Misses Lake, Masters A. and W. Lake, Dr. and Mrs. Caswell, Mrs. Pregrave, and Master W. Paxton.

The *Medina*, Pace, from Manila to England, has put into Sourabaya in distress, and it was expected would be condemned.

Arrivals at Anjler of the following Company's ships:—July 17, *Waterloo*, Blakely, from London.—21. *Duke of York*, Locke, from ditto.—24. *Ingles*, Dudman, from ditto.

Cochin, May 31.—The *Newton*, Rising, from Bombay to London, grounded on one of the Laccadive Shoals, and is put in here in distress.

The *Bengali*, Villet, from Bengal and Mauritius, bound to Bourdeaux, put into the Cape of Good Hope, 29th August, for repairs.

The *Irt*, arrived at Liverpool, from Bengal, lost her jib-boom, flying jib-boom, had her gallery and bulwarks stove, and her wheel broken to pieces, during a heavy gale on the 13th of August, in lat. 35 S. lon. 22 E.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 25. At Clive Dale, near Bristol, the lady of Col. Sealy, Bombay army, of a son.

29. At Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut. Col. John Scott, Madras army, of a daughter.

29. In Devonshire-place, the lady of Money Wigram, Esq., of a son.

Nov. 5. At Inverary, Argyshire, the lady of Capt. R. Stewart, Indian army, of a son. The infant survived only a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 6. At St. Mary's. R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., Bengal civil service, eldest son of Sir F. Hamilton, Bart., to Constance, daughter of General Sir G. Anson, K.C.B.

Nov. 3. At Aberdeen, Lieut. Col. Skene, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Jane, second daughter of Archibald Campbell, Esq., of the Mount, Harrow, Middlesex.

A. at Marylebone church, Henry Everett, Esq., of Salisbury, to Julia Harriet, daughter of Richard Barnes, Esq., of Purnea, Bengal.

B. at Nantwich, the Rev. John Proctor, of Thurstcroft Hall, in the county of York, to Margaret Theresa, only daughter of the late Sutherland Mack, Esq., M.D., member of the Medical Board at the presidency of Bombay.

8. At Brighton, Commander Horatio Thomas Austin, R.N., to Ann Eliza, widow of the late Rev. John Rawlinson, and only daughter of the late Thomas Hawkins, Esq., of Penang.

— At Elgin, the Rev. R. B. Boswell, chaplain on the Bengal establishment, to Louisa, daughter of Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart., of Northfield.

14. At Melkhour-house, Perthshire, Patrick Charles, Esq., M.D., Putney, Surrey, to Sarah, daughter of the late Capt. Patrick Hunter, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and the Hon. Mrs. Hunter.

— At St. Luke's, Wm. T. Palmer, Esq., second son of Geo. Thos. Palmer, Esq., of Parramatta, New South Wales, to Rosezette Durham, eldest daughter of Mr. James Durden, of Featherstone Street, Finsbury Square.

16. At Leyton, Essex, Joseph Bowstead, Esq., medical establishment, Bombay, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Howarth.

Lately. At Chilton church, Roberts William Elton, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's 16th regt. N.I., to Ashley, eldest daughter of Henry Evans Holder, Esq., M.D., deceased, formerly of the Island of Barbadoes.

July 3. At the Cocoa Islands, on his passage to Calcutta, Commodore Sir John Hayes, in the 64th year of his age, having bravely and faithfully served the Hon. E. I. Company for a period of 50 years.

Oct. 1. At Fulham, in his 50th year, Sarah, wife of John Morris, Esq., East-India Director.

11. At Worcester, in the 26th year of his age, Lieut. George Andrew Goldingham, of the Artillery, Madras establishment.

15. At Brompton Alley, Maria Madden, daughter of the late Robert Madden, Esq., of Bombay, aged 54.

20. At Brighton, after a few days' illness, to the deep regret of her afflicted family and friends, Mrs. Mary Bouchier, widow of the late Major General Bouchier, of Ardeloney, in the county of Clare, Ireland.

Nov. 5. Of brain fever, at Northampton-terrace, Islington, aged 32, Mr. William Greenfield, M.R.A.S., superintendent of the editorial department of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In addition to the excellency of his character as a Christian, it may be stated, that he was most eminently gifted as a linguist, and such his facility in the attainment of languages, that his master-mind grasped with ease that which to others to attain would be the severest difficulty. His past labours as an author are before the public; but his intention of presenting to the world a Grammar in 30 languages is now for ever at an end.

7. At Dover, on his way to Naples, Sir Nathaniel William Wrexall, in the 81st year of his age. The venerable baronet was the son of an eminent merchant at Bristol, and about the middle of the last century entered into the civil service of the East-India Company. In 1769 he was appointed Judge-Advocate of the forces in the expedition sent to Guzerat, and against Baroché. After his return from India he resided several years on the continent. He possessed considerable literary attainments, and published various historical works, amongst which was the "History of France to the Death of Henry the Fourth," and "Historical Memoirs of his Own Times."

9. At his house in Beaufort-buildings, near Bath, aged 71 years, Major Batchelor, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Teatshide, Callander, Elizabeth Buchanan, relict of Capt. Fairfull, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Lately. On board the *Resource*, on the passage from Madras, Capt. Power, of H.M. 63d regt.

— On board the *Georgiana*, on the passage from Bengal and Madras, Mrs. Brown.

— At Algiers, Tristan de Montholon, son of the General of that name who followed Napoleon to St. Helena, aged 19.

1831.] PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. 205

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or 'manufacturers' prices' A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 6 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 745 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, June 16, 1831.

	R.s. A.	R.s. A.		R.s. A.	R.s. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 15 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. mnd. 4 12	@ 5 0
Bottles	100 15 0	16 0	— flat	do. 3 0	5 0
Coals	B. mnd. 0 7	0 8	— English, sq.	do. 2 12	3 0
Copper Sheathing, 16-40 ..	F. mnd. 37 0	37 8	— flat	do. 2 13	3 8
— Thick sheets	do. 38 8	39 0	Bolt	do. 2 4	2 13
— Old	do. 34 0	34 4	Sheet	do. 3 12	4 0
— Bolt	do. 35 0	35 8	Nails	cwt. 8 0	15 0
— Slab	do. 30 0	—	Hoops	F. mnd. 3 8	—
— Nails, assort.	do. 32 0	33 8	— Kentledge	cwt. 1 0	1 4
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 32 0	—	Lead, Pig	F. mnd 5 2	5 14
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do. 1 4	2 0	Sheet	do. 5 14	6 0
Coppers	do. 15 A.	25 A	Millinery ..	do. 15 D.	20 D.
Cottons, chints	10 D.	30 D	Shot, patent	bag 2 12	—
— Muslins, assort.	mor. 0 53	0 74	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. mnd. 5 10	—
— Twist, Mule, 20-60 ..	0 5	0 6	Stationery ..	P. C.	5 D.
— ————— 60-120 ..	P. C.	5 A.	Steel, English ..	(1) Rs. F. mnd. 7 8	7 12
Cutlery	P. C.	40 D.	— Swedish	do. 10 0	10 4
Glass and Earthenware ..	P. C.	15 D.	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. box 16 0	18 0
Hardware	P. C.	30 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P. C.	5 D.
Hosiery	P. C.	35 D.	— coarse	P. C.	30 A.
			Flannel	5 A.	10 A.

MADRAS, May 18, 1831.

	R.s.	R.s.		R.s.	R.s.
Bottles	100 10	@ 14	Iron Hoops	candy 26	@ 28
Copper, Sheathing	325	350	Nails	do. 35	42
— Cakes	do. 280	290	Lead, Pig	do. 31	35
— Old	do. 210	220	Sheet	do. 31	35
— Nails, assort.	do. 25	30	Millinery ..	Unsaleable.	—
Cottons, Chints	60	70	Shot, patent	10 A.	15 A.
— Muslins and Gingham ..	15 A.	25 A.	Spelter	candy 26	30
— Longcloth	P. C.	10 D.	Stationery ..	P. C.	5 D.
Cutlery	P. C.	25 A.	Steel, English ..	candy 70	80
Glass and Earthenware ..	10 D.	15 D.	— Swedish	do. 87	105
Hardware	10 A.	15 A.	Tin Plates	box 22	24
Hosiery	42	45	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	P. C.	10 D.
Iron, Swedish, sq.	candy 22	24	— coarse	P. C.	10 D.
— English sq.	do. 22	24	Flannel	P. C.	—
— Flat and bolt	do. 22	24			

BOMBAY, July 2, 1831.

	R.s.	R.s.		R.s.	R.s.
Anchors	cwt. 15	@ 20	Iron, Swedish, bar.	St. candy 30	@ 30
Bottles, pint	do. 3	0	— English, do.	do. 30	0
Coals	ton 30	—	Hoops	cwt. 5	0
Copper, Sheathing, 16-24 ..	cwt. 59	—	Nails	do. 14	—
— 24-32	do. 60	—	Plates	do. 6½	0
— Thick sheets	do. 60	—	Rod for bolts	St. candy 28	0
— Slab	do. 58	—	do. for nails	do. 36	0
— Nails	do. 50	—	Lead, Pig	cwt. 9	0
Cottons, Chints	—	—	— Sheet	do. 8½	0
— Longcloths	—	—	Millinery ..	—	no demand
— Muslins	—	—	Shot, patent	cwt. 14	0
— Other goods	—	—	Spelter	do. 7	0
Yarn, No. 40 to 80	lb 1	—	Stationery ..	A.	0
Cutlery	P. C.	—	Steel, Swedish	hub 14	0
Glass and Earthenware ..	P. C.	—	Tin Plates	box 17	0
Hardware	P. C.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	—	no demand
Hosiery—hose only	20 A.	—	— coarse	—	ditto
			Flannel	D.	—

CANTON, May 30, 1831.

	Drs. Drs.		Drs. Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds.	pieces 4½ @ 6	Smalts	pecul 12 @ 28
— Longcloths, 40 yds.	do. 4 — 5½	Steel, Swedish, in kits.	cwt. 5 — 6
— Muslins, 34 to 40 yds.	do. 2 — 2½	Woollens, Broad cloth ..	yd. 1.80 — 1.30
— Cambrics, 12 yds.	do. 1½ — 1½	— Camlets	pce. 22 — 23
— Bandannoes	do. 1½ — 2½	— Do. Dutch	do. 26 — 33
Yarn	pecul 30 — 60	— Long Ellis Dutch	do. 7½ — 8
Iron, Bar	do. 2½ — 0	Tin	pecul 17½ —
— Rod	do. 3½ — 4	Tin Plates	box 11 — 12
Lead	do. 4½ — 5		

SINGAPORE, April 7, 1831.

	Dr.	Dr.		Dr.	Dr.
Anchors	pecul	11 @ 14	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble...	corgo	6 @ 8
Bottles	100	4	do. do. Pullicat	do.	3 — 6
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	40 — 42	Twist, 16 to 80	pecul	50 — 55
Cottons, Madapolams, 35yd. by 32in. pca.	2½	— 3½	Hardware, assort.	do.	— 3
— limit. Irish	36	do. 2 — 3	Iron, Swedish	do.	— 6
— Longcloths	12	36 do. none	— English	do.	3½ — 3½
— 38 to 40	34-36	do. 7 — 7½	— Nails	do.	8 — 10
— do. do.	38-40	do. 7 — 8	Lead, Pig	do.	5½ — 6
— do. do.	44	do. 7 — 9	Sheet	do.	6 — 7
— 50	50	do. 9 — 12	Shot, patent	bag	3 — 3½
— 55	55	do. 9 — 12	Spelter	pecul	5 — 5½
— 60	60	do. 10 — 14	Steel, Swedish	do.	9 — 9½
Prints, 7-8. single colours	do.	3 — 3½	— English	do.	none
— 9-8	do.	3½ — 5½	Woolens, Long Ells	pcs.	10 — 11
Cambric, 19 yds. by 40 to 45 in.	do.	1½ — 2½	— Cambrics	do.	32 — 35
Jaconet, 20	44 — 46	do. 2 — 7	Ladies' cloth	yd.	2 — 2½

REMARKS.

Calcutta, June 2, 1831.—Markets, we are concerned to say, continue in an extremely depressed state, and it is the general opinion, were never known more so. Imports, from Europe more especially, of almost every description, if sold at all, are disposed of at heavy discount. *June 16.* We cannot give any more favourable account of the markets. British cotton goods remain in the same depressed state, and with little present prospect of improvement. In twist, a few sales have taken place at prices from 5 to 6½ annas: a sale of 63 bales of Glo'ter twist, Nos. 20 to 46 average 21½, has taken place at 6 annas 4 pie. Swedish steel, at the commencement of the week, sold at Rs. 11. 4, but has since declined. About 4,000 maunds of copper have been sold at prices from 33-4 to 37-9, including a parcel of oil copper at 34. English Iron, 4,600 maunds, of flat, bar, and bolt, has sold at 2-13 to 3-2.

Madras, May 18, 1831.—The market continues to be supplied with metals of all descriptions, and prices begin to decline. Printed muslins and long cloths of the finer description, are in fair request. Broad cloths, the stock heavy. Hams, cheese, and oilman-stores, selling at fair quotations.

Bombay, July 2, 1831.—We content ourselves with detailing the following sales, as best exhibiting the state of the import market:—Copper slabs, 700 cwt. at 59 Rs. per cwt.; Lead, 200 sheets, equal to 300 cwt., at 9 Rs. per cwt.; Steel, Swedish,

300 tubs, containing 300 cwt., at 14½ per cwt.; Spelter, 100 cwt., at Rs. 7 per cwt.; Cotton yarn, 100 bales, at 14 annas per lb.; Copper, 16 cases, each case containing 10 cwt., at 59 Rs. 10 annas per cwt. The Beer imported by the H.C.S. *Herefordshire*, has been sold at Rs. 140 per cask, and is still on the rise.

Canton, May 30, 1831.—The public announcement of a probable stoppage of the British trade on the 1st of August next, has already produced a degree of activity among some of the Chinese in their inquiries after various articles, but we have not yet heard of any material alteration in prices. —The manufacturers are returning gradually to the use of Cotton yarn, and some small parcels have lately been disposed of, but at very low rates. Broad cloths have experienced an advance in price, and the quantity remaining in the market is considerable. Cambrics and long-cells are stationary, at our quotations, and there is a large stock of each in the place. Higher prices have been asked for British piece-goods, but we are not aware that any transactions have taken place. —The Company's Treasury for bills on the Supreme Government is just closed.

Mamilla.—We have advices from this quarter of the 2d May, when some activity prevailed in the piece-good market, owing to the presence of the people from the provinces,—but no material advance in price was expected.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 20, 1831.

Government Securities.

Buy.]	Ra. As.		Ra. As.	[Sell.
Prem. 38 0	Remittable	37 0	Prem.	
8 0	1st, or Old 5	7 0		
6 8	— Ditto	5 8		
4 0	— Ditto	3 0		
2 12	— Ditto	4 0		
1 8	— Ditto	5 0		
Prem. 2 8	3d, or Middle 5	2 0	Prem.	
9 8	3d, or New ditto	2 0		

Bank Shares—Prem. 6,300 to 6,100.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	5 0	per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4 0	do.
Interest on loans on deposit	4 0	do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight,—to buy 1s. 10d.
—to sell 1s. 10½d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, June 15, 1831.

Government Securities.

Six per cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 380	
Madras Ra. per 335 Sa. Ra.	37 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 100½ Madras Ra. per 100 Sa. Ra.	35 Prem.
Five per cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 360	
Madras Ra. per 335 Sa. Ra.	2 Prem.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Pub-	

lic Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Ra. per 100 Sa. Ra.	Par.
Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 18th Aug. 1825.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½	
Madras Ra. per 100 Sa. Ra.	7 Prem.
Bengal Five per cent. Loan of 15th Jan. 1830.	
At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 106½	
Madras Ra. per 100 Sa. Ra.	6 Prem.

Bombay, July 2, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 105½ Bom. Ra. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100½ Bom. Ra. per 100 Madras Ra.

Government Securities.

Remittable Loan, 141	Bom. Ra. per 100 Sa. R.
Old 5 per cent.—109	Bom. Ra. per 100 Sa. R.
New 5 per cent.—113	Bom. Ra. per 100 Sa. R.
Prem. 5 per cent.—109	Bom. Ra. per 100 Sa. R.

Singapore, April 7, 1831.

Exchanges.

On London, Private Bills, — none.
On Bengal, Government Bills,—206 Sa. Ra. per 100 Sp. Drs.
On ditto, Private Bills, — none.

Canton, May 30, 1831.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 3s. 11d. to 4s. per Sp. Dr.
On Bengal, 30 days' Sa. Ra. 204 per 100 Sp. Drs.
On Bombay, ditto Bom. Ra. 212 to 213 per ditto.

GOODS DECLARED for SALE at the EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 5 December—Prompt 2 March 1831.
Tea.—Bohea, 1,000,000 lb.; Congou, Campoi,
 Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,000,000 lb.; Twankay,
 and Hyson Skin, 1,200,000 lb.; Hyson, 350,000 lb.
—Total, including Private-Trade 8,150,000 lb.

*For Sale 17 January 1832—Prompt 6 April.
Company's.—Indlgo.*

For Sale 13 December—Prompt 9 March.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and
Prints.

Private-Trade.—Longcloths—Sallampores—Blue Sallampores—Nankeens—Bandannoes—Corahs—Shawls—Embroidered Shawls—Damask Shawls—Capes—Cape Scarfs—Cape Shawls—Cashmere Shawls.

The Court of Directors have given notice, That at the sale of *Tea* to be held in March next, the several species will be put up at the following prices:—Bohea, 1s. 5d. per lb.; Congou, 1s. 8d. and 2s. 0d.; Compou, 2s. 4d.; Souchong and Pekoe, 2s. 7d.; Twankay, 2s. 1d.; Hyson Skin, 2s. 2d.; and Hyson, 3s. and 3s. 4d.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Names.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	References for Freight or Passage.
Greece.	Dec. 15.	Elphinstone	George Joad.	Joseph Short	W. I. Docks	{ Thos. Surden, George Yard, and James Kelham, Newman's Court.
	Foraminth	Claudine	Joseph L. Heathorn	Wm. Heathorn	W. I. Docks	J. L. Heathorn, Birch-lane.
	Jan. 15.	Royal William	George C. Arbuthnot.	G. C. Arbuthnot.	W. I. Docks	{ Capt. Arbuthnot, Jerusalem Coffee-house, and 46, Lime-street.
	Foraminth	Genes	John M. Ardile	John M. Ardile	W. I. Docks	Edmund Read, Richey-st.
	Dec. 31.	Euphrates	William Tindell.	Wm. Buckham	W. I. Docks	John Lynny.
Madras & Bengal	1833	Osthene	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	E. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man, Cornhill.
	Jan. 8.	Lady Kensington	Carlisle Young	William Moncrieff	W. I. Docks	Wm. Lyall & Co. & G. C. Redman.
	Dec. 15.	Palmyra	George Joad	William Leader	W. I. Docks	Barber, Neate, & Co. & J. Kelham.
	Jan. 15.	Hero	Huddart and Co.	George Waugh	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	5.	Lady Freerham	John Wilton	Joseph Fell	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett, Clement's-lane.
Bombay	1833	Briarista	John Barry	Stephen Ellerby	W. I. Docks	John Lynny.
	Jan. 31.	Morning Star	P. B. Bowden	R. B. Bowden	W. I. Docks	Tomlin and Man
	1831	Robert	William Tindell.	George Adler	W. I. Docks	John Lynny.
	Dec. 31.	Bea	John Whittom	John Whittom	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
	1.	John Bigger	Thomas Westling	S. McBeath	Lon. Docks	Tomlin and Man.
Ceylon	15	Trougham	Thomas Westling	James Thomson	W. I. Docks	Thos. Westling, Great Winchester-st.
	15	Fenn	John Irving	John Duncombe	Lon. Docks	John Pirie & Co., & W. Abercrombie
	10	Edipie	Mawman	James Strange	Lon. Docks	Arnold and Woollett.
	10	Fenny	Donaldson and Co.	Edward Dav's	Lon. Docks	Edward Luckie, Birch-lane.
	10	Southworth	Samuel Moates	Alex. Drummond	Lon. Docks	Cookes and Long.
New South Wales	10	City of Edinburgh	Joseph Soames	John Coombs	Lon. Docks	Charles Dod and Co., Lime-st.
	10	Craguenear	Alexander Forbes	N. Wade	Lon. Docks	Joseph Lachlan.
	10	Burrell	Henry John Bunney	William Ray	Lon. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	10	Gresland	Thomas Richardson	John Metcalfe	Lon. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	10	Cayton	James Bentley	Andrew Smith	Lon. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
Van Diemen's Land.	10	Normal	James Gale and Son	Francis Davison	Lon. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	10	Monday	Borthwick Wright	Edw. H. Cliffe	Lon. Docks	John Pirie and Son, Shadwell.
	10	Lady Wellington	Edw. H. Cliffe	Edw. H. Cliffe	Lon. Docks	John Pirie and Son, Shadwell.
	10	Rubicon	John A. Newburn	Thos. B. Daniel	Lon. Docks	Swanson and Trappe, Nag's Head-st.
	10	Bombay	Joseph Dare	Joseph Gibbins	Lon. Docks	Wm. Martin, East-India Chambers.
New South Wales	10	Servator	William Tindell	Joseph Gibbins	Lon. Docks	Charles Dod and Co.
	10	Servator	William Tindell	Joseph Gibbins	Lon. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	10	Servator	William Tindell	Joseph Gibbins	Lon. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	10	Servator	William Tindell	Joseph Gibbins	Lon. Docks	Buckles & Co.
	10	Servator	William Tindell	Joseph Gibbins	Lon. Docks	Buckles & Co.

Ship's Name.	Tonn.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purveyors.	Consignments.	To be Afford.	To be Discharged.	To be Discharged.
10 <i>Asia</i>	1630	Thomas Heath ..	G. K. Bathie ..	Wm. MacNair ..	W. S. Stockley ..	Charles Ray ..	Walt. Brodie ..	John Lester ..	Thos. Gardiner ..	Bombay & China ..	1831.	1832.	
6 <i>St. David</i>	1343	Joseph Hare ..	D. J. Ward ..	Wm. MacNair ..	R. Burroughes ..	C. M. Weistead ..	Wm. Scott ..	Wm. Dickson ..	Thos. A. Gibb ..	Bombay & China ..	12 Dec.	24 Jan.	
6 <i>Deborah of Athol</i> ..	1336	W. E. Ferris ..	E. M. Daniell ..	G. A. Bond ..	G. Steward ..	C. G. Jones ..	Edm. L. Lythe ..	Wm. Brenner ..	W. Dickinson ..	Bombay & China ..	24 Jan.	24 Jan.	
8 <i>Orwell</i>	1335	R. M. Inacke ..	J. Dalrymple ..	G. A. Bond ..	J. K. Jolley ..	H. J. Wolfe ..	Joseph Hills ..	Even Cameron ..	T. Collingwood ..	St. Helena, Ben- boy, & China ..	26 Dec.	16 Jan.	
10 <i>Marquee Camden</i> ..	1334	Thos. Larkins ..	Thos. Larkins ..	Wm. Fenn ..	Dudley Nor ..	J. Hamilton ..	C. T. Rouse ..	Even Cameron ..	T. Collingwood ..	Bombay & China ..	26 Dec.	16 Jan.	
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LONDON PRICE CURRENT, November 25, 1831.

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EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.				Mother-o'-Pearl				Shells, China				
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Barilla.....cwt.	0	5	0	@	0	6	0	Nankens.....piece	100	0	1	6
Coffee, Java.....	2	15	0		3	0	0	Rattans.....	0	15	6	0
Cheribon.....	2	15	0		3	0	0	Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0	17	0	0
Sumatra and Ceylon.....	2	10	0		3	14	0	Pains.....	0	12	0	0
Bourbon.....	3	10	0		6	10	0	Java.....	0	19	0	0
Mocha.....	0	0	4		0	0	5	Safflower.....	7	0	0	0
Cotton, Sarat.....lb	0	0	4		0	0	5	Sago.....	0	10	0	0
Madras.....	0	0	4		0	0	5	Pearl.....	0	12	0	0
Bengal.....	0	0	4		0	0	4	Saltetre.....	1	17	0	0
Bourbon.....	0	0	7		0	0	9	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb	0	11	9	0
Drugs & for Dyeing.								Novi.....	0	11	9	0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	9	10	0		16	0	0	China.....	0	18	0	0
Aniseeds, Star.....	3	8	0		3	10	0	Bengal and Privilege.....	0	18	0	0
Borax, Refined.....	3	10	0		3	12	0	Organzine.....	0	18	0	0
Unrefined.....	3	0	0		3	3	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	5	0	0
Camphre, in tub.....	15	0	0		16	0	0	Cloves.....	0	1	3	0
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb	0	4	3		0	4	6	Mace.....	0	4	3	0
Ceylon.....	0	2	0		0	2	3	Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	3	2	0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	3	10	0		3	15	0	Ginger.....	1	15	0	0
Lignea.....	5	5	0					Pepper, Black.....lb	0	0	3	4
Castor Oil.....lb	0	0	5		0	1	0	White.....	0	0	8	0
China Root.....cwt.	1	12	0		1	15	0	Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	0	15	0	0
Cubebs.....	4	5	0		5	0	0	Siam and China.....	0	15	0	0
Dragon's Blood, ord.....	8	15	0					Mauritius.....	0	15	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	6	0	0					Manilla and Java.....	0	15	0	0
Arabic.....	2	0	0		3	5	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb	0	1	11	0
Assafetida.....	0	15	0		3	0	0	Congou.....	0	2	11	0
Benjamin, 2d Sort.....	20	0	0		30	0	0	Souchong.....	0	3	6	0
Animl.....	4	0	0		14	0	0	Campol.....	0	2	2	0
Gambogium.....	6	0	0		20	0	0	Twanky.....	0	2	2	0
Myrrh.....	6	0	0		15	0	0	Pekoe.....	0	2	2	0
Oilbanum.....	1	12	0		5	0	0	Hyson Skn.....	0	2	2	0
Kino.....	10	0	0		12	0	0	Hyson.....	0	3	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb	0	0	6		0	1	4	Young Hyson.....	0	3	0	0
Dye.....	0	2	8					Gunpowder.....	0	3	11	0
Shell.....cwt.	4	10	0		4	15	0	Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3	2	0	0
Stick.....	1	10	0		3	0	0	Tortolashell.....lb	0	18	0	0
Musk, China.....oz.	2	10	0		4	0	0	Vermillion.....lb	0	3	0	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	15	0		1	0	0	Wax.....cwt.	4	0	0	0
Oil, Cassia.....oz.	0	0	9					Wood, Sanders Red.....ton	13	0	0	0
Cinnamon.....	0	17	0		1	14	0	Ebony.....	4	0	0	0
Cocoo-nut.....	1	10	0					Sapan.....	7	0	0	0
Cajaputa.....	0	10	0					AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.				
Mace.....	0	0	4		0	2	0	Cedar Wood.....foot	0	5	0	0
Nutmegs.....	0	1	9		0	2	0	Oil, Fish.....tun	0	1	11	0
Opium.....	none				0	2	4	Whalefins.....ton	180	0	0	0
Rhubarb.....	0	1	6		0	2	4	Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.	0	2	0	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	none							Best.....lb	0	2	0	0
Senna.....lb	0	0	8		0	2	4	Inferior.....	0	1	2	0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0	16	0					V. D. Land, viz.	0	1	0	0
Bengal.....	0	9	0		0	13	0	Best.....	0	1	0	0
China.....	1	0	0		1	5	0	Inferior.....	0	0	6	0
Galls, in Sorts.....	3	15	0		4	0	0	SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.				
Blue.....	3	5	0		3	15	0	Aloes.....cwt.	1	10	0	0
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0	0	3		0	0	5	Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb	2	0	0	0
Ox and Cow.....	0	0	3		0	0	8	Gum Arabic.....cwt.	0	15	0	0
Indigo, Blue and Violet.....	0	0	6		0	6	3	Hides, Dry.....lb	0	0	4	0
Purple and Violet.....	0	5	6		0	5	9	Salted.....	0	0	4	0
Mid. to good Violet.....	0	4	6		0	5	0	Oil, Palm.....cwt.	31	10	0	0
Violet and Copper.....	0	4	3		0	5	0	Fish.....tun	40	0	0	0
Copper.....	0	4	0		0	4	6	Rassias.....cwt.	5	0	0	0
Consuming sorts.....	0	2	0		0	4	6	Wine, Madeira.....pipe	8	0	0	0
Oude.....	0	2	6		0	3	9	Red.....	14	0	0	0
Madras, ord. to mid.....	0	2	6		0	2	0	Wood, Teak.....load	7	0	0	0
Do. low and bad.....	0	1	0		0	2	4					
Bimlipatam.....	0	1	8		0	2	10					
Java.....	0	3	0		0	3	11					
Trash and bad dust.....												

PRICES OF SHARES, November 26, 1831.

DOCKS.	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
East-India.....(Stock).....	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock).....	00	4 p. cent.	483,750	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine.....	73	3 p. cent.	236,000	100	—	April. Oct.
Ditto Delantura.....	—	4 p. cent.	1,354,753	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	—	4 p. cent.	500,000	—	—	June. Dec.
West-India.....(Stock).....	108	6 p. cent.	300,000	—	—	
			1,354,000	—	—	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian.....(Agricultural).....	14 dia.	—	10,000	100	23	—
Carnatic Stock, 1st Class.....	931	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Ditto, 2d Class.....	84	3 p. cent.	—	—	—	June. Dec.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	7 dia.	—	10,000	100	12	—

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

Sugar.—The demand for this article is steady, but not very extensive. There is much inquiry for Manilla and Siam. The stock of West-India sugar is 2,980 casks less than last year; the stock of Mauritius is 65,434 more.

Coffee.—The demand for Coffee is revived. Inquiries continue for the ordinary and low-priced East-Ind, which have advanced 2s. 3s. per cwt.

Indigo.—There is no alteration in Indigo; the market is dull at the late India House prices, but no parcels press upon the market for sale; picked parcels 3d. premium.

Tea.—Boheas have receded from their extreme height about ½d. per lb. the price is now 3s. 10½d. a 3s. 11d. duty paid. Congous of the lower descriptions are very scarce, and 2d. advance on sale cost. Common Twankays are in request at 1d. a 1½d. per pound profit.

The East-India Company have issued a notice,

stating that at the next March sale the several descriptions of tea will be put up at the following rates, being a slight advance on the previous prices:—Boheas will be taxed at 1s. 5d.; Congous, 1s. 8½d.; Ditto, fine, 2s. ½d.; Campois, 2s. 4d.; Souchong and Pekoe, 2s. 7d.; Twankays, 2s. 1½d. Hyson Skin, 2s. 2d.; Hyson, 3s.; Ditto fine, 3s. 4d. per lb. The differences which have occurred between the British and the Chinese will, it is expected, render the supply short next year. There is a good deal doing at the advance in the prices previously noticed.

Silk.—No alteration; prices the same.

Saltpetre is rather firmer.

Spices are held with firmness, but there is no activity in the market.

Cotton.—The cotton market is steady, but the transactions are on a limited scale.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from 26 October to 25 November 1831.

Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	4 Pr. Ct. 1836.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.					
26	191 2	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	89 ½	89 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	98 ½	98 ½	1 2p	7 10p
27	191 ½	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	89 ½	89 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	196	98 ½	98 ½	3 dis	7 9p
28	191 ½	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	89 ½	89 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	98 ½	99 ½	3 1 dis	6 10p
29	192	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	83 ½	89 ½	89 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	99 ½	99 ½	1 2 dis	6 10p
31	192 2 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	83 ½	89 ½	89 ½	90 ½	91 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	—	—	2 3 dis	7 10p
Nov.																
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	192	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	89 ½	89 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	196 ½	99 ½	99 ½	1 2 dis	7 10p
3	192	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	89 ½	89 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	98 ½	99 ½	1 2 dis	7 10p
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	89 ½	89 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	99 ½	99 ½	1 2 dis	7 10p
8	191 2	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	88 ½	88 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	196 7	99 ½	99 ½	1 2 dis	7 11p
9	—	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	88 ½	88 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	195	98 ½	99 ½	1 dis	8 11p
10	191 1 ½	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	88 ½	88 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	196	98 ½	99 ½	—	8 11p
11	—	80 81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	87 88 ½	88 ½	89 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	98 ½	98 ½	—	6 8p
12	190 1	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	88 ½	88 ½	89 ½	89 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	98 ½	98 ½	2 4 dis	4 7p
14	190 1	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	88 ½	88 ½	89 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	98 ½	98 ½	1 2 dis	5 8p
15	190	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	88 ½	88 ½	89 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	98 ½	98 ½	2 dis	5 8p
16	190 0 ½	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	88 ½	88 ½	89 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	98 ½	98 ½	—	5 8p
17	189 90	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	88 ½	88 ½	89 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	98 ½	98 ½	3 dis	5 8p
18	189 90 81 ½	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	88 ½	88 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	98 ½	98 ½	3 dis	6 8p
19	190	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	88 ½	88 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	98 ½	98 ½	3 dis	6 8p
21	189 9 ½	81 ½	81 ½	82 ½	82 ½	88 ½	88 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	98 ½	98 ½	3 dis	6 8p
22	190 ½	82 ½	82 ½	83 ½	83 ½	88 ½	88 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	197	98 ½	98 ½	3 dis	6 8p
23	191	82 ½	82 ½	83 ½	83 ½	88 ½	88 ½	90 ½	90 ½	16 ½	16 ½	198 ½	98 ½	99 ½	2 dis	5 8p
24	190 ½	82 ½	82 ½	83 ½	83 ½	88 ½	88 ½	91 ½	91 ½	16 ½	16 ½	200	—	—	4 3 dis	5 8p
25	190 ½	82 ½	82 ½	83 ½	83 ½	88 ½	88 ½	90 ½	91 ½	16 ½	16 ½	—	99 ½	99 ½	5 3 dis	6 8p

BOUGHTON and GRINSTEAD, Stock Brokers, 2, Cornhill.

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ERRATA.

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P. 263, line 22, for स्वमी read स्वामी

41, for कृह read वृह